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VOLUME



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THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

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SOUTH, ILLUSTRATED.

INCLUDING

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE EXPOSITION,

BY

WALTER G. COOPER,

Chief Department Publicity and Promotion.

Adopted and Endorsed by the Management as "Official," after examination by a Committee of Directors

I hereby certify that the above is the only Official History of The Cotton States and International Exposition.

C. A. Collier

President and Director General.

ALSO INCLUDING

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Distinguished Visitors. Histories of each of the Cotton States, and various Illustrations of Scenery, etc.

PUBLISHED BY

THE ILLUSTRATOR COMPANY,

(Successor to Southern States Publishing Co.)

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1896.

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PREFACE.



HE triumph of one gives hope to thousands!" So wrote Lord Lytton and so all men believe. The records of success in the following pages should be of great value to the youth of the land, reviving hope and renewing determination to conquer and overcome adverse conditions wherever they exist.

It was the original purpose of the publishers to issue this volume about the time the Exposition closed, but as the work progressed the scope of the first intention was so extended and enlarged that it was found impossible.

Instead of being a volume descriptive merely of the Exposition, its buildings and exhibits, it will be found to contain historic outlines of all the Cotton States, their Governors and prominent people, industries, resources, etc.

The vast amount of research and labor required to properly prepare such a work was not, at first, properly appreciated, and in its present form the volume has cost much more in labor and expense than if it had been completed according to the original plans.

It has been the earnest purpose to make the work of interest to everyone who loves the South or is interested in any way in its development or its people, as well as to those who look back upon its past with pride and its memories and traditions with reverence and love. To all such we believe this book will be a valued souvenir worthy of preservation.



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Introduction.



THE Cotton States and International Exposition of 1895 was in every respect a remarkable achievement. Considered in the light of its environment, the circumstances attending its birth, and the resources of its promoters, it is one of the finest examples of American pluck.

Following the World's Columbian Exposition, that splendid reflection of civilization whose glory lights the closing years of the century, it was an inspired audacity which proposed and projected a new enterprise of the same character, in a region not densely populated, without the assurance of government aid, with no capital subscribed, and in the worst period of depression following a panic without parallel in the history of the country. When all financial institutions were carrying heavy loads, when most of the railroads were in the hands of receivers, and when the average business man was engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with insolvency, the proposition to raise a large sum by popular subscription for a public enterprise appeared to be the essence of folly. So it would have been considered in most communities, but the people of Atlanta were lighted to the conclusion that in the midst of despondency and dullness an aggressive policy was the path of safety. It was a kind of wisdom which only the highest courage could attain, but it proved to be profound, and within a year the policy of pluck lifted the community from the depths of depression to a high plane of prosperity and public spirit.

The first suggestion of the Exposition came from Mr. W. A. Hemphill, the Business Manager of the *Atlanta Constitution*,

whose mind was turned to the subject by seeing the announcement of the Cotton Palace at Waco. He sent a communication to the editorial department of that paper, suggesting that Atlanta undertake an Exposition for the next year. This opened a discussion of the subject by the city papers. Scores of leading citizens expressed themselves in interviews favoring the project, and the next week, during the Christmas holidays, a mass meeting

was held in the Chamber of Commerce to take action on the subject. About three hundred men were present, and Mr. S. M. Inman presided. The meeting resulted in the appointment of a committee of twenty-five to formulate plans and begin the work.

The committee was a very strong one, and within a short time secured the sum which was considered requisite for a Guarantee Fund. The city council appropriated \$75,000 and the citizens subscribed \$134,000, making a total of \$209,000.

From the first the people had large ideas of the fair, but it grew far beyond their anticipations, and before it was completed more than two millions had been expended on the project.



AUDITORIUM AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

In naming the Exposition, its originators had two ideas in view—one was to make an exhibition of the resources of the cotton States, and the other was to stimulate trade with the Spanish-American countries. These ideas gave character to the Exposition, and both found expression in its name.

The region whose resources were to be exploited had long been known to be one of the richest on the globe. Its natural endowment was unsurpassed, but its development had only begun, and its resources had never been presented to the public in a manner

to command such attention as they deserved. The cotton States include about one-fourth the land of the Union, and sustain a third of its population. Their agricultural products are more than a third of the yield of the United States, and the manufactures, still in their infancy, are sufficient to pay for the imports of the entire country. These States supply the largest item for export, and in the same staple they contribute to New England the basis of a moiety of its industrial greatness. Strong in the bare strength of raw material, the South, spinning and weaving its own cotton and turning its iron into steel and finished articles, will combine

of which began life in the old regime, the other in the new. The older element predominated and dominated in these councils, but they worked in hearty accord. The man who suggested the Exposition was there. Thirty years before, he was somewhere in Virginia, throwing shells into the federal lines. A dozen or more of his comrades mingled with the younger men. One of them had conveyed the first note from Grant to Lee at Appomattox. These men left their handwriting on the battlefields of Virginia. In Atlanta it was writ large on brick and mortar. Working in the same harness were men who had come up since the war, and



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

the strength of New England and Pennsylvania with the wealth of the most important agricultural region of the globe.

This was the field to be covered by the Exposition, a territory most attractive in the early settlement of the country, whose development was postponed by the advent of slavery, an event by which the clock of the cotton States was set back half a century. Up to 1810 they had led the Union in manufactures. After that almost their whole attention was turned to agriculture. In 1865, they began life anew, shorn of strength by war, and Atlanta arose, naked as a babe, from its new birth. When the committee of twenty-five gathered in Mr. Inman's office, everything in sight, except the men themselves, was the growth of thirty years. There was some contrast between the men and their surroundings. They were divided between two generations, one

there was no difference in purpose or spirit. This little gathering planned and projected—and in the main carried to success, for it included the Executive Committee—an enterprise which has been a hundred times pronounced the handiwork and the evidence of the new South, yet in that group of twenty-five two generations worked side by side, and the younger men had all they could do to keep up with their elders. Heart and soul they worked together, with oneness of purpose, for the great object which they had in view. Here was personified a great truth which the outside world seems to have but dimly apprehended—that the new South and the old are one, in person and in spirit. The new South is the scion of the old, but both are fallen upon altered circumstances, and the new and old with one accord have adjusted themselves to new conditions, snatching opportunity from fate,

and building upon old ruins the superstructure of a new era, wherein the new light of the present is savored with the best ideas of the past. The South is new as grass is new upon the everlasting hills, and this old earth is young again with each young day.

I have been particular to set forth this fact in this place because editors and orators from a distance, as they proclaimed the success and the beauty of the Exposition, thanked God that a procrustean population was disappearing, while a new and better generation, like unto themselves, was coming out of the chrysalis. One, indeed, of the ablest of them formally announced that, "with all due respect to the past, the men of this generation intend to run it!" In this he spoke particularly of the *post bellum* as distinguished from the *ante bellum* generation, strangely oblivious of the fact that a large majority of the Executive officers in control of State and Federal Governments, corpo-

rations and business concerns are of *ante bellum* date, and even in newspapers which are supposed to be run by young men, the wise old heads that control are nearly all frosted and not a few have smelt powder. There is a shallow idea, which neither Hill nor Grady ever entertained, that the men who could wring victory from the jaws of death are somehow incapable of winning triumphs in the peaceful contest for industrial supremacy. It is a short-sighted man who rejects the light

of the past. "The night has a thousand eyes, the day but one," yet, in the measure of the universe, the myriad suns of the night are incomparably greater than the single luminary which hides their splendor. We are dazzled by the near with its gauds, while the pure light of the past streams over us to wake some future renaissance.

So much for the region and the people who made the Exposition.

For the international feature a few words of introduction are appropriate. This idea gave the Exposition a great impetus at the start, and did much to expand the conception and promote its growth. It stimulated public spirit with a new ambition for commercial greatness, and in this way helped to swell subscriptions. The same idea was not without weight in Congress when an appropriation was asked. It contributed largely to the exhibits and

attractions of the fair, and the announcement of these helped to draw visitors. In the work of promotion, much was said about the Nicaragua canal, and this enterprise undoubtedly gained strength and popularity through the Exposition. The presence of Commissioners in all the important States of Central and South America, preceded by letters from the State Department at Washington, did no little to increase friendly relations with the Southern countries. After the extensive correspondence carried on with foreign Governments, through the State Department with its cordial indorsement, the Exposition was known in high circles all over the world. The principal cities of Europe were visited by Commissioners, and exhibits were obtained from most of them. Through the press and through the consular officers of the United States, the public was advised of the progress of the under-

taking, and the enterprise of Atlanta was known in every city of Christendom.

The preliminary work of organization was perfected by electing Mr. W. A. Hemphill President, and Mr. H. E. W. Palmer Director-General. Subsequently Mr. Hemphill retired for business reasons, and Mr. C. A. Collier was elected to succeed him. Later in the year Mr. Palmer suffered from a prolonged attack of typhoid fever, and was obliged to retire. Mr. Collier was then made President and Director-

General, an office which he filled with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the Directors and the public.

The Guarantee Fund having been raised, and the international feature having been adopted, it was resolved to ask Congress for an appropriation for a Government exhibit. This was absolutely necessary to enlist the interest of foreign Governments, none of which would participate in an enterprise which did not have the indorsement and co-operation of the United States. Plans were laid to secure an appropriation, and a committee of leading men was appointed to go before the committees of Congress. In this effort the co-operation of representatives of commercial bodies in other Southern cities was asked, and Mr. Labouisse, President of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, accompanied the committee from Atlanta. Fortunately for the appropriation, it had been de-



MINING AND FORESTRY BUILDING.

terminated to give prominence to an exhibit of the Negro race. This suggestion was made by Mr. S. M. Inman, who had always taken a deep interest in the Negro, and thought the Exposition offered a favorable opportunity to stimulate the race by an exhibition of its progress, at the same time giving substantial evidence of the good will of the white people. The sequel proved the wisdom of the suggestion, for both objects were attained and a veritable era of good feeling between white and black was ushered in by the Exposition. The good feeling extended to the Northern friends of the Negro, who accepted this action on the part of the Exposition Managers as an earnest of good faith in the contention that the Southern people were the real friends of the black man. By a

exhibit did much to secure the appropriation. There was the usual delay and suspense attendant upon the proceedings of Congress; but, after much perseverance, the committee had the satisfaction of seeing \$200,000 set aside for the Government Exhibit.

For some months active work on the Exposition had been delayed, as it was felt that the scope of the enterprise must depend largely upon the action of Congress. When at last the result was known, only a little more than a year intervened before the day set for the opening. Work began immediately with a rush. The organization was strengthened, departments were manned, and committees were set at work. Plans for the buildings were soon adopted, and contracts were let as soon as possible. Congress did not make the



ELECTRIC BUILDING.

singular oversight, all previous Exhibitions had failed to give the Negro such opportunity, and the departure taken by a Southern Exposition enlisted at once the sympathy of the whole country. This approval had been voiced by the press long before the committee went to Washington, and it was thought fitting to invite the co-operation of leading Negroes in securing the appropriation. Accordingly, the committee from Atlanta was accompanied by Bishop Gaines, of Georgia; Bishop Grant, of Texas, and Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. All three addressed the Committee on Appropriations, and President Collier said they made the best speeches of the occasion. Undoubtedly, their presence and the assurance of a Negro

appropriation until late in August, but before the year closed a number of buildings were well under way.

Early in the history of the enterprise a Woman's Department was organized with a board composed of fifty leading women. Mrs. Joseph Thompson was elected president and Mrs. A. B. Steele was chosen secretary. Mrs. William H. Felton, who had served on the World's Fair Board of Lady Managers, was made chairman of the Executive Committee. The ladies secured the co-operation of leading women in twenty-five or thirty States, and by the opening had collected an exhibit of great interest and amazing variety. By that rare species of financiering of which women and women only are capable, they got together by one means or another enough

money to pay for a building, and it was erected upon the plans of a woman, Miss Mercur of Pittsburg, whose architectural ability was demonstrated, both in the competition and in the test of actual construction within the limits of the fund. The influence of the women affected other departments, and was particularly helpful in promoting the Exposition. At least one State exhibit was due to this influence, and it contributed powerfully to securing others. The grand dames whose subtle power was so often exercised at the court of France in the days of Louis and the days of Napoleon were not more potent than the charming women who helped to build this Exposition. Their presence was a sign of victory and not a single failure has been recorded against them.

Among others, the Negro Department was early organized. Negro commissioners had been named for each of the Southern States, and by them an executive officer was chosen who served to the close of the fair. Through the commissioners, work was carried on in each of the States, and most of those in the South were well represented by exhibits.

The work of promotion was begun by sending a commissioner through the South and West, and eventually representatives went to Central and South America and to Europe. The work was greatly advanced at Washington by the committee which secured the appropriation. They

made a strong impression on the committees of Congress and this feeling found expression on the floor of the House, where the leading orators on both sides of the chamber emphasized the importance of the undertaking. Soon after the action of Congress, a department of publicity and promotion was organized and began work through the press and other channels of publicity. This work grew steadily until the opening of the gates and culminated with the visits of twenty-five press associations, from as many States, during the month of October, while the fair was in progress. They filled the papers with enthusiastic letters and this was followed by a marked increase in attendance.

A department of concessions was organized, and through this system, a large amount of revenue was secured. In this way, also, a considerable part of the bonds was placed, and the Finance Com-

mittee received material aid from the Committee on Concessions. The concessions for amusements built up Midway Heights, the great resort of tired sightseers. It added something more than amusement, for the villages of the Midway furnished an anthropological exhibit full of instruction to the visitor.

Another important source of revenue was the charge for space occupied by exhibits. In fixing this charge the managers had the double object of keeping out poor exhibits and raising revenue, and in both they succeeded. It was not without some misgiving that this course was adopted. It was feared that the charge might keep out desirable exhibits, and in the early stages of the fair a tendency was manifested in this direction, especially among exhibitors of such articles as agricultural implements, for which large space was required. To meet this difficulty the space charge was reduced on

areas exceeding 400 square feet, and a special concession was made to agricultural implements. This tended to conciliate opposition, and as the fair grew and increasing publicity gave exhibitors a better idea of its importance, the demand for space became so great that complaints practically ceased and belated exhibitors turned their attention to securing as good positions as possible out of the space unsold. The experience of the Department of Installation showed conclusively that where



MACHINERY BUILDING.

magnitude is not the only object and the available space is not large in proportion to the exhibition to be made, the true policy is to make a reasonable charge for space, varying the charge somewhat with the amount required, and modifying the fee in exceptional cases where equity seems to require a departure from the established rate. In the earlier period agents were sent out to make contracts with desirable exhibitors, and all manufacturing concerns of importance in the United States were repeatedly canvassed with the printed matter of the Department of Publicity and Promotion.

Though not the most expensive, the Government exhibit was considered the best ever made. This was due chiefly to the mature experience of the Government Board, and of its officials, many of whom had served in the same capacity at other exhibitions. From

the first the relations of the management with the Government Board were exceedingly cordial, and this, no doubt, contributed to the excellence of the Government exhibit. An instance was seen in the arrangement by which the departments of minerals and forestry were made parts of the Government exhibit, and installed in a building which the Exposition Company had erected. The sympathy of the Federal administration was with the Exposition, and from first to last the powerful influence of Secretary Smith was constantly exerted in the behalf of the fair.

The construction period was passed through smoothly and work was executed with remarkable rapidity. Every feature of the enterprise prospered, and it was regarded as little less than a miracle

and soon assumed ominous proportions. The odds and ends of construction seemed to multiply, and the reports of incompleteness carried home by the visitors of the first week were corroborated by the *débris* which remained here and there on the grounds, and by the tardiness of some exhibitors in getting their wares installed. Added to this, the main between the pumps and the electric fountain came unjointed, and there were aggravating delays in repairing it. After all, the water had to be lowered in the lake, and a new main had to be put in. The fair had been in progress a month before the fountain was finally made to work. All this had a disastrous effect upon the attendance. A report went abroad that the fair would not be ready for two months, and the crowd



FINE ARTS BUILDING.

that a city of Atlanta's size had carried such a great undertaking to completion and had never even staggered under the load. But it was not to be a triumph without a struggle, and a hard struggle at that. The gates were opened with due form and ceremony and the press of the country heralded the event as the beginning of a new era for the South. The country rang with the praises of the Exposition and Atlanta was the toast of the times. From Chickamauga a procession of governors and dignitaries came down to do honor to the fair and the city. In the eyes of enthusiastic spectators in New York, Chickamauga and Atlanta had become landmarks in two stages of progress.

In the midst of all this glory, a cloud arose above the horizon,

was painfully small until the 9th of October, when the advent of the Liberty Bell drew a large attendance. Then again the attendance fell until President Cleveland's visit, and even on that day the crowd was little more than half what had been expected. About the same time the treasurer reported vouchers for an enormous amount of money which had become due. It was found that the expense of construction in the machinery and electricity departments had far exceeded the estimates. The Exposition was \$200,000 behind, and with income still small, and two-thirds of the gate receipts mortgaged to the bondholders, the fair was face to face with bankruptcy. For a week or more the great enterprise tottered on the verge of collapse. The attendance began to increase, and by

the 1st of November had reached a respectable figure, but the floating debt was a crushing weight. About this time the chairman of the Finance Committee returned from New York, where he had been for some time. One Saturday night the sheriff started out to the Exposition to levy an attachment. This would have closed the gates and caused the collapse. The sheriff was considerate enough to stop and let Mr. Inman know his errand, and that gentleman assumed the payment of the claim, and told the sheriff to hold up the attachment till he could look into the situation. He soon saw how serious it was, and resolved upon heroic action. He proposed to raise \$100,000 upon second-mortgage bonds, and offered to start the subscription with half the amount. The proposition by the chairman of the Finance Committee to lend the Exposition \$50,000 on his own account, at once put new courage in the Directors, and they met it with enthusiasm. In a few days the remainder of the \$100,000 was subscribed, and very soon that amount was in the treasury. At the same time Mr. Inman took personal charge of expenditures. At his suggestion committees were appointed to go through all the departments and reduce the pay rolls. The committees were faithful to their duty, and in a week they cut off one-third of the operating expense. In one department two hundred men were dropped

from the rolls. In all departments salaries were cut down, and officers and heads of departments were notified that they must work with out pay. This action was afterwards rescinded, but for the time it was held to be in force. The officers were not less faithful than before, feeling that it was a time for all to make sacrifices. The Directors gave more time to the Exposition, and all hands worked harder than ever. The heavy cut in wages was accepted cheerfully, except in one instance. In Machinery Hall it was followed by a strike of the coal stokers. That night several prominent officials of the fair fed the furnaces until more help could be had. It was an unusual thing to see coal stokers in silk hats, but this actually occurred. The strike did not last long. It lacked moral support, for everybody was in sympathy with the fair, and the work went on.

The attendance had increased since the middle of October, and on the 10th of November, when the daily admissions were 15,000, a new appropriation was made for advertising. Georgia day had been fixed for the 19th of November and strenuous efforts were made to draw a crowd. Something over 20,000 people came. Atlanta day, in October, had been marred by rain, and it was decided to have another on the 28th of November, which was Thanksgiving Day. It had been made South Carolina day, and the friends of Governor Evans and Senator Tillman united to make the attendance from that State the largest on record. It was also named Inman day in honor of Mr. S. M. Inman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who had rescued the Exposition from bankruptcy. Atlanta was turned upside down, and every man, woman and child who could get away from home or business went to the

Exposition. Fifteen thousand people escorted Senator Tillman and Governor Evans from South Carolina, and more thousands from Georgia and adjoining States took advantage of the legal holiday to see the fair. The turnstiles showed something over 54,000 paid admissions, and with the military and others admitted free, there were more than 60,000 people on the grounds.

After this there were other special days, and every effort was made to increase the receipts to the last hour. The hundred days of the



TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

Exposition had brought a continuous procession of dignitaries, including the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Governors of twenty-five or thirty States, and the municipal authorities of the principal cities of the country. Hardly a day passed without its pageant, dignified by the presence of distinguished guests, and social functions of unrivaled brilliancy accompanied the long procession. Through all this splendor, and from the shadow of a catastrophe which for a time threatened to mar the spectacle, the great enterprise emerged at last with its floating debt reduced to a sum insignificant in comparison with results achieved and with assets to pay the larger part of its bonds. The expense to the community had been very great, but twenty times as much had been realized by the business men of the city, while Atlanta added to her achievements one more miracle, greater and

more brilliant than all the rest, increasing her laurels with international fame and winning the proud title of the bravest city in the world.

There is one feature of the fair which is especially worthy of remark. Not a cent was lost by litigation. It is a fact singular and unprecedented in the history of such enterprises that a corporation which expended a million and a half in the brief period of a year, with all the haste attendant upon expositions, surrounded by

Counsel. The management of this Exposition was an exceptionally able one. From the President, whose breadth, executive ability and tact won him the distinction of an ideal officer, through all the list, the officers and officials were, with few exceptions, well qualified for their duties. The committees and directors were the ablest and most successful business men of the city and State, and served their great trust with unswerving fidelity. Among them rises one great figure of a man whose modesty is as rare as his ability and public



GEORGIA MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING.

hundreds of auxiliary or parasitic concerns whose expenditures were hardly less than a million and whose prosperity and very existence depended on their relations with the parent concern, after all the complicated and almost infinite details of its business, came out clear of suits and legal entanglements. Friction was not absent, and there were numerous differences and adjustments, but all were settled satisfactorily, and this result was due, not only to the great ability and sagacity of the executive officers, but also in large measure to the legal ability, wisdom and rare tact of the General

spirit. The Chairman of the Finance Committee remained in the background doing his share of the work but not assuming leadership until the great enterprise was in extremity. With serene courage and princely liberality he rose to the height of the occasion, grappling with appalling difficulties and infusing his own spirit into all the directory. It is not surprising that with one accord and with an unbounded enthusiasm the whole community rose up to do him honor on Thanksgiving Day, the great day of the fair.

CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN OF THE EXPOSITION.

In the heat of a great and arduous undertaking Henry Grady once said : “ The best reforms of this earth come through waste and storm, and doubt and suspicion.” So it is with great achievements. Enterprise is nurtured by hardship. The traditional founder of Rome was nursed by a wolf, and Atlanta was born of fire and sword. Greatness rises out of gloom.

In the wake of a panic whose disasters outweighed a great war, when to many a toiler toil seemed hopeless, like a rainbow these lines appeared :

[Editorial in the *Atlanta Constitution* of December 14th, 1893.]

A SIGN OF PROMISE.

We congratulate the enterprising citizens of Waco, Texas, upon their pluck and public spirit.

In deciding to build a Cotton Palace on a magnificent scale, and throw open its doors next October, they have given assurance of their confidence in the future. They have announced to the world that next year will see good times in the South, and especially in Texas.

We like the spirit of the Waco people, and it is to be hoped that other Southern communities will not lag behind. Our season of hard times has lasted long enough. By next fall the Democratic policy of financial and tariff reform should make itself felt in a way that will benefit all classes and interests, and the South should be prepared to forge ahead.

The Cotton Palace will probably be a big success. But Waco should not stand alone as an Exposition city. Other Southern centres should come to the front next year with similar enterprises.

If work and talk will bring good times, 1894 will be a prosperous year.

The following communication appeared the next day. The writer was Mr. W. A. Hemphill, business manager of the *Constitution* and an ex-Mayor of Atlanta.

ATLANTA TO THE FRONT.

EDITOR *Constitution* : — Your editorial of to-day, “ A Sign of Promise,” in which you commend the Waco people for their enterprise in organizing a Cotton Palace Exposition for next fall, is on the right line.

Let the people of Atlanta commence immediately the plans for a grand Exposition here next fall. We need something of the kind to bring back the old-time enthusiasm, which will bring prosperity and place Atlanta at the head of the column. Messrs. Editors, please take hold of this matter and push it for all it is worth. PROGRESS.

This communication was the occasion of the following editorial :

AN EXPOSITION NEXT YEAR.

The brief communication signed “ Progress,” in another column, has the right ring ; it sounds a note of confidence ; and we believe that it will meet with a prompt response.

We have the finest Exposition buildings and grounds in the South in readiness for a big industrial jubilee. Atlanta is the centre of the South Atlantic region, and the populous and productive territory

reached by our eleven railways can be relied upon to furnish exhibits and thousands of visitors.

It is safe to say that the worst period of the financial depression has been passed. The South has held her own, and with economy and diversified industry we have good reason to feel sure of the future. The announcement that Atlanta is going to work to organize for next fall the grandest Exposition ever held in this section will in itself have a stimulating and encouraging effect. It will revive our old-time enthusiasm, and our people will pull together with the determination to make the occasion eclipse anything of the kind that we have ever attempted in the past.

Such an Exposition next year will not only help Atlanta, but it will attract the attention of the North and West to Southern resources and opportunities, and will do more to draw capital and enterprise in this direction than any other one thing that could be devised.

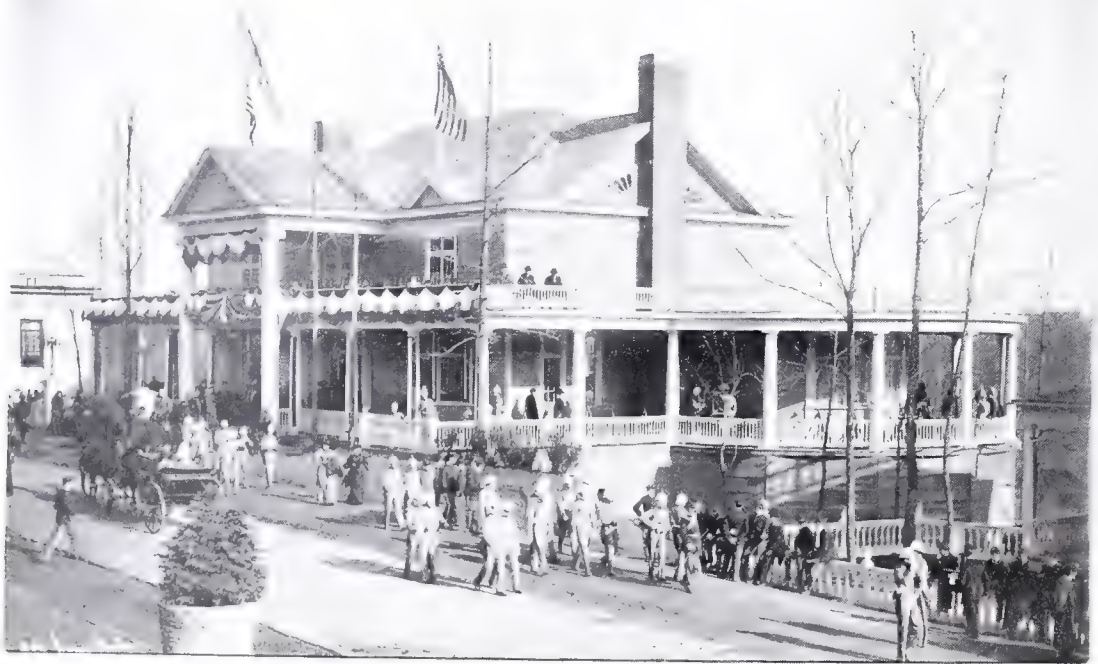
With our Exposition buildings and grounds, and with the willing aid of the railroads and our business men, we can hold a big industrial fair next year that will be a brilliant success.

It is not too early to begin the work of organization. As soon as possible we should get together and map out a programme that will be worthy of the New South and of her metropolis. Atlanta proposes to head the procession in the coming era of good times.

The renewed prosperity of our people will make them happy and jubilant. Let us get ready for the good time coming, and work for it, and talk about it, and in this way hasten its approach !

This was followed two days later by interviews with twenty-eight leading citizens who favored the project. Then came more editorials, more interviews, and dozens of editorials copied from prominent newspapers in all parts of the country. Public sentiment crystallized in a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, December 28th.

The idea of the Exposition grew rapidly. In the *Constitution's* editorial of the 15th of December, it was stated that the buildings were already on hand. This referred to two, one of which, somewhat enlarged, became the Transportation Building, while the other was torn down and the material utilized in part of the Negro Building. There were eleven other main Exposition buildings, besides scores of minor structures erected by States and railroads, and hundreds by concessionaires. Even within the first week the young idea expanded amazingly. Only nine days after its birth the project had become “ The Cotton States and Sub-Tropical ; ” a few days later it was “ The Pan-American,” and at the end of two weeks it was “ The Cotton States and International.” On Christmas Eve the *Constitution* printed an elaborate article, showing Atlanta to be the “ heart of the cotton States and the sub-tropics.” It was on this occasion that Mr. Clark Howell printed his famous map, by which he is said to have demonstrated that a line drawn from any point in North America to



NEW YORK, MASSACHUSETTS AND ILLINOIS STATE BUILDINGS.

any point in South America, Central America or Mexico, must necessarily pass through Atlanta. He drew one straight line through New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Lynchburg, Montgomery, New Orleans, and the City of Mexico, and this line passed through Atlanta. Another drawn through Chicago, Louisville, Chattanooga, Tampa, and Havana, met the same fate; and a third, drawn through Des Moines and St. Louis, was unable to reach Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Nassau without passing through "the gateway of the continent," as he christened Atlanta. Despite its humorous features, this map did good service by inflaming the imagination of the public and arousing an enthusiasm which, to this day, has shown no sign of abatement. The same map was used all over the United States, and was subsequently published in Rio Janeiro, with the accompanying article in Portuguese. This matter does not seem exaggerated when it is remembered that nearly a half century before John C. Calhoun said that, in the railway age then opening, Atlanta would become a city because its position with reference to the gaps in mountain chains made it a national gateway.

On the morning of the 28th, when the preliminary meeting was to be held, the editor of the *Constitution* printed these significant words in an editorial:

The purpose of the meeting is more important than that of raising money. It is to pitch Atlanta's Exposition on a scope commensurate with the demands of the occasion. It is for the purpose of picking out an auger big enough for Atlanta to bore with for the next year or two.

In this spirit the meeting was held.

The following editorial appeared in the *Atlanta Journal* of December 27th:

THE EXPOSITION MEETING.

We believe Atlanta is unanimously in favor of having a great Exposition next fall.

It is time to declare this intention, and this will probably be done at the mass meeting of citizens which will be held at the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow.

The meeting ought to be representative in size as well as in character. All the people of Atlanta are interested in the question to be considered. Every branch of business, every industry and every profession should be represented at to-morrow's meeting.

In order to prepare for such an Exposition, it is necessary to begin at once. It is Atlanta's ambition to have an Exposition such as has never been held in the South before.

She can do it.

Let the work be begun at once. The meeting to-morrow ought to have a propitious start.

The meeting assembled in response to a call signed by Stewart Woodson, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Rufus B. Bullock, President of the Commercial Club; the *Atlanta Constitution* and the *Atlanta Journal*. This call was sent by mail to leading citizens and was published in the newspapers.

THE FIRST MEETING.

The mass meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, on the 28th of December, was largely attended. The newspapers reported over

three hundred prominent citizens present. Mr. Stewart Woodson nominated Mr. S. M. Inman for Chairman, and that gentleman was unanimously and enthusiastically called to preside. Mr. H. G. Saunders was chosen Secretary.

There were calls for Mr. Clark Howell, who outlined at some length the project which had been suggested in the *Constitution*. Mr. F. H. Richardson, editor of the *Journal*, which had seconded the efforts of the *Constitution*, was called for and responded in the same enthusiastic spirit. Speeches were made by Messrs. J. G. Oglesby, H. E. W. Palmer, Ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock, W. A. Osborn, C. A. Collier, R. J. Lowry and W. C. Glenn. Mr. Hemphill embodied the sentiment of the meeting in a resolution requesting the Chairman to appoint a committee of twenty-five, with himself as a member, to formulate plans, devise ways and means



ELECTRIC AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDINGS—NIGHT.

and take steps for a permanent organization. Later in the day the Chairman announced the following committee:

Joseph Kingsberry,	J. W. English,
R. D. Spalding,	E. P. Chamberlin,
C. A. Collier,	M. F. Amorous,
R. B. Bullock,	Joseph Hirsch,
S. F. Woodson,	W. D. Grant,
Clark Howell,	J. R. Wylie,
H. E. W. Palmer,	E. C. Peters,
J. G. Oglesby,	C. E. Harman,
E. B. Stahlman,	John A. Fitten,
W. A. Hemphill,	Forrest Adair,
H. H. Cabaniss,	Phil. H. Harralson,
Anton Kontz,	Jacob Elsas,
R. J. Lowry,	S. M. Inman.

Of these, Mr. E. B. Stahlman and Mr. Joseph Kingsberry resigned, because of business engagements. Mr. Jacob Elsas was going to Europe and had to decline. All the others were present at the

first meeting, on December 30th, at Mr. S. M. Inman's office, with the exception of Mr. E. C. Peters and Mr. James R. Wylie, who were detained for that day by illness. The three vacancies caused by the above resignations were filled by the election of Messrs. B. F. Walker, Hugh T. Inman and W. G. Raoul. The number of committeemen gradually increased until the permanent organization, under the charter, in April, when fifty directors were elected.

Mr. W. A. Hemphill was unanimously chosen Chairman and temporary organization was further advanced by the election of Mr. H. H. Cabaniss as Secretary. At the next meeting Captain R. J. Lowry was made temporary Treasurer.

the scope to be international, and Mr. Collier suggested "Pan-American." Mr. Oglesby united the two ideas, and the meeting sanctioned the union.

It was resolved to open the fair on the 2d of September and close it on the last of November. The September date was fixed because the Grand Army of the Republic was to meet in August, and it was thought that many of the veterans would come to the Exposition. Subsequently the date was changed to open September 18th and close December 31st.

After mature discussion, the Guarantee Fund was fixed at \$200,000. Mr. Inman said that a million dollars would be needed



FINE ARTS AND GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, FROM GRAND PLAZA.

At the first meeting of the committee, on December 30th, Mr. Inman outlined as follows the business to be considered:

1. Shall the Exposition be held?
2. The name.
3. The scope.
4. The date.
5. The Guarantee Fund.
6. The Committee on Organization.
7. The Committee on Charter.

The first question was settled immediately and without dissent.

There was a round-table discussion of the name, and two ideas were combined in the title—"Cotton States and International." Mr. Chamberlin suggested "Cotton States," Mr. Harman wanted

to complete such an Exposition as the people of Atlanta expected. Even at that meeting the opinion was expressed that a Government appropriation would be secured.

The Committee on Subscriptions consisted of the following gentlemen: C. A. Collier, S. M. Inman, C. E. Harman, J. W. English and R. D. Spalding.

The Committee on Location consisted of Messrs. S. F. Woodson, P. H. Harralson, Clark Howell, C. A. Collier and Joseph Kingsbury.

Judge H. E. W. Palmer was a committee of one on incorporation, and was instructed to secure a charter with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, with the privilege of increasing it to five millions, and with the committee of twenty-five as incorporators.

Messrs. Oglesby, Cabaniss and Amorous were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the public.

Another committee, to look after a Government appropriation, consisted of Messrs. R. B. Bullock, John A. Fitten, W. D. Grant, Clark Howell, and H. H. Cabaniss.

In the Atlanta *Constitution* of December 31st, which contained the report of the temporary organization, were communications from Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon and Mrs. William H. Felton, suggesting a Woman's Department for the Exposition. These suggestions took shape at the next meeting, on January 4th, when Mr. S. M. Inman offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously :

Resolved, That a special building of this Exposition be set aside for the display of woman's work, and that all American women, and especially Southern-born women, be asked to contribute toward the exhibits made therein ; the exhibits not to consist alone of the fruits of the ordinary pursuits of women, but that a special feature be made of the attainments of women in the arts and in literature.

This resolution was written by Mrs. Robert S. Barrett, then a resident of Atlanta.

The same afternoon the first subscription was announced, and it came from a lady, Mrs. W. C. Lanier, of West Point, Ga., who had sent \$100.

At the third meeting of the Committee, on January 8th, 1894, temporary organization was perfected by the election of the following officers :

<i>President</i> ,	W. A. HEMPHILL.
<i>First Vice-President</i> ,	W. D. GRANT.
<i>Second Vice-President</i> ,	R. B. BULLOCK.
<i>Third Vice-President</i> ,	JAMES R. WYLIE.
<i>Secretary</i> ,	H. H. CABANISS.
<i>Treasurer</i> ,	A. L. KONTZ.
<i>Director-General</i> ,	H. E. W. PALMER.
<i>Executive Committee</i> : J. W. English, chairman ; H. T. Inman, C. A. Collier, Dr. R. D. Spalding, F. P. Rice, J. Dreyfus, and E. P. Chamberlin.	

Finance Committee : S. M. Inman, Chairman, J. G. Oglesby, R. J. Lowry, S. F. Woodson, Joseph Hirsch, Paul Romare, and John A. Fitten.

On motion of Mr. Clark Howell, the following ladies were appointed a committee to suggest the names of twenty other ladies, who, with themselves, would constitute the Woman's Board. Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, Mrs. Robert S. Barrett, Mrs. Wm. H. Felton, Mrs. W. C. Lanier, and Mrs. S. M. Inman.

Headquarters were established on the second floor of the Constitution Building on January 15th, but systematic work on the subscription list was not begun till February 8th, when the charter was granted by the Court and accepted by the incorporators. Then a list of 200 names was prepared and ten men were appointed to canvass it. At the end of the first week the Director-General reported \$44,500 raised, and a week later the amount was \$57,650. Owing to complications arising out of the proposition for a purchase of Piedmont Park by the City of Atlanta

for park purposes, the subscription was not completed until the 9th of April, when a resolution by the committee recited that the minimum amount of capital stock had been secured. Meantime certain amendments to the charter had been found necessary to protect the subscribers, and the final order of Court was not secured until April 16th. On that day the original incorporators met, accepted the charter as amended, and adjourned *sine die*. Immediately afterward the subscribers to the capital stock assembled, and Mr. W. A. Hemphill, chairman of the incorporators' meeting, tendered the charter to the subscribers, by whom it was accepted. The minutes of that meeting contain the report of Paul Romare, Jacob Haas and W. L. Peel, a committee of bankers, who had examined the subscription list and passed upon it. They found individual, corporation and firm subscriptions amounting to \$134,621.50, and \$75,000 by the City of Atlanta. In their opinion less than \$5,000 of the entire amount was doubtful. The Cotton States and International Ex-



GENERAL VIEW OF GROUNDS—NIGHT.

position Company having thus been legally organized under the charter, the stockholders proceeded to adopt by-laws and elect fifty directors.

By this time the magnitude of the undertaking had become so apparent that the entire time of the executive officers was clearly necessary to the successful administration of Exposition business. For that reason President Hemphill and Secretary Cabaniss, who, as business managers of the two most important newspapers in the South, were unable to remain in their respective positions, though willing to serve the Exposition in every moment which could be spared from their busy lives. Accordingly, the permanent organization was made with the following officers :

C. A. COLLIER,	<i>President</i> .
W. A. HEMPHILL,	<i>First Vice-President</i> .
H. H. CABANISS,	<i>Second Vice-President</i> .
W. D. GRANT,	<i>Third Vice-President</i> .

H. E. W. PALMER, *Director-General.*
 A. L. KONTZ, *Treasurer.*
 GEN. J. R. LEWIS, *Secretary.*
 A. W. SMITH, *Auditor.*
 J. J. SPALDING, *General Counsel.*

The following directors were elected:

R. D. Spalding, M. F. Amorous, F. P. Rice, Joseph Thompson, W. D. Grant, James R. Wylie, J. W. English, H. H. Cabaniss, H. L. Wilson, Clark Howell, Jr., C. E. Harman, J. H. Allen, R. J. Lowry, P. H. Harralson, A. W. Smith, A. D. Adair, S. F. Woodson, E. P. Chamberlin, B. F. Walker, J. A. Dodson, W. A. Hemphill, R. B. Bullock, S. M. Inman, H. E. W. Palmer, Grant Wilkins, E. P. Black, T. B. Neal, D. O. Dougherty, H. M. Atkinson, H. T. Inman, E. C. Peters, Forrest Adair, G. T. Dodd, R. P. Dodge, E. P. Howell, J. H. Winder, E. Rich, W. H. Venable, John A. Grant, E. L. Tyler, John A. Miller, and Charles S. Northen.

The location of the fair was for a time the source of a great deal of difficulty. The Committee of 25 had no trouble in agreeing on a site. At their second meeting on January 4th the Committee on Location reported in favor of Piedmont Park, and this choice

was unanimously approved. Early in February, however, when the first charter was accepted and work for subscriptions began, the owners of Piedmont Park subscribed \$30,000 of the stock of their company toward the Exposition. This was done with the idea that the city would appropriate \$75,000 to buy the park, and the \$75,000 would be used for buildings, the city to allow the use of the park for the Exposition, but to become absolute owner of the ground and the improvements. This proposition passed the City Council with one dissenting vote, but was vetoed by the Mayor, John B. Goodwin, on the ground that it was not a proper investment for the city and the site was not as well adapted to the purpose as the old water works property, which was already in the city's possession. This threw a damper over the enterprise, and for a time the friends of the Exposition

were discouraged. It was even seriously proposed to surrender the charter, but better counsel prevailed, and a committee of conference was appointed at the suggestion of Captain E. P. Howell, editor-in-chief of the *Constitution*. The personnel of the committee was as follows:

For the Exposition.

S. M. INMAN, L. Z. ROSSER,
 J. W. ENGLISH, G. T. DODD,
 H. H. CABANISS, WALTER R. BROWN,
 C. A. COLLIER, MARSHALL J. CLARKE,
 E. P. CHAMBERLIN, P. H. HARRALSON,
 PRESIDENT HEMPHILL. MAYOR GOODWIN.

For the City.

E. P. Howell, J. G. Oglesby, and Jacob Haas were added as honorary members of the committee.

After prolonged conferences, in which Captain Howell took a prominent part, an agreement was finally reached, and Mayor Goodwin consented to approve an appropriation by the city of \$75,000 for the Exposition, the committee recommending at the same time the expenditure of \$40,000 by the city on the water works property to convert it into a park. This compromise was reached



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

on the 8th of March, and by the first week in April the remainder of the \$200,000 minimum of the Guarantee Fund had been secured.

On the 22d of March a delegation of colored citizens, headed by Bishop Gaines and the Rev. E. R. Carter, appeared before the Exposition Committee, and, in behalf of their race, pledged aid and encouragement to the Exposition. The directors were so impressed with the importance of the matter that Messrs. W. A. Hemphill, S. M. Inman, A. D. Adair, R. D. Spalding and R. B. Bullock were appointed a committee to take into consideration the suggestions of the colored men. This was the first official action on a subject which furnished one of the most important features of the fair, and so powerfully affected public sentiment as to advantage not only the Exposition, but the entire country.

CHAPTER II.

PRELIMINARY PROMOTION.

Soon after organization the founders of the Exposition sought to impress its importance upon the country and to pave the way for a presentation of the matter to Congress. Colonel Isaac W. Avery, a journalist of reputation and experience, was sent through the South and West to stir up interest in the project and to secure the endorsement of commercial bodies, governors, agricultural societies

promised, unforeseen delays were likely to occur in the preparation and transmission of exhibits, and a due allowance for these contingencies showed that the time was very short. Still it was useless for Commissioners to go abroad without the endorsement of the Federal Government, and several months must intervene before Congress would act on the appropriation bills. It was in this long



INTERIOR MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

and other interests likely to be of service to the enterprise. He met with marked success, and the publication of these testimonials did much to widen the area of interest and to develop the possibilities of the Exposition. This work also showed how great an undertaking the people of Atlanta had on their hands, and they began to realize how much was to be done before a really national fair could be inaugurated. To make it international added difficulties, for there was little more than a year in which to bring the matter to the attention of foreign governments and secure exhibits. Even after they were

period of suspense, while the monthly installments of the Guarantee Fund fell due with painful regularity during the dull months of 1894, that the temper of the people was most severely tried. That public spirit never flagged and determination never wavered was due largely to the good work of the press. The columns of the daily papers constantly brought the news of the work going on throughout the South and West. Almost every day some society adopted resolutions or some public man was heard from.

About this time occurred an event which gave the Exposition

great publicity and laid the foundation for that broad sympathy with which it was regarded by the press of the United States. The International League of Press Clubs met in Atlanta the first week in May and a very large representation of the journalistic profession was in attendance. The late Colonel John Cockerill was president and came as the guest of Captain E. P. Howell. The members were received with the usual hospitality of Atlanta. On the first of May they were entertained at luncheon by the Commercial Club, presided over by Ex-Governor Bullock, and there met the Exposition directors. The next day they were the guests of Venable Brothers at Stone Mountain, where a barbecue was served, and on the following Thursday the press clubs were enter-

Another form of promotion and one which had much to do with the popularity and the publicity of the Exposition, was the policy of securing the annual meetings of all the associations which could be induced to convene in Atlanta during 1895 or the fall of 1894. Many of these bodies came during the construction period, and carried to all parts of the United States glowing accounts of the beautiful new city that was rising in Piedmont Park. The work of securing these conventions began early in 1894. One of the most important steps in this direction was to send an invitation to the Grand Army of the Republic, which met in Pittsburg in August of that year. The veterans went to Louisville in 1895, but it was expected that many would come on to Chickamauga to witness the



GRAND PLAZA, FROM DOME OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

tained by the directors of the fair at the Piedmont Driving Club, on the Exposition grounds. The ladies of the Woman's Board had their part in the social attentions to visitors and the journalists went away enthusiastic on Atlanta and the Exposition. This enthusiasm told upon the country later when the accounts of the meeting were being written. In compliment to Atlanta and to the earliest promoter of the Exposition, Hon. Clark Howell was elected president of the League to succeed Colonel Cockerill. This helped to keep Atlanta before the public, and enabled the friends of the Exposition to secure the widest publicity for the enterprise. The good results were seen in the friendly attitude of editors throughout the country, and in their marked liberality in dealing with the fair.

dedication of the National Park on the 19th of September, and from there many would come to Atlanta. The invitation of Atlanta in connection with Chickamauga aroused a great deal of enthusiasm among the members of Sherman's army, who wanted to see Atlanta again after the lapse of thirty years. This feeling caused Atlanta and her Exposition to be talked about all over the North and West, and contributed largely to the attendance from those States.

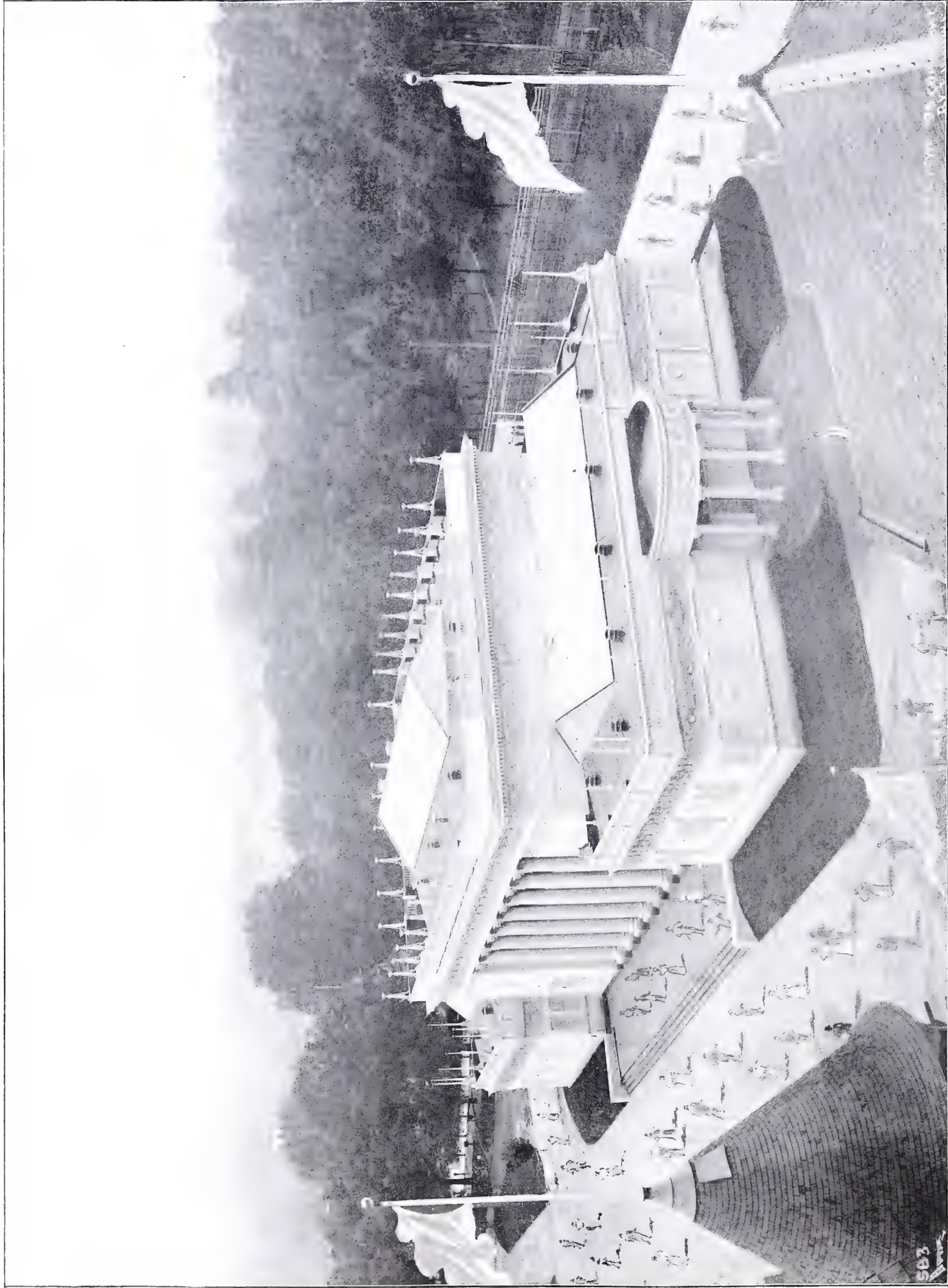
At this time there was no organized propaganda, and the wide publicity which the Exposition received in the early months of 1894 was due entirely to the events just described, and to the constant and enthusiastic efforts of the Atlanta papers, especially those of the

Constitution and the *Journal*, whose commanding position in Southern journalism caused their articles to be extensively copied and kept the country fairly well informed on the progress of the Exposition. The press associations were willing vehicles of the news of events which marked the progress of the enterprise. The National Educational Association adopted resolutions strongly endorsing the Exposition, and this action did much to impress the country and the Congress with the national character of the undertaking which Atlanta had in hand.

Early in May the Georgia Press Association, headed by Mr. H.

H. Cabaniss, then president of that body, and Mr. W. A. Hemphill, Vice-President of the Exposition, made an excursion to Mexico, and the party was commissioned to convey to President Diaz an invitation to attend and take part in the Exposition. Mr. Cabaniss, Mr. Hemphill and Mr. Claude Bennett acted as spokesmen when the editors were received at Chapultepec, and President Diaz assured them that Mexico would be represented. This was telegraphed to Washington and used before the Committee on Appropriations.





PALACE OF FINE ARTS.

CHAPTER III.

BEFORE CONGRESS.

Early in April, 1894, steps were taken to secure a hearing before the House Committee on Appropriations. A bill drawn by Mr. J. J. Spalding, General Counsel, was introduced by Hon. L. F. Livingston, of the Atlanta district, and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The good offices of Speaker Crisp were always given in favor of the Exposition, and with the efforts of Mr. Livingston and the tactful management of Mr. Spalding, the bill found its way into the hands of a friendly sub-committee, with Atlanta's representative as chairman. The hearing was set for the middle of May and a committee of leading men, accompanied by prominent gentlemen from other Southern cities, went to Washington and presented the claims of the Exposition to the full Committee on Appropriations.

The following gentlemen appeared for the Exposition: President, C. A. Collier; Mayor, Jno. B. Goodwin; Stewart Woodson, R. B. Bullock, S. M. Inman, Dr. R. D. Spalding, E. P. Chamberlin, J. G. Oglesby, A. D. Adair, W. L. Peel, T. B. Neal, F. P. Rice, H. B. Tompkins, E. L. Tyler, Martin Amorous, Forrest Adair, H. C. Stockdell, J. J. Spalding, J. A. Dodson, H. E. W. Palmer, Gen. J. R. Lewis, Clark Howell, J. W. Labouisse, president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange; Col. W. D. Chipley, Pensacola; Col. T. T. Stockton, editor *Times-Union*, Jacksonville, Fla.; G. Gunby Jordan, Columbus, Ga., president Eagle & Phoenix Mills; Fleming Du Bignon, Savannah; C. W. Carwile, Augusta; D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte; and A. S. Clay, Marietta, president of the Georgia Senate.

It was a body of distinguished men who heard the arguments for

the Exposition and it was a not less distinguished committee which appeared before them. With the Atlantians and their Southern allies Speaker Crisp and the entire Georgia delegation filed into the committee room. It was at ten o'clock in the morning and but two hours intervened before the session of the House. The hearing occupied all of that time, which was crowded with short speeches. First Mr. Clark Howell introduced the subject, in a short talk. He was followed more at length by President Collier, who was asked a

good many questions by the committee. Mr. Cannon asked him what the "Cotton States" meant, and Congressman Livingston quickly suggested that it meant "all the States that make cotton and all the States that use cotton," an interpretation afterwards practically adopted by the Exposition. Other speeches were made by Mr. S. M. Inman, Mr. G. Gunby Jordan, of Columbus, Mr. J. W. Labouisse, of New Orleans, and the three colored men, Bishop Gaines, of Georgia, Bishop Grant, of Tex-

as, and Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee, Ala., Normal and Industrial Institute.

The most remarkable feature of the occasion, and that which made most impression on the committee of the House, consisted in the speeches made by the colored men. The first two were bishops of the African Methodist Church, and the last was a pioneer in technical education among the negroes. Summoned hastily by telegrams, they came from distant States to Washington and went before the committee with only fifteen minutes' notice. After a hurried conference with Exposition officers, the colored men went into the committee room, where they remained silent



THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

witnesses of the proceedings till their turn came to speak. Until then the discussion had been commonplace. The usual presentation of the project had been clearly and forcefully made by the Exposition officers, and good talks had been made by men from other Southern cities, who threw side-lights on the subject, but they had all spoken from a business standpoint, without appeal to sentiment, and without any exhibition of eloquence. With the colored men the case was different. They had been without warning thrust upon the threshold of a great opportunity, such an opportunity as the wisest and best of their race had long and earnestly hoped for and expected to find in the dim and uncertain future. Now it appeared before them with the suddenness of an apparition, as when the wandering Moses, brooding over the wrongs of Israel, was called to action by the voice from the burning bush. Profoundly moved and inspired by the opportunity of a lifetime, they rose to the full height of the occasion, and the thoughts and aspirations of years crowded upon their lips, giving them an utterance which in power and in earnestness exceeded anything which had been heard by the distinguished men who waited upon their words.

Bishop Gaines is a large man, over six feet high, portly in form and dignified in bearing. They had come, he said, to hold up the hands of the white people in asking for an appropriation, because it would give his race an opportunity to make an exhibit of its development and progress—an opportunity they had never had. It was denied to them at the World's Fair, because Congress and the Northern people were afraid it would offend the South and drive away patronage. Now the Southern people proposed to have a great Exposition and had voluntarily offered to give them an opportunity they desired. In the South the whites and blacks understood each other and got along together well. They were working out their problems, and but for the politicians who had kept up an agitation and tried to estrange them, they would have made even greater progress. The white people in the South understood the negro better than the Northern people did, and the negro understood them better. The Bishop then presented statistics, showing what the Southern negroes had done in education and in accumulating property. He thanked their friends in the North for liberal endowments of institutions and for other contributions to the education of the negro and the improvement of his condition, and closed by appealing to the committee to give the sanction of the Government to this Exposition and give his race an opportunity to go on exhibition before the world. This is the bare skeleton of a strong fifteen minutes' speech.

Bishop Grant was the next speaker. He, too, was a fine specimen of his race, near six feet and a half high, portly and dignified, with a face full of intelligence; he at once arrested the attention of the committee. Joining in the request for an appropriation because it would give his people an opportunity, he called attention to the fact that the negroes were especially the wards of the Government. The Republican party had given them the right

to vote, said he, and had charged them with the duties of citizenship at a time when they were utterly unfit for it, and, as a natural result, a great many of the troubles in the South followed, but this had largely worn away, and the two races were on terms of continually increasing friendship. The negroes and the whites understood each other, and the South was the negro's home. There he was going to stay. The negro was more interested in the culture and manufacture of cotton than in all other products put together. This, also, is the great staple crop of the country, contributing most largely to the export trade. The negro makes that crop, and he is the finest laborer on earth. He is the conservative element in this country, seldom in any riot or organized disturbance, and never in a strike. At that particular time, when such disturbances were occurring in many parts of the country, not one could be traced to the negro race. There were now negroes born in freedom old enough to occupy the presidential chair. That great part of the population had been born, reared and educated under the new order of things. They had never been given a hearing by the rest of the world, and had never had an opportunity to show whether they were worthy of freedom and citizenship, and for this opportunity he appealed to the committee.

When Bishop Grant sat down only six or seven minutes of the time were left to the last speaker. Booker Washington, unlike the others, was small of stature and not prepossessing in appearance, but his ability was immediately recognized. He rose with an envelope in his hand, and glanced from time to time at some notes which he had penciled on it. He attracted attention at once by the statement that for fifteen years he had eschewed all participation in politics or political gatherings, and had advised his people to do the same. He had devoted his energies during that time to educating his own people, especially in the practical and industrial pursuits of life. He had urged the negro to acquire property, own his land, drive his own mule hitched to his own wagon, milk his own cow, raise his own crop and keep out of debt, and that when he acquired a home he became fit for a conservative citizen. He told them that the way to secure their political rights was to obtain something which the white people wanted, to wit, property. Let the negro fit himself to be one of the units that make up the conservative body of the government and then all his legal and political rights would be accorded him. The progress of his people, in all the walks and pursuits of life, had been remarkable. The white people of the South did not fully realize what was going on, and the white people in the North and the rest of the world had no idea of it. In conclusion, he told them that, for the first time in fifteen years, he had left his school, and come on telegraphic summons, at his own expense, without any previous conference with any of the Exposition Company, to take advantage of this opportunity, and he earnestly asked for Congressional aid, in order that his race might have the chance to give an account of its stewardship.

The friends of the Exposition did not content themselves with a

hearing before the Committee on Appropriations. When that was over they went systematically and vigorously to work to bring the matter to the attention of every member of Congress. There was hardly one who did not have the enterprise fully explained to him and its merits strongly set forth by some gentleman from Atlanta. The Georgia Congressmen and the two Senators, Gordon and Walsh, put their shoulders to the wheel and Secretary Hoke Smith exerted his powerful influence in behalf of the Exposition. While the committee was in Washington, Mr. Smith invited them to a reception at his house to meet the representatives of Central and South American governments, and by this means an opportunity was early afforded to impress the importance of the Exposition upon the officials of the Southern countries.

A few days later a further hearing was had before the sub-committee, attended by Mr. Clark Howell and Mr. J. J. Spalding. At this meeting the project was subjected to a searching examination, and all the details of resources and revenue were considered and compared with the probable expenditures.

Mr. Spalding submitted an estimate furnished by President Collier, who gave in detail the anticipated income and expenditures. The whole cost of the fair to the Exposition Company was fixed at \$1,352,968. This was not very far wrong. The Exposition

Company expended about \$1,500,000. The United States Government expended \$200,000 and various States and railroads about \$300,000. The expenditures of exhibitors and concessionaires carried the total to \$2,500,000. In the original estimate \$100,000 was allowed for advertising, and the gate receipts were estimated at \$1,000,000. The actual cost of advertising was \$40,000 and gate receipts were about \$400,000. By a curious coincidence, which gives food for reflection, both in the estimates and in actual experience, the gate receipts were just ten times the amount spent in advertising. The Executive Committee saw fit to allow for advertising only 40 per cent. of the estimate, and strange to say, they realized in gate receipts just 40 per cent. of the estimate.

The Sub-Committee reported a carefully drawn bill, which was duly reported to the House, where it unfortunately got on the calendar.

After sleeping two months in that legislative cemetery, the bill again saw the light in an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, the good Samaritan for wayfaring appropriations. It was not resurrected without difficulty, and the best efforts of President Collier and Captain Evan P. Howell were brought into requisition to supplement those of Senator Gordon in satisfying skeptical members of the Senate Committee on Finance. From the Senate the Sundry Civil bill went to conference, and, with numerous amendments, was reported to the House on August 11th. When this item was reached, Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, moved to disagree to the Senate amendment and instruct the conferees to insist on the substance of the House bill, as recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. His reason was that the House measure, carrying the same appropriation, was better drawn and limited the liability of the Govern-

ment. Mr. Livingston accepted the amendment and it came up for discussion, Mr. Cannon opening the debate in favor of the appropriation. He was followed by Mr. Coombs and Gen. Sickles, of New York, Gen. Cogswell and Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, Mr. Pence, of Colorado, Congressman Murray, of South Carolina, and Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, for the bill, and Mr. Williams, of Illinois, and Mr. Snodgrass, of Tennessee, against it.

The speeches breathed a spirit of patriotism and fraternity which afterward blazed in the long procession of statesmen who crossed the stage of the Exposition, singing psalms of brotherhood and uniting their voices in a kind of national hymn.

There were thirteen short speeches, ten for and three against the measure. Strict construction of the Constitution was the only idea of importance advanced by the opposition. All of the ten advocates of the appropriation were men of prominence, and much of what they said is worth reading, but as there is not room for all, the speeches of the late General Cogswell, of Massachusetts, and Representative Murray, the colored Congressman from South Carolina, are selected as of especial historic value.

In that discussion General Cogswell was a striking figure. It is not often that a soldier who scars the scars of war with fire lives to



NEGRO BUILDING.

see them covered with a new growth of prosperity, and to take a part in such upbuilding. Such was the fortune of the man who applied the torch to Atlanta only thirty years before. He had lived to champion her cause in Congress and to aid her greatest achievement. In advocating the appropriation, he spoke with much feeling, and his remarks are given in full:

General Cogswell's Remarks.

Mr. Speaker, on the morning of the 3d day of September, 1864, as a member of the Federal army, I marched into the city of Atlanta. It had been partially destroyed by the retreating Confederate forces under Gen. Hood. We occupied it until the 17th day of November following. At that time it had a population of but 10,000 inhabitants. During our

that, from the narrow limits which formerly environed it, it had grown out seven miles, and where we had surrounded the city with earthwork after earthwork, it had pushed its settlements, its dwelling-houses, its factories, its workshops and its places of business away beyond the old limits, and had so far obliterated the whole line of earthworks and the evidences of war that I could hardly find one of the fields of the many where we had engaged in battle when we besieged the city.

I came back to see a typical American city, built upon the ruins and ravages of war, in a contest in which its defenders had been defeated, and I was proud to see it capable so soon of renewing its old American spirit and putting itself in the front, where the noble and enterprising citizens of Atlanta have put that beautiful "Gate City of the South."

Mr. Speaker, when the proposition came before me as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, whether in this enterprise, which contains all the elements of success, we should take a part and have



THE TERRACES, LOOKING TOWARD FINE ARTS BUILDING.

occupancy of the city we sent North or South the people there residing, and made it a complete military post. On the 16th day of November Gen. Sherman's army withdrew from the region of country surrounding that city, and, as commandant of the post of Atlanta, it became my duty to remain the night following, with my command. The day and night following, and, indeed, for nearly the entire three days ending on the morning of the 17th of November, the city was wholly destroyed for any military purposes and occupancy under the sad exigencies and necessities of war, and I left it a heap of smouldering ruins and of ashes.

Mr. Speaker, I returned to the city of Atlanta, not many years ago, and found that that city, which was when I last saw it but a mound of ashes and ruins, had risen from its fires and from its ashes and from its sad condition and had grown to be a magnificent city of 100,000 inhabitants, with all the evidences of prosperity, of enterprise, of push and of business exhibited by any other city on this continent. I found

the Government exhibits displayed and help along the great Exposition, I said to that people: "If I stand alone, there is one voice and one vote that will give Atlanta any reasonable assistance from the General Government." And so, all hail to her in her grand and what I believe will be successful Exposition! [Loud applause.]

Several of the speakers referred to the part which the colored people would take in the Exposition and predicted good results to both races, but the negro was there to speak for himself, and he did it well. He, too, was a striking figure. Spokesman for a race whose shackles were lately broken by war, the thunder of which startled this same Chamber a generation before, and witness of their slow and painful struggle with poverty, ignorance and caste,

he was able to announce an amazing progress, and to ask for them the chance to demonstrate their capacity for usefulness in all the arts and occupations of life. His well considered words are the vehicle of eloquence born of the occasion. Excepting a few unimportant sentences, the speech is given in its entirety.

Speech of Representative Murray.

The colored people are in favor of this Cotton States' Exposition, because they are to be allowed an opportunity to exhibit the progress they have made within the past thirty years. Thirty or forty years ago our ability to even learn to read and write, or to learn ordinary arithmetic was doubted. There were those who denied that we were a part of the Adamic creation, and assigned as a reason that we could not vie with the other members of the human family in producing what they produced, in making what they made, or in doing anything except the lowest order of manual labor.

We have proven in almost every line that we are capable of doing what other people can do. We have proven that we can work as much and as well as other people. We have proven that we can fight as well as other people, as was demonstrated in the late war. There are still, however, traducers and slanderers of our race who claim that we are not equal to others, because we have failed to produce inventors; because, as they say, we have not contributed to the progress that has been made in the invention of useful implements and machinery.

Now, sir, we feel that if we are allowed the space provided for in this amendment, and are given a fair opportunity, we will demonstrate to the satisfac-

tion of everybody that we have made and are making almost anything that other people can make or have made. I hold in my hand a statement prepared by one of the assistants in the patent office, showing the inventions made by colored men within the past few years. * * * This statement shows that colored men have taken out patents upon almost everything, from a cooking stove to a locomotive. Patents have been granted to colored men for inventions and improvements in the workshop, on the farm, in the factory, on the railroad, in the mines, in almost every department of labor, and some of the most important improvements that go to make up that great motive power of modern industrial machinery, the steam engine, have been produced by colored men.

If we are permitted to have the opportunity proposed in this amendment, we will show to the satisfaction of the world that we are capable of producing nearly everything that other people can produce, and in doing so we will in a certain sense vindicate our white fellow-citizens by showing that in spite of all that has been done to retard his progress, in spite of all the wrongs that he has suffered, the American negro has

been able to accomplish more, has made more progress on the American continent, than the members of his race in any other part of the world. [Applause.]

The colored people all over the United States are doing everything in their power to prepare to make such an exhibit as will do credit, not only to themselves, but to the United States. In all the townships, in all the churches, in all the schools throughout the length and breadth of this land they are organizing for that purpose. They have entered into the matter full of enthusiasm, determined to make their exhibit all that it can be made, determined to help their white fellow-citizens to make this great Exposition what they desire to make it.

There is another consideration involved in this matter about which I wish to say a word before I take my seat. I think that this Exposition, to be managed and controlled by the white and colored people of the South combined, will bring about a better state of feeling between the two races. I feel that contact with the colored man of the South, I feel that a knowledge of his ability to manage affairs which will be there demonstrated, will tend to educate the white people of that section to

appreciate the fact that the colored man is entitled to a share in the government of the country.

I feel that thinking white men will begin to consider whether it is just continuously to deprive the colored man of his right to participate in the government. The colored people of this country want an opportunity to show that the progress, that the civilization which is now admired the world over, that the civilization which is now leading the world, that the civilization which all the nations of the world look up to and imitate, the colored people, I say, want an opportunity to show that they, too, are part and parcel of that great civilization.



FIRE BUILDING.

We want an opportunity to prove that this country is truly a cosmopolitan country, that it is neither a white man's country nor a black man's country, but a country to the building up of which all American citizens have alike contributed, whether by effort of muscle or of brain. [Loud applause.]

Hon. Lafe Pence, the "young man eloquent" from Colorado, following Mr. Williams, of Illinois, who had opposed the appropriation, expressed himself as "amazed, disappointed, aye, infinitely grieved, that those words had to come from a young representative of Southern Illinois, the State in which Chicago presides as the metropolis," and added: "If any of the old troubles, which seem to be dying out, the troubles between the North and the South, are really to die out entirely, the proof of it is going to be found in those of us who have come upon the stage since the conflict of the sixties."

Referring to this, General Grosvenor, of Ohio, in advocating the bill, said :

“The gentleman from Colorado says, in very eloquent language, that he hopes the dead past is buried. Let me say to him that, if there is any class of men in this country who, above all others, denounce and condemn sectionalism, it is composed of the old soldiers. * * * If there is anything left of the old feeling which the gentleman from Colorado deprecates, and \$200,000 will contribute to obliterate it, in the name of patriotism let us give the money, and give it quickly.” [Laughter and applause.]

Atlanta had loomed so largely in the debate that Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, was moved to remark : “As we have succeeded in annexing the United States to Georgia, I think we ought to have a vote on this question.”

When the question was put to the House, the amendment was carried by a vote of 171 to 49. It subsequently came back from the conference with a modification requiring the Exposition Company to provide a separate building for the Negro Exhibit, instead of locating it in the Government Building, as had been proposed. The friends of the Exposition had gladly accepted this amend-

ment, and the *Record* shows the pledge of President Collier and Directors Evan P. Howell and Clement A. Evans that a building containing 25,000 square feet of floor space, or as much more as might be necessary, would be provided by the Exposition Company for the Negro Exhibit. This was accepted by Congress, and was carried out in good faith. In this form the amendment became a law, and the work before Congress was ended. Atlanta had come out of the debate with great *éclat*. Her wonderful achievements, her enterprise, and her Exposition had been brilliantly exploited in the House by the ablest men on the floor, and voices from eight States had been lifted in her behalf. The speeches were of such a character that the whole country was impressed with the importance of the new enterprise which the Government had sanctioned. A great deal had been done to promote the Exposition during the earlier months of the year, but the demonstration in its favor by Congress placed it upon a high plane, both at home and abroad, and from this time it enjoyed a prestige and a public sympathy rarely equaled in the history of such enterprises, and second only to that attending the great Columbian fair.



CHAPTER IV.

THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

The selection of Piedmont Park necessitated an immense amount of excavation before the actual work of construction began. Under the direction of Mr. Grant Wilkins, Chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings and subsequently Chief of Construction, the grading of the park began. To this work the County Commissioners contributed the labor of the chain gang for nearly a year. In this way about a million yards of earth were moved, and at the minimum rate this amounted to \$100,000, which was Fulton County's contribution to the Exposition. The appearance of the chain gang on the grounds caused some comment, and the Executive Committee was waited on by a delegation of workingmen, who asked that only free labor be used. The chairman of the Executive Committee explained that the Exposition Company expected to pay out for material and labor all the money that could be raised and much more which would have to be borrowed, and that as the county had no money in its treasury, it was not able to make a cash contribution. It could, however, withdraw the chain gang temporarily from the public roads and put it to work grading the Exposition grounds. To refuse this help would simply amount to a reduction of the Exposition's resources, without adding a dollar to the amount which could be paid for labor. The workingmen accepted this explanation and gave the Exposition their hearty support from first to last. The wisdom of this course on their part was justified by the fact that within a few months every carpenter, steamfitter and mechanic available for Exposition work found employment, and for a time it was necessary to call in carpenters from other cities. The \$100,000 which had been saved to the Exposition by the use of the chain gang in excavation was paid out to a higher class of labor engaged upon the buildings and in the installation of machinery. The chain gang is composed of misdemeanor convicts, corresponding to the inmates of workhouses in other States. In Georgia it has been found better to put them to work on the public roads than to let them lie in jail, where they become victims of disease. So it was that they came to work at the Exposition.

There was more grading than the chain gang force at the disposition of the county could do, and a considerable portion of the excavation was done by free labor, working on another part of the grounds. By the two forces an immense amount of work was done, and the grounds were ready to receive the foundations by the time when contracts for buildings were let.

Under the terms of the lease from the Piedmont Company (the owners of the park) to the Exposition Company, the location of

buildings was to be approved by a joint committee composed of three directors of the Exposition Company and three representatives of the Piedmont Company—Director-General Palmer, Capt. J. W. English and Mr. S. M. Inman from the Exposition Board and Messrs. B. F. Walker, James R. Wylie and H. L. Wilson for the Piedmont Company. This matter began to take shape on April 23d, when President Collier told the Executive Committee that work must be commenced at once. After a full discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, with the President and Director-General, the chairmen of standing committees, and Mr. James R. Wylie. This committee went over the grounds carefully. Upon their recommendation, on April 30th,



GEORGIA STATE BUILDING.

the location of buildings and the preparation of grounds were referred to a joint committee consisting of the Grounds and Buildings Committee and the committee of six provided for by the lease. The joint committee then had the following personnel: Grant Wilkins, chairman; H. L. Wilson, E. C. Peters, B. F. Walker, E. P. Black, H. E. W. Palmer, J. W. English, S. M. Inman, and James R. Wylie. This committee was given power to act and instructed to begin work at once. The next day, May 1st, at a meeting of the Joint Committee, the removal of old structures was ordered and the Grounds and Buildings Committee authorized Chairman Wilkins to employ a foreman, laborers and teams. This was the beginning of actual work on the grounds. Mr. Wilkins was in

charge of the work and made plans for converting the old park, with its hills and gullies, into the beautiful landscape of the Exposition. He had a topographical survey made, and upon that drew his plans for the improvements. Both the design and the execution of the immense work were in his hands, and the result shows how well he was fitted for the task.

The plans for the buildings were purposely left until after the action of Congress had been taken, as it was understood that the attitude of the Government would have much to do with the character of the Exposition.

The final action of Congress on the conference report was taken on August 16th, and within the next few days the Sundry Civil Bill was signed by the President. On September 3d the Committee on Grounds and Buildings had plans for six main buildings, designated as Administration and Fine Arts, Agriculture, Electricity, Machinery, Minerals and Forestry, and Manufactures and Liberal Arts. The idea of combining Administration with Fine Arts was



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

afterwards abandoned, and the design adopted for that structure being appropriate, it was used for an art building.

The plans were from twenty-three different firms of architects, located in Atlanta, New York, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Knoxville, Philadelphia, Chicago, Mobile, Baltimore, Brooklyn, and Alleghany, Pa. After examination, the six best sets of plans were taken out and no others were considered. The architects of the preferred plans were Chamberlin & Co., of Knoxville; Hutchinson & Hammond, of Mobile; Bruce & Morgan, and W. T. Downing, of Atlanta; Bleckley, Marsh, Israels & Harden, of New York, and Bradford L. Gilbert, of New York.

There was a strong public sentiment in favor of building upon the plans of Atlanta architects, and this feeling was manifested in the Exposition Board. It was strengthened by the fact that both Bruce & Morgan and W. T. Downing had submitted plans of great beauty for the whole series of buildings, and for a time it

seemed likely that these firms would get the work; but the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and finally the Executive Committee, became convinced that the buildings planned by Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert, of New York, could be more certainly erected at a cost within the estimate. It was a financial question, as well as a question of architecture, and the committee was largely influenced by the fact that Mr. Gilbert, in the designs of numerous public edifices and railroad buildings, had demonstrated his capacity to construct within his estimates. He had the further advantage of having made his designs with a Romanesque *motif*, using a frame of wood and an exterior of shingles, a combination which Mr. Grant Wilkins, the chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, had recommended as likely to produce the most satisfactory results on a moderate expenditure, and likely also to leave buildings of a character more enduring than structures covered with staff. In the Romanesque, by leaving off the elaboration of detail, and producing architectural effect by outline and dimensions, he was able to secure large space, in imposing, well-lighted structures, for a very moderate expenditure. The material being of Southern pine was to be had easily, and at very low figures. For these reasons Mr. Gilbert's plans for five of the six buildings were adopted. For the Art Building Mr. Downing had presented a classic design of extraordinary beauty, conceived in the Italian Renaissance of the Florentine school. It was the sense of the Executive Committee that at least one building should be erected upon the design of an Atlanta architect, and Mr. Downing's plan was adopted. This settled the question for the six main buildings, and Mr. Gilbert was afterwards made supervising architect, a position which he filled to the entire satisfaction of the company. From time to time other structures were added, and when the gates were opened there were twelve principal buildings, as follows: Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Fine Arts, Administration, Fire, Auditorium, Agriculture, Mines and Forestry, Machinery, Negro, Transportation, Electricity, and Woman's Building. The Exposition Company also erected the Georgia Building, a constitutional limitation having embarrassed the State Commission in the application of the appropriation.

Advertisement was made for the foundations of these buildings, and work soon began on several. Later in the fall contracts were let for the erection of the superstructure, and by Christmas work was well advanced on the Fine Arts Building and several others.

Financial Expedients.

By this time the question of finance had become one of the first importance. The six buildings then under way cost more than the Guarantee Fund, and on the first of November only a third of the subscriptions had been collected, the majority of the installments not yet being due. The cost of administration had increased with the organization of departments, and miscellaneous expenditures were growing rapidly. After a careful consideration of the matter the Finance Committee reached the conclusion that it would require \$300,000, in addition to the resources already in sight, to carry the

work to completion and open the gates of the Exposition. The plan was to issue income bonds secured by a mortgage upon the gate receipts, and the amount was fixed at \$300,000. One-third of the gate receipts was left to pay running expenses and the other two-thirds were pledged to the payment of the bonds. The rate of interest was fixed at six per cent., and the bonds fell due April 1st, 1896, with the privilege of making payments of principal before that time on two weeks' notice. Paul Romare, Walker P. Inman and John W. Green, gentlemen of the highest standing, were named as Trustees, and the bonds were executed. Negotiations for the sale of these bonds were first begun with the executive officers of railroad corporations whose lines entered Atlanta. Up to that time the financial aid of the railroads to the Exposition had been limited to a subscription of \$5,000, to be paid in transportation. It was felt that the roads were sufficiently interested in the success of the enterprise to make a liberal subscription. They had not seen fit to subscribe to the Guarantee Fund, and they were now invited to take \$50,000 of the income bonds at par. After due consideration, the officers of the companies agreed to take the bonds. Part of this was afterward withdrawn by the order of Court, restraining the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Exposition realized from this source only about \$41,000.

About this time the Committee on Concessions began to require bonds as security for the faithful performance of contracts. In lieu of personal security they took some \$58,000 of Exposition income bonds, for which the concessionaires had been encouraged to subscribe. In construction, and in other contracts involving an expenditure of money, the same bonds were used to some extent. In this manner, and in various other ways, \$150,000 of the income bonds were placed. Toward the end of the construction period, in the month of August, it became necessary to realize on the remainder of the issue. The Finance Committee, at that time, thought \$75,000 more would be enough to open the gates, and they recommended a loan of that amount, with the remaining \$150,000 of income bonds as collateral security. To place the loan, the members of the Finance Committee subscribed \$30,000, and other directors readily made up the remainder of the \$75,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the proceeds of the income bonds only amounted to \$225,000. One-third of this, being a loan, was paid back in full. Some additional bonds were paid in full by percentages on the part of concessionaires. Of the remainder, 82 per cent. was paid, that being the extent to which two-thirds of the gate receipts would pay them. So the deficit of 18 per cent. only applied to one-third of the issue.

The other resources at the command of the Finance Committee were the Guarantee Fund, which, by the opening of the gates, made \$125,000; the city subscription of \$75,000; the charge for space, through which \$79,000 was received; and the cash payments for which some of the concessions had been sold. The Woman's Building was paid for with money raised largely by the Woman's Department. By careful handling of these resources, the Finance Committee was able to provide for expenditures of about \$500,000 prior to

the opening of the gates. It required the utmost care to keep expenses within limits, and early in the year a rule was adopted that no expenditure amounting to \$500 should be made until it had first been approved by the Finance Committee. In the rush of work attending the construction of an Exposition which cost upward of a million and a half to the corporation and a million more to collateral concerns, it will be readily seen that this rule sometimes caused delay and inconvenience. Committees in charge of departments occasionally got restive under this restraint, but the rule proved to be a salutary one, and experience demonstrated that the economy it enforced could have been even further exemplified had there been a purchasing department, so that all expenditures could have been made to the best advantage and kept daily under the eye of the Finance Committee.

It is not out of place here to say something about the work of the Finance Committee. The efforts of the chairman, Mr. S. M. Inman, were ably seconded by the other members of the committee, Messrs. W. D. Grant, R. J. Lowry, T. B. Neal and H. M. Atkinson. Co-operating with this committee was the treasurer, Mr. Anton L. Kontz, a jealous guardian of the funds and a model officer, whose zeal and ability were only equaled by his unfailing urbanity, a quality which proved very useful in the collection of the guarantee fund and in the many tedious settlements he was called upon to make.

Although the Exposition was not a money-making venture *per se*, every day adds to the conviction that it was a financial triumph of the first magnitude. Looking back upon the great fair at the distance of six months, when the haze of perplexing circumstances which always surrounds a great movement has nearly cleared up, it seems little less than a miracle that the directors should have brought into existence with the resources at their command an Exposition which cost near three million dollars. The guarantee fund and all the other items on the list of resources appear not only inadequate, but almost absurdly small for the results actually accomplished. In the relation of results to resources the financial management of this enterprise will compare favorably with the very able management of the World's Columbian Exposition. The great fair at Chicago cost \$28,000,000, and of this amount the people of that city paid about one-third. The city subscription alone was \$5,000,000, and the capital stock, less dividend, was \$4,580,882.

The Cotton States and International Exposition cost altogether between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000, and of this amount the people of Atlanta paid about one-sixth. At the conclusion of these vast operations there remained of the floating debt a remnant of about \$25,000, which was settled for in trust bonds, which eventually paid fifteen per cent. This remnant was made up principally of small balances of large accounts, and the percentage which any creditor failed to receive was very small. When the final settlement was made only about one per cent. of the whole expenditure was left outstanding. This result was reached after an Exposition period of only three months. Had the fair, like the

other national expositions, lasted five or six months, it is almost certain that the receipts would have paid all expenses and restored the guarantee fund.

In this connection it will be interesting to draw aside the curtain a moment and show a scene upon which the public never gazed. It was at the most critical period of the fair. Outside, the passing show with all its pomp and circumstance; inside, a little back room in the Administration Building; present the treasurer, the chairman of Finance and the chairman of Grounds and Buildings, eating roast-beef sandwiches and turning the leaves of well-thumbed payrolls for hours at a time. There were banquets in those days, and distinguished companies were wont to gather at them, but the feats accomplished over roast-beef sandwiches on the little green table in the treasurer's den were greater than all the results that came from those banquets with their groaning tables, their exotics and the august legs that bent beneath them.



AUDITORIUM—FRONT ENTRANCE.

The system of auditing accounts was very simple and very thorough. The auditor, Mr. Alex. W. Smith, had distinguished himself as auditor for the court in one of the greatest and most complicated cases ever brought to the bar in Georgia. He had the advantage of being a lawyer with previous business training of the most thorough kind, and his work as auditor of the Exposition was above criticism. Had there been a purchasing department as well conducted the corporation would have saved a large amount of money. This is put down in order that other enterprises may have the benefit of this experience, and not because of any general looseness of management. On the contrary, the result as a whole, and the construction of buildings and grounds in particular, showed extraordinary economy. Experienced men found it hard to believe that such an amount of work could have been done for the money actually expended. Hardly any money could have been saved on the expenditures up to or near the opening of the gates. The bids for the buildings were lower than any ever known and the price on almost

every item of construction was the lowest on record. The Government Building, which had been planned to cost \$50,000, was constructed for \$26,500, exclusive of the annex, which was an afterthought. The buildings of the Exposition Company were constructed on about the same scale of expense, some even lower. The chief danger to the Exposition was the optimistic spirit which prevailed just prior to the opening of the gates. It was a rosy prospect that confronted the management. The enterprise had attained great publicity, and the evidences of public interest and sympathy were manifest in all parts of the country. Whole trains of cars had been engaged a month before the gates opened for excursions beginning a thousand miles away. A floating population began to accumulate in Atlanta several weeks before the fair and every one expected to see the city overcrowded. The Exposition Company offered a large bonus of its bonds to parties who would build hotels or lodging houses, and temporary structures went up like magic. A buoyant spirit pervaded the community, and the management of the Exposition was enthusiastic. There was a feeling of liberality and a general loosening of the reins. Departments had been ably conducted, and officials, without any formal action to that effect, naturally had more latitude when everything took on the colors of the rainbow. Then it was that in some departments expenditures became large. Money was not squandered, but there was not that rigid economy which had even pinched some of the departments. Throughout most of the organization economy was still practiced, but here and there the gap was let down and money flowed freely.

It was just at this time that supervision became most difficult. Tremendous pressure was put on to complete the Exposition before the opening of the gates, and the innumerable details to be adjusted, and the odds and ends that accumulate as a great enterprise approaches completion required an amount of attention which taxed the physical strength of the management and almost ruined the health of the president.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings was an able body of men. When Mr. Wilkins resigned the chairmanship early in the fall of 1894 to become Chief of Construction, Mr. James R. Wylie was made chairman. Mr. Wylie had been identified with all the previous local expositions and had become an expert in matters of construction and management. For a year prior to the Exposition he gave almost his entire time to the buildings and grounds. No salaried officer could have been more faithful or more untiring. Coupled with experience, he had rare judgment, and in almost every particular experience justified his opinions. In the execution of plans and in the details of construction Mr. Wilkins was very thorough. Under his management the company got value for every dollar expended. His fault, if it could be so considered, was a too rigid construction of the specifications. While this caused occasional friction, it secured a magnificent execution of the architect's designs. As these designs were in harmony with Mr. Wilkins' own ideas of the material and style of structures, he was able to carry out the plans in the best manner and to the best advantage.

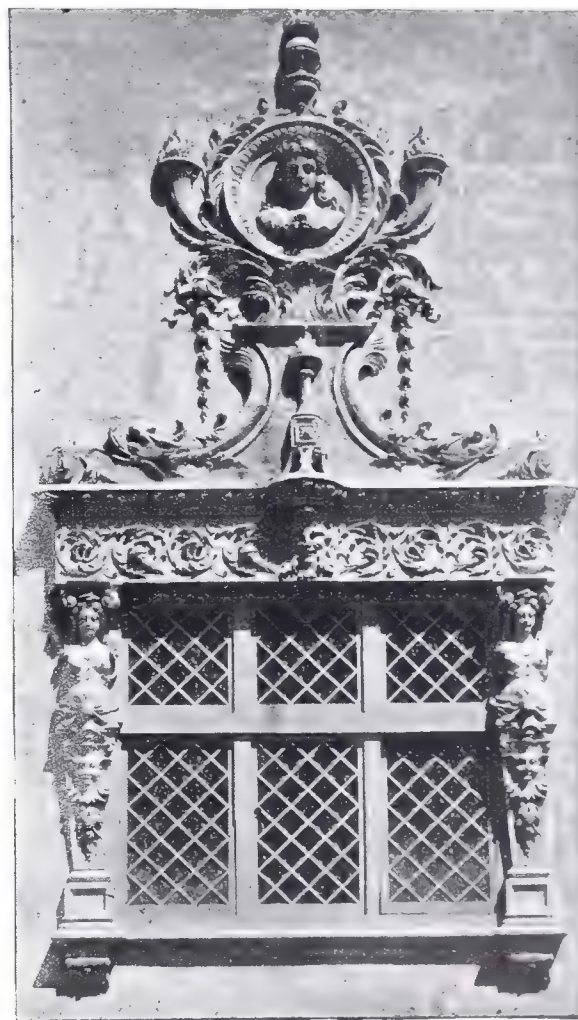
Nevertheless, with a high order of ability in the committee, the architect and the chief of construction, and with faithful efforts of all of them, there were those vexatious delays at the time of rounding up which almost always occur in defiance of human foresight. The Exposition buildings were done. Most of them had been completed for months, but there were finishing touches to be put on the grounds here and there, and debris had accumulated where construction had been completed. The work of the

Exposition Company lacked little of being done, but it could not control the exhibitors as it controlled its own departments. Many of them were slow, and in several buildings where the last foot of space had been taken, there was an appearance of incompleteness and emptiness. This, more than anything else, tended to give the Exposition an unfinished appearance. About this time an unlucky accident aggravated the situation. An electric fountain designed by Luther Stieringer had been built at great expense, and immense pumps, with double the capacity of those at the Atlanta Water Works, had been placed in Machinery Hall to supply the pressure necessary. This fountain had been placed in the centre of the lake, and the connecting main was laid under water. When the pressure was put on, the main came unjointed. Divers were first employed, but were able to do nothing. A cofferdam was built, but would not keep out the water. Finally a new main had to be laid from Machinery Hall to the middle of the lake above water. The water in the lake had to be lowered, and this destroyed for a time the most attractive feature of the landscape. These delays dragged through the first month, entailing enormous expense and nearly destroying the attendance for the time. Some of the exhibitors and concessionaires who had buildings to erect lagged behind the construction of the Exposition, and belated structures of that character were going up while the aggravating delays occurred at the lake. For several weeks after the opening, circumstances seemed to conspire to give the fair a look of incompleteness, though the Exposition buildings had been done for months. When at last these delays were over and the last load of debris had been removed, the park presented

a scene of rare beauty. The structures harmonized well with their surroundings. The central plaza, surrounded by great curving terraces, and these surrounded by buildings, suggested the idea of an amphitheatre flanked with great structures. The lake gave its charm to the landscape, and the mirrored forms of the great edifices, reaching down into the water, presented the mirage of an inverted city. The Quaker suit of the buildings in their gray and white paint harmonized with the gray limestone of the walks and the glass-like sheen of the water. The atmosphere was singularly clear, and the sky was always blue. The colors of autumn settled on the surrounding forests and the stubble slowly turned to gray. By day it was a scene of picturesque beauty, and at night it became a fairy land. The wizard of the electric light had painted a great picture in lines of fire, and this, too, found its reflection in the bosom of the lake. That picture lingers in remembrance like a midsummer night's dream. Long after time's effacing fingers shall have blotted its beauty from the scene it will live in the minds of those who saw it. The busy period of construction, with maps, plans and specifications; with line and plummet and stone, with chaotic masses of material, with workmen apparently at cross purposes, and with



DETAIL OF FINE ARTS BUILDING.



DETAIL OF FINE ARTS BUILDING.

everything in concrete and in confusion, ended in a dream of art and architecture fit to inspire a painter or a poet. The grosser and material aspects of the great work seemed to have disappeared and the prevailing and surviving impression was one of harmony and ethic beauty.

In producing this scene the genius of Grant Wilkins immortalized itself. Giving the Supervising Architect and the other architects credit for all to which architects can be entitled, and withholding no meed of praise from the able members of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, Messrs. E. P. Black, E. C. Peters, H. L. Wilson and B. F. Walker, and, least of all, from its wise, untiring and ever resourceful Chairman, Mr. James R. Wylie, it must be said that the great picture which charmed every eye and made this, in scenic beauty, the first of all Expositions, was designed by that stern and uncompromising artist, the Chief of Construction. More forgetful of policy than even the rugged Carlyle, defending his cherished ideal against all comers, whether they differed with him on professional grounds or upon the score of economy, and even setting himself in mutiny upon the mere matter of width in walks, he remained true to a great conception and worked it out substantially as he had designed it many months before. Henry Watterson said that this Exposition copied nothing from the World's Fair but its Midway, and this is true, but the great editor was probably ignorant of the fact that Grant Wilkins never saw the White City on Lake Michigan. It is said that at the outset the directors sent for the most eminent landscape engineer in America and paid him a large fee to look at the ground and tell them what to do with it. When the report of that eminent gentleman had been received it was filed, but never adopted. The suggestion seems insignificant in comparison with the design which Mr. Wilkins soon afterwards proposed, and the same which he finally executed.

There were two other great artists who distinguished themselves in the making of this Exposition—the one by day and the other by night, the first in architecture and the second in decorative illumination. With all due respect for the Chief of Construction, it must be said that he could not have produced the ensemble without the co-operation of two such masters as Bradford L. Gilbert and Luther Stieringer. Architecture has been called the greatest of all arts, and certainly it was the greatest that made any exhibition of itself at this Exposition. Ornamentation was not generally elaborate, but the imposing character of the structures and the general harmony of the series formed a grand composition in architecture which appealed with great power to the spectator. Then came Stieringer with his electric lights and his lines of fire, giving a transcendent beauty to the whole. When twilight fell on that enchanting scene and night led forth her constellations, the far-off splendor of the sky, reflected in the clear mirror of the lake, found counterfeit presentment in the scintillating domes of this fairy land.

While we paint these pictures, or try to paint them, for the edification of those who never saw that charming landscape either by day or by night, it will be both pleasing and instructive to glance a moment at something which preceded it. The Buildings and Grounds Committee, which has already been alluded to, had the general control of the whole problem, and upon them rested the financial responsibility of executing the work within the limit

of resources. They were a kind of ways and means committee whose fertility of resource was often called into requisition. They also had diplomatic duties of the most arduous character to perform, and in this they shared the burden with President Collier. The Supervising Architect and the Chief of Construction had the strong convictions of thoroughness and the obstinacy of genius. The committee was continually called upon to adjudicate matters between these divergent minds, and the task, though successfully accomplished, was one of difficulty approaching that of steering a vessel between Scylla and Charybdis. The work of the committee was well done, and its problems were solved upon the principle of roast-beef sandwiches so well exemplified in another committee connected with finance.

Before closing the account of the construction period, it is proper to refer to the work of the President, who also performed the arduous duties of Director-General. It might appropriately come in any chapter, for he was not only ex-officio, but actively a member of every committee, and devoted to the work of all departments an amount of detailed attention which would sap the strength of most men, and did, indeed, impair his health for a time. It was Mr. Collier's expansive mind that continually widened the scope of the Exposition. He combined breadth and sagacity with a turn for practical administration and a searching knowledge of human nature. With this practical ability he was able to make good almost all of his ambitious plans for the fair. He was cool and confident in times of trial, always ready to back his judgment liberally with his money, and never slow to risk his reputation in measures which he believed to be right. At times he had to carry important measures through the Board when they were under fire from some of the ablest members of the directory. He never lost confidence in his own judgment, and he rarely failed to demonstrate the wisdom of his plans by actual and successful execution. Men of affairs, accustomed to the administration of great concerns, marveled at his executive ability. Coupled with the stern and arduous task of administration, the President of the Exposition had social duties to perform which, however pleasant at times, were altogether a burden which few can appreciate. In all of these, as in administration, his conduct was cited as a model of what such an officer's conduct ought to be.

Mr. Collier was ably assisted in the work of administration by Mr. Alex. W. Smith, who was promoted to the position of General Manager, and was for a time acting Director-General.

Machinery and Electricity.

Machinery Hall was one of the attractive places about the Exposition, not by reason of a wilderness of moving metal, for there was no such bewildering aggregation as that at the World's Fair, but because of the excellence of the machines there represented. Only the best types of machinery were admitted. It was proposed that the educational value of this department should be heightened by bringing everything up to date. The engines and dynamos were the best that American engineering skill had pro-

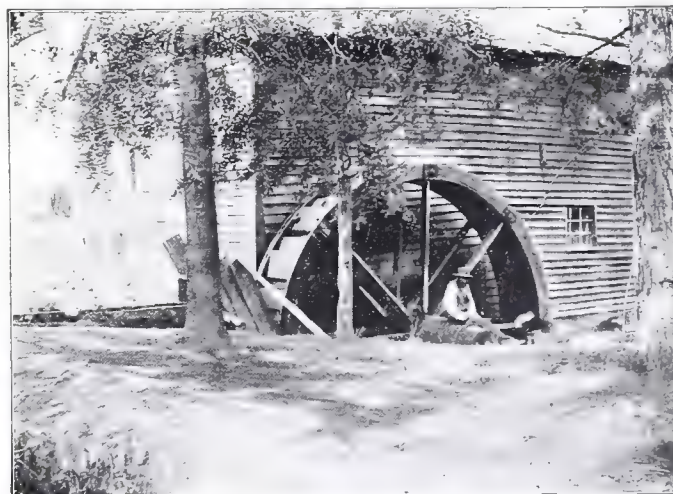
duced, and beautiful specimens were shown. Cotton machinery naturally came in for a large share of attention, and the exhibits were the most approved of American and English make. Ponderous engines were not especially sought after, but the most approved types were there. An exhibit remarkable for size was a display of pumps with twice the capacity of the Atlanta Waterworks. Everything was in operation, from the pin and envelope machines, the type-setters and the linotypes to the heaviest engines. The big pumps were used to furnish pressure for the electric fountains and the engines not only drove the machinery, but ran the generators which supplied currents for the elaborate and beautiful system of electric lights. To this arrangement was due one of the principal economies of construction. The boilers, engines, generators and pumps constituting the power and electric light plants were there as exhibits, and the Exposition secured these with no further expense than the cost of installation, dismantling and freight charges. Where other expositions had bought such plants outright, this Exposition secured them as exhibits. This was due to the work of Mr. J. H. Allen, Chief of the Machinery Department, and Mr. H. M. Atkinson, Chief of the Electricity Department, who gave a great deal of time and thought to the work of their respective departments. The equipment and accessories were very expensive, and caused the work of construction in Machinery and Electricity to exceed the appropriations considerably, but the cost of these departments would have been much greater if Mr. Allen and Mr. Atkinson had not by their strenuous efforts secured the exhibits which constituted the steam and electric plants. The departments were conducted by two committees acting in concert. One engineer, Mr. Charles F. Foster, served both departments, and the committees found it necessary to hold joint sessions very often. At one time it was proposed to consolidate them, and the proposition received the support of some of the ablest members of the directory. It failed to carry, however, and the two committees continued to act independently. Some of the most sagacious members of both committees think the work should have been coördinated under one head. On this there was a marked difference of opinion. The exhibits in

both departments were of a high order and the working plants were shown to be admirable. The installation was managed by Mr. Charles F. Foster, who did the same service for the Machinery Department at the World's Columbian Exposition, for which he had the highest commendation from Mr. D. H. Burnham, the Director of Works. The designs for the electric fountain and the decorative electric lighting were made by Mr. Luther Stieringer, Consulting Electrical Engineer, who held the same relations to the World's Fair. Mr. Stieringer had made a study of this subject at most of the great expositions since electric lighting came in vogue, and after a careful examination of the park, he declared that the grounds were capable of an electrical effect surpassing anything hitherto produced. This was a strong claim, but the topography and other scenic advantages, together with his study of previous expositions, enabled Mr. Stieringer to make good his word. The artistic effect has been several times referred to in the chapter on the construction period. It is asserted by persons competent to judge that this illumination, though not the largest or the most expensive on record, was the most beautiful and the most artistic that had ever been seen at an exposition. It was so remarkable as to impress every beholder and to arouse general enthusiasm among the visitors.

These departments were controlled by the following committees:

Machinery, J. H. Allen, Chairman and Chief of Department; George W. Harrison, C. E. Harman, M. F. Amorous and F. P. Rice. Electricity, H. M. Atkinson, Chairman and Chief of Department; J. H. Allen, H. E. W. Palmer, Gen. C. A. Evans and James R. Wylie.

It was in these departments particularly that a need for development in the Cotton States was shown. The Richmond Locomotive Works had an exhibit in the Transportation Department and several makers of saw mill machinery and engines had exhibits in the building erected by the Georgia Manufacturers' Association, but the mass of machinery came from the Eastern and Middle States. This is more fully shown in the geographical analysis of exhibits in the chapter on that subject.





GROUP, FINE ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS, ETC.

CHAPTER V.

ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

The plan of administration was simple but comprehensive. At the outset the whole business of the Exposition was committed by the stockholders to the directors, who met monthly. This body, being too unwieldy to transact business in detail, committed everything to an executive committee, subject to the approval of the directors. The Executive Committee divided out the work among

General, was master of the subjects which came before it, and its judgment rarely erred. This committee was presided over by Captain James W. English, President of the American Trust and Banking Company, and about that time Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners for Atlanta. He was also an ex-mayor, and by reason of long experience in railroad building and other



NORTH END GROUNDS, CLARA MEER

department committees, by them to be digested and returned with recommendations. Upon these recommendations the Executive Committee acted, adopting or rejecting the reports as it saw fit. This action came before the Board of Directors twice a month for approval. The Directors rarely reversed the Executive Committee, and in some instances had cause to regret such action. The Executive Committee, being composed of the largest stockholders and including the Chairmen of the Finance, Buildings and Grounds and other important committees, and the President and Director-

public work was eminently qualified to preside over the committee charged with the responsibility of carrying the great enterprise to success. The vice-chairman, Dr. R. D. Spalding, who was often called to the head of the committee, is a man of great dignity, strong force of character, and rare good sense. The committee was made up of men in whom the directors had the fullest confidence, and confirmation of their acts was usually a matter of course.

One question on which the directors reversed the action of the

Executive Committee is worthy of mention, as it involves an important principle. Early in the fall of 1894, when applications for concessions began to come in to that department, a project for an intramural railway was broached, and a party of Atlanta gentlemen submitted a proposition. Afterward there were propositions by parties from a distance. It so happened that some of the Atlanta gentlemen making a proposition were directors of the Exposition. About the same time several small concessions had been awarded to concerns in which minor officials and employees were interested. This was done openly and without any attempt to mislead the committee, but Mr. Smith, the chairman of the Committee on Concessions, objected to such a precedent. Other members of the board objected, and at a meeting of the Executive Committee on December 20th, 1894, Mr. Forrest Adair offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That no contract for concessions or privileges of any description be made with any director, officer or employee of this corporation, nor with any firm or corporation in the management of which such director, officer or employee actively participates, nor with any firm or corporation which has been or may be formed for the purpose of securing and operating any such concession or privilege and in which such director, officer or employee is or may become interested; provided that these restrictions shall not apply to the concessions for the catalogue, the guides and the intramural railway.

This resolution was earnestly supported by Mr. Smith, and was adopted by a good majority of the Executive Committee. This was over-ruled by the directors on the ground that as the fifty directors were the fifty leading business men of Atlanta, and it was hard to point out any important branch of business or industry in which one or more of them were not engaged, this sweeping prohibition would practically cut off all local competition for the privileges, many of which, in the nature of the case, could best be operated by Atlanta concerns. The force of this argument was such that the Executive Committee declined to insist on its former action. Mr. Adair's resolution was not without its good effect, however. It placed on record an expression of the opinion of the Executive Committee that the directors, the officers and the employees should be disinterested and independent in the discharge of their duties. Public sentiment supported this view, and very few of the directors had any connection with concessions. The experience of this Exposition does not furnish any reason why the old rule of disinterestedness should be varied.

Recurring to the earlier days of the construction period, a foundation was laid for the organization of departments on September 17th, when President Collier announced the appointment of eleven more standing committees. With those previously appointed, the list stood as it appears below and remained substantially unchanged to the close of the fair. The officers and heads of departments are also given as the list stood when completed:

Officers of the Cotton States and International Exposition.

C. A. COLLIER..... President and Director General
W. A. HEMPHILL..... First Vice-President
H. H. CABANISS..... Second Vice-President

W. D. GRANT..... Third Vice-President
E. L. TYLER..... Fourth Vice-President
A. L. KONTZ..... Treasurer
J. J. SPALDING..... General Counsel
ALEX. W. SMITH..... Auditor
E. S. MCCANDLESS..... Assistant Auditor
J. R. LEWIS..... Secretary
E. F. BLODGETT..... Assistant Secretary
GRANT WILKINS..... Chief of Construction and Landscape Engineer
BRADFORD L. GILBERT..... Supervising Architect
CHAS. F. FOSTER..... Mechanical and Electrical Engineer
D. C. GILMAN..... Commissioner of Awards

Commissioners.

C. H. REDDING..... Commissioner to Mexico
I. W. AVERY..... Commissioner to South America
A. MACCHI..... Commissioner to Europe
ALFONSO FABER..... Commissioner to Austria

Chiefs of Departments.

GRANT WILKINS..... Construction
E. L. TYLER..... Transportation
W. G. COOPER..... Publicity and Promotion
J. H. ALLEN..... Machinery
H. M. ATKINSON..... Electricity
D. T. DAY..... Minerals
B. E. FERNOW..... Forestry
HORACE BRADLEY..... Fine Arts
A. W. SMITH..... Public Comfort
W. J. NORTHEN..... Education
E. A. FELDER..... Admissions and Concessions
JAMES R. WYLIE..... Agriculture and Dairy
E. P. CHAMBERLIN..... Manufactures and Liberal Arts
H. L. WILSON..... Live Stock

Board of Directors.

Adair, A. D.	Evans, C. A.	Northen, C. S.
Adair, Forrest	Fisher, H. E.	Northen, W. J.
Adler, M. L.	Grant, W. D.	Oglesby, J. G.
Allen, J. H.	Hammond, T. A., Jr.	Palmer, H. E. W.
Amorous, M. F.	Harralson, P. H.	Peters, E. C.
Atkinson, H. M.	Harman, C. E.	Rice, F. P.
Atkinson, W. Y., ex-offi.	Harrison, Geo. W.	Rich, E.
Baldwin, W. H., Jr.	Hemphill, W. A.	Smith, Alex. W.
Black, E. P.	Howell, E. P.	Spalding, E. C.
Black, W. H.	Howell, Clark	Spalding, R. D.
Bullock, R. B.	Inman, H. T.	Spalding, J. J., ex-officio
Cabaniss, H. H.	Inman, S. M.	Thompson, Joseph
Chamberlin, E. P.	King, Porter, ex-officio	Tyler, E. L.
Collier, C. A.	Knowles, Clarence	Venable, W. H.
Colville, Fulton	Kontz, A. L.	Walker, B. F.
Cosgrove, Wm. L.	Liebman, I.	West, A. J.
Dodd, G. T.	Lowry, R. J.	Wilkins, Grant
Dodge, R. P.	Miller, Jno. A.	Wilson, H. L.
Dougherty, D. O.	Mims, Livingston	Woodson, S. F.
English, J. W.	Neal, T. B.	Woodward, David
English, J. W., Jr.	Nelms, Jno. W.	Wylie, Jas. R.

Executive Committee.

J. W. English, Chairman.
F. P. Rice, M. F. Amorous.
R. D. Spalding, Vice Chm., A. W. Smith.
E. P. Chamberlin,

Finance Committee.

S. M. Inman, Chairman.
W. D. Grant, T. B. Neal,
H. M. Atkinson, R. J. Lowry.

Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

J. R. Wylie, Chairman.
E. P. Black, H. L. Wilson,
E. C. Peters, B. F. Walker,

CHAPTER VI.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CONCESSIONS.

Soon after the adoption of plans for the first six buildings, the organization of the departments began. Privileges and concessions received attention in August, when Mr. Alexander W. Smith, the auditor of the company and chairman of the Committee on Concessions, was sent to Chicago to look into the cost and practicability of removing the Government building from that city to Atlanta. While there Mr. Smith made a thorough investigation of the system of privileges and concessions in vogue at the World's Fair, and on his return made an elaborate report, with which he submitted copies of forty concession contracts and abstracts of ninety others, covering the entire range of concessions at the World's Fair. After full conference with those in charge of this department at Chicago, he was able to explain in detail the system in operation there. The percentage system was suggested, and he recommended that exclusive privileges be not granted where it was possible to avoid it. For all concessions in which the business was of sufficient volume to justify the employment of cashiers, a system of consecutively numbered tickets was recommended. In smaller concessions cash registers were suggested. This report was adopted and its recommendations shaped the policy of the department. Concerning the award of contracts for concessions, a matter which was the subject of much discussion and at times of more or less feeling, he made a recommendation which is instructive in this connection:

I found that exclusive contracts were rarely granted, and the officials informed me that in every case where they were granted, they had ample occasion to regret it. The opinion seems to be that it is not advisable to advertise indiscriminately for competition to secure these contracts for concessions and privileges, for the reason that the weakest men, and consequently the least desirable to deal with, are usually the highest bidders in such competition. Their experience was that the best results were obtained through private correspondence and personal solicitation. There is a great deal of point in this suggestion, but if it is adopted the integrity of each member of this committee will be put to

a very severe strain in as far as the adverse criticisms of disappointed applicants can affect it.

The department of privileges and concessions grew rapidly and eventually became one of the most important. It produced \$125,000 of revenue and furnished the amusement features of the Exposition. In addition it was a valuable auxiliary to the Finance Committee in placing at par a large proportion of the income bonds, which were one of the principal resources during the latter part of the construction period. Concessionaires who could not conveniently give a local bond for the performance of the

obligations of their contracts were encouraged to subscribe for the bonds of the company and deposit a sufficient amount in lieu of personal security. In other cases where concessionaires bid percentages on large contracts, preference was given to those who subscribed for Exposition bonds and deposited them as security for their contracts. This was the case in awarding contracts for the liquor privileges, and in the cases of certain large caterers.

In the work of placing these bonds Mr. Smith, as Chairman of the Committee on Concessions, did a valuable

service for the Exposition, and in this he was greatly helped by Mr. C. S. Northen, a member of the committee, who had much to do with the negotiations. The work of these gentlemen, in connection with that of Mr. Felder, the chief of the department, played no insignificant part in financing the Exposition during the construction period.

The work of the committee also largely comprehended the amusement features of the fair. The Committee on Amusements, of which Captain A. J. West was chairman, had charge of all which were not concessions, and perfected the arrangements for the superb musical attractions.

On the first of October, 1894, Mr. Edmund A. Felder, who had been connected with the department of admissions at



ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN AT NIGHT.

the World's Fair, and was chief of that department at the California Midwinter Exposition, was engaged in the capacity of assistant to the president and took charge of negotiations for concessions, afterwards becoming chief of the departments of admissions and concessions. He had a large acquaintance with concessionaires at the World's Fair and at San Francisco, and was able to build up a very large list of caterers and amusements, which contributed revenue equal to 33 per cent. of the gate receipts and furnished some of the most attractive features of the fair. In some respects his position was not a pleasant one. Mr. Smith's prediction as to the adverse criticism of disappointed applicants was amply fulfilled, and the brunt of it fell upon Mr. Felder, regardless of the fact that all the contracts put into operation by him were first approved by the Committee on Concessions, the Executive Committee and the directors.

As the head and executive officer of the Department of Conces-



DETAIL, MACHINERY HALL—NIGHT.

sions, Mr. Felder had almost the whole burden and responsibility of negotiating the contracts which built up the Midway. The difficulty of this task will be understood when it is remembered that the work was to be done and the revenue was to be raised by a class of people nomadic in their habits and largely irresponsible. To find the best of these people and secure from them contracts which would bring good attractions and at the same time pour large percentages into the treasury of the Exposition was no easy undertaking. In selecting men to deal with from a miscellaneous lot, and in bringing the few responsible concerns up to the point of bidding liberally against each other, was a task that required both a knowledge of human nature and executive ability of a high order, coupled with no mean type of diplomacy. Many nationalities were represented, and the ante-room of Mr. Felder's office often presented a picturesque appearance. A curious example of the scope of these negotiations occurred when a prominent Chinese merchant from San Francisco met a bright young Chinaman from New York

at the Exposition office, and the two went before the Committee on Concessions with competing propositions for the Chinese village. It was about the same time that a highly educated native of Japan, who came to Atlanta to bid on a concession for the Japanese village, was refused admission at some of the hotels, and Mr. Felder, on whose invitation he had come, found it necessary to go out and explain that the stranger was a graduate of one of the greatest American Universities and worthy to associate with gentlemen in any country.

Without Midway Heights the fair would have been sadly incomplete. Sightseeing is a tiresome business, and unless visitors find some diversion they will soon become weary of the most imposing array of exhibits that can be got together. The "little nonsense," ever necessary, is never more so than at a great Exposition, where, as a rule, the crowds are in a holiday humor. In supplying this want Mr. Felder did a good service for the public as well as for the Exposition.

Under the head of Concessions, Mr. Felder, in the early part of the Construction period, effected the arrangement by which Mr. A. Macchi was sent to European countries as Commissioner-General for the Exposition. To his early efforts in this direction and to the subsequent activity of Mr. Macchi is due the foreign section of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, a collection of exhibits highly creditable to the Exposition.

OFFICIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM.

In the following letter to President Collier, Mr. Felder, Chief of the Department, outlines its organization and methods:

Aug. 14, 1895.

HON. C. A. COLLIER,

President and Director-General, Atlanta, Ga.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following plan for the organization and conduct of the business of the Department of Concessions:

Organization.

A Chief Clerk in charge of the entire force.

A Chief Inspector in direct charge of all "outside" employees.

A Cashier, in charge of ticket stock and the moneys paid into the Department direct.

Three accountants assisting the Chief Clerk, who will also be the Chief Accountant.

Ticket Counters to verify the contents of ticket boxes returned by concessionaires, in order to ascertain whether approximately all the tickets sold each day at the respective concessions are collected.

Outside Force.

Four inspectors in charge of the four sub-divisions referred to hereafter, who will audit all concessions on the percentage plan.

As many cashiers as may be necessary to provide an attendant at such concessions as may hereafter be agreed upon by this committee to be submitted in a subsequent report, their salaries to be paid by the concessionaires.

One inspector in charge of ticket boxes and cash registers, responsible for their delivery and collection.

Two porters, one stenographer, one messenger.

Method of Accounting.

1st. For all concessions charging an admission fee, tickets of various denominations, different colors and series, should be prepared to be issued by the Department to this class of concessionaires, charging them the cost thereof. The concessionaire is held responsible for the value thereof, and any ticket may be traced to almost the hour of its sale.

The tickets, deposited in locked boxes, provided by this Department, are daily collected and returned to the Department to verify the contents as against the reported sales and destroyed.

For camp-stool, check-room and similar privileges, a duplicate system is necessary, one-half of the ticket being deposited in the box and the other delivered to the patron to entitle him to the refund of the deposit or package, as the case may be. The latter portions are to be collected by the concessionaire and turned in separately to this Department, as contracts provide a percentage for this Company on returned stools, and the sales of packages remaining on hand at the close of the Exposition.

Restaurants and Lunch Counters.

For restaurants, in preference to all other systems, I recommend that waiters be required to enter the kitchen by one door, leaving by another, where a cashier with register collects the value of the articles served, as appraised by the "checker" representing the interests of the concessionaire. At the close of the day's business a statement is rendered of cash on hand by the cashier and concessionaire jointly, which report is verified the following morning by the inspector, who reads the register, the Department figuring all percentages on the higher totals. By a special private system the writer will be enabled to ascertain with almost unfailing certainty any collusion between cashiers and concessionaires.

For lunch counters I recommend the following:

That patrons be required to enter by one door, at which a check is issued with the number of the party punched, or a separate check for each person. Before being served this check must be delivered to the waiter, and as the order is served the amounts of the dishes punched thereon. If a second order is placed, the check is again taken up and the supplemental amount added in, the patron settling with the cashier by the higher figure. The cashier makes entry on a special slip of the number of persons served and the amounts, making report of the total received, and the number of checks (which are consecutively numbered) issued by the doorkeeper should be in the possession of the cashier. This is an admirable system and does away with the cash register.

Another plan, equally as good, is the issuance of separate checks for each person entering the room, which are delivered to the waiter before service is rendered, and a separate check for the amount of each order is delivered to each person. If a second order is placed, the first is taken up and the higher issued, which is paid at the cashier's desk.

The one difficulty, from our standpoint, however, with both systems is that disputes will arise between the concessionaires and this Company unless the checks issued by waiters and collected by cashiers agree, the concessionaires holding the Company responsible for deficiencies. Few people attempt to defraud such places, and a few well-founded complaints would have the effect of weeding out incompetent or careless cashiers from the service.

Lunch counters at which it is not practicable, because of their construction, to adopt the above systems, or where the business transacted does not warrant the employment of a special cashier, should be required to use cash registers.

Saloons.

I am not prepared at this time to report a system for ascertaining the gross receipts of these concessions, but in a general way prefer a separate register for each attendant, waiters serving drinks at tables settling upon placing the order and collecting from the customer.

The concessionaire will, beyond doubt, co-operate with the Depart-

ment in every possible way to secure correct returns, and repeated reports against the same attendant for recording smaller amounts than actual sales would be followed by prompt request for removal.

For the many booths both in buildings and on the grounds the cash register is the best means of ascertaining the gross receipts; and as this class is constantly under surveillance, frequent reports of irregularities should be met by the promptest remedy to bring a dishonest concessionaire to enforced fair dealing, closing the concession and imposing a heavy fine for the offences committed before he is permitted to resume business.

Under this system the concessionaire is required to render a report of the day's business, and a separate report is made by the inspector, which sets forth the reading of the register at last report, the present reading, and the registered number showing the opening of the lid concealing the totalizer; a settlement is made on the higher amount.

Catalogues, Guides, Programmes, Etc.

For this class I prefer consecutively numbered stamps, to be gummed on the publication, settlement to be made each day on the difference between stamps issued and stamps stamped on volumes on hand.

For articles sold at a uniform price, where its appearance would not be damaged thereby, this system should also be used, the manufacturer's invoices also being open to inspection.

Reports.

Immediately upon the completion of the audit of the preceding day's business and the figuring of the percentages accruing to this Company, I desire to have the accounts entered up in special books and turned over to the treasurer for collection, the books being returned to the Department as soon as the deposits are made, so that consolidated reports may be rendered to the auditor, showing the gross receipts, the percentages accruing to the Exposition, the amounts collected, and balances, if any there be.

The Department books, always open to the auditor, will show all the transactions of all the concessions in a detailed way. The Treasury, Auditing, Admission and Concessions departments are so closely allied that their work interlaces in every quarter.

So far as possible it shall be my aim to close up each day's business the succeeding day, but unless we escape the experience of other great Expositions, in the early days, when the attendance is light, many of the concessionaires who will lose money will have to be leniently dealt with and balances carried from day to day, until the crowds come and business grows better. The rights of the Exposition must always be asserted and maintained, and collections forced where it is possible to do so.

The system of blanks and actual accounting I beg to be referred to the Auditor, the Treasurer, and the writer for agreement, as the time to work out these details is very limited.

Division of Grounds.

For the expeditious carrying out of the system the grounds should be divided into four divisions of approximately the same number of stations and distinguished by a letter. Each concession is already distinguished by a number. Each place at which business is transacted in a concession should be designated by a number, and a small metal sign setting forth the division, concession, number and station number should be conspicuously placed in order to facilitate auditing, as well as to definitely locate irregularities.

Ticket Boxes.

Sheet metal boxes of various sizes, provided with locks, the keys being entrusted to one person, should be provided, two for each station: one set painted white, for use on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; the other black, for Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with division letter and concession and station number painted in contrasting color.

Each station should also be furnished a license showing the commodities which may be sold thereat.

Cash Registers.

The writer prefers a total-adding, self-adjusting register, which may not be set back with lid register, and front and rear indicators. The concession contracts require the concessionaire to pay the rentals.

For such concessions as the electric launch, chutes, toilet rooms, etc., self-registering turnstiles should be used.

A general rule should be adopted prohibiting the issuance of return checks to attractions.

Ticket System.

The form of the ticket should closely follow the admission ticket of the Exposition; being, however, considerably smaller.

Each denomination should be of a different color, and the series distinguished by a letter, and, if possible, no two concessions should use the same series at the same time. When the concessionaire so desires he should be permitted to contract for his own supply, provided it is delivered to the Auditor to check in to the Department of Concessions in the manner prescribed by the rules. These tickets can also be used for soft drinks and similar concessions, the customer purchasing the ticket before ordering.

The cashiers should be frequently changed to prevent collusion, and divided into classes, so that they will thoroughly understand the particular service required. It would not be policy to assign one accustomed to handling tickets only to a restaurant, for he would not be familiar with the schedule of prices and could easily be imposed upon by a dishonest "checker" in collusion with an equally dishonest waiter. The rule does not work both ways, however. I prefer male cashiers for restaurants and women for amusement attractions, soft drinks, etc.

A small secret service force should be employed to keep constant surveillance of all concessions, as well as the men on duty at the gates, consisting of ten men and one woman.

This report is compiled without data or memoranda, and while it may be lacking in some minor essentials, covers the salient points to be guarded. I cannot too strongly urge prompt action, for it is a tremendous undertaking to get ready by the 10th of September, at which time many concessions will be in operation.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. FELDER,

Chief, Department Admissions and Con.

Receipts of the Department.

The receipts from concessions aggregated \$125,230.58.

Below are the receipts from concessions for some of the days when attendance was large:

October 9, Liberty Bell Day....	\$1,245.03.	Attendance...	24,416
" 23, President's Day....	2,055.28.	" ...	21,388
November 19, Georgia Day.....	2,047.10.	" ...	20,749
" 28, Atlanta Day.....	4,577.55.	" ...	54,263

The receipts of some of the more important concessions are given below, as they appear from the Treasurer's books. In most cases these amounts received by the Exposition Company represent 25 per cent. of the receipts of the concessionaires:

Liquors: three concessions	\$15,354 17
Restaurants and Lunches.....	16,821 67
Fruits	1,010 29
Popcorn, Peanuts, etc.....	1,931 51
Hot Sausage	1,287 43
Hot Chocolate	194 86
Lithia Water	280 16
Cider.....	1,795 25
Shooting the Chutes.....	3,860 56
Palace of Illusion	2,337 71
Old Plantation	1,576 31
Camera Obscura	87 37
Haunted Swing	1,076 55
Mystic Maze.....	3,945 50
Phoenix Wheel	1,271 53
Chinese Village	466 86
Merry-go-round	975 29
Eden Musée	3,672 04
Vaudeville Theatre.....	2,214 23
Dahomey Village	552 51
Beauty Show	2,458 17
Streets of Cairo.....	5,422 91
Crystal Cave	475 20
Deep-sea Diving.....	461 65
Water-closets	545 05
Peep-show	608 73
Ice Grotto and Polar Scenes.....	714 75
Parisian Theatre.....	550 20

The item "restaurants and lunches" includes hot waffles, griddle cakes, and hot roast beef sandwiches.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

Up to October, 1894, the publicity of the Exposition had been very great for a young enterprise, and its promotion was the special duty of every member of the directory, but a department of this kind had not been organized, and no regular propaganda had been undertaken. The Committee on Publicity and Promotion, consisting of Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, Chairman; and Messrs. Clark Howell, H. E. W. Palmer, J. R. Lewis, M. L. Adler, W. L. Cosgrove, C. E. Harman, and C. A. Collier, began to look about for a man to take charge of the work. On the 10th of October W. G. Cooper, a journalist of some experience, was chosen secretary of the committee and later was made chief of the department.

THE GEORGIA EXHIBIT.

The first work demanding attention was the State Exhibit from Georgia, and it was the duty of the department to co-operate with Captain E. P. Howell, who had been elected to the General Assembly from Fulton County and had the bill for a State Exhibit in charge. This bill had been drawn by the General Counsel, Mr. J. J. Spalding, and was introduced by Mr. Hewlitt Hall, of Coweta, by whose request it was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, one of the largest and strongest of the House committees. There, in his argument, Captain Howell was ably assisted by Mr. Gray, the member for Houston County, Major G. M. Ryals, of Savannah, Vice-President of the American Agricultural Society, and Colonel J. O. Waddell, President of the Georgia Agricultural Society. Almost unanimously the committee recommended an appropriation for the exhibit, provided it met the approval of the General Judiciary Committee. There was the seat of difficulty. The Georgia Constitution, like those of most other Southern States, had stood in the way of appropriations for exhibits at the World's Fair, and every other exposition up to that time. It had been a characteristic remark of General Robert Toombs, on the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention of 1877, that he had "locked the door of the treasury, and thrown the key away." Mr. Toombs had been the leader in that Convention, and the chairman of the committee of twenty-six which framed its ordinances. His interpretation of the Constitution had been generally accepted, and his words, just quoted, were taken as a declaration for a strict construction. This view had prevailed, and it remained for the General Counsel of the Exposition to find the key which Mr. Toombs had thrown away. In the stenographic reports of the debates in the Constitutional Convention Mr. Spalding found an utterance by General Toombs which threw a new light on the Constitution. In providing for

various State institutions the Legislature had specified a Department of Agriculture for which appropriations might be made. It had been part of the original plan of this department to keep in the Capitol a collection of the best products of the State. A geological survey had also been provided for, and a collection of the minerals of Georgia had been made and placed on exhibition with the products of agriculture and samples of timber. Mr. Spalding's bill proposed to extend this collection, and to place it temporarily on exhibition at the Exposition. Thereafter it was to become part of a permanent collection at the State Capitol. For these purposes an appropriation was asked, and an exhibit of the schools was to be included. In the Judiciary Committee a minority opposed the bill and the appropriation as unconstitutional, on the ground that the Constitution specified plainly all the purposes for



MISCELLANEOUS GROUP AND CHIMES.

which money might be appropriated, and that any action beyond those limits was in excess of authority and unconstitutional. Mr. Spalding argued that it was simply a direction of the operations of State institutions—like the Department of Agriculture and the Geological Survey—such operations being in their nature impossible to specify in the fundamental law. To support this view, he quoted the remarks of General Toombs in the Constitutional Convention, in presenting the report of his committee on this subject. According to the published stenographic reports of the proceeding, Mr. Toombs said:

I move to take up the short report of the committee of twenty-six on public institutions, recommending that no action upon them be taken by this convention. They are peculiarly subjects of legislation and changeable in their nature. They are now left in the same condition as the other State institutions, the Lunatic Asylum and academies for the deaf and dumb and blind. These are matters for the notice and care of the Legislature, and ought to be abolished or amended at the pleasure of the Legislature. Therefore, we recommend that they be left where they properly belong, with the Legislature, where the people may do with them as they please, from time to time. They are mere questions of expediency.

Thus it was seen that the Constitutional Convention had kept hands off these subjects in order that the Legislature might be free to act on them. This was contrary to the construction which had previously kept the Legislature from appropriating money for such purposes. Novel as this view was to the Legislature, it was supported by a decision of the Supreme Court, reported in the 65th Georgia, to the effect that the Legislature had full power, except



ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN AND MOON.

where it was expressly prohibited by the Constitution. Mr. Spalding further argued that, after such power had been given the General Assembly, its members had been sworn to exercise it, the oath, as specified by the Constitution, including these words: "And on all questions and measures that may come before me, I will so conduct myself as will, in my judgment, be most conducive to the interests and prosperity of the State."

This view of the Constitutional question was accepted by the majority of the Judiciary Committee, and its Chairman, Mr. Jenkins, of Putnam, defended the bill on the floor of the House. There was a respectable minority, led by Mr. Fouché, of Floyd, which dissented from this opinion, and held to the previous construction of the Constitution. The House, after full discussion, sustained the Judiciary Committee and eventually the Senate did the same, although the amount of the appropriation was reduced from \$25,000 to \$17,500. By this action the Legislature set an important prece-

dent, which is likely to be invoked in future. This very fact, that it was setting a new precedent and placing a new construction on the Constitution, accounted for almost all the opposition to the bill. Even those who opposed the measure were in sympathy with the Exposition, and, but for the fear that the bill would return to plague them, most of them would, doubtless, have favored it from the start.

The friends of the Exposition, and particularly the General Counsel and Captain Howell, realized that they had shouldered a heavy responsibility in bringing in a new construction and breaking down the supposed barriers of the Constitution at this point. After weighing the matter carefully, they accepted the responsibility for the innovation, believing that the new opinion was sound and that its triumph was a permanent benefit to the State, in that it had removed a bar to progress.

Thus the Exposition, whose beneficent effects are visible throughout the South, and, indeed, in the whole country, while it gave industry a new stimulus, has also informed the law, overcoming musty and mistaken precedents with juster and more enlightened views of the Constitution. The fundamental law of Georgia had not been framed by narrow men, but it had received a narrow interpretation, widely at variance with the views of Mr. Toombs and of the committee that framed the Constitution. The door had been locked, not against progress, but against plunderers.

While this matter was pending before the Legislature, the Department of Publicity and Promotion was actively engaged in exploiting the subject through the press and through the mails. Letters over the president's signature were sent, not only to members of the Legislature, but to leading citizens in every county. Meantime the plans of the Exposition were developing rapidly, and the press was kept posted by regular communications, so arranged that editors might use as much or as little as they pleased. The arguments for the State exhibit were presented briefly, but clearly, and the editor was left to adopt or reject them, as he saw fit. With few exceptions, the press favored an exhibit and applauded the Legislature when an appropriation was made. A similar canvass was made of other States, and the weekly issues of the department went to the press, the members of legislatures and many leading citizens. This work followed the sessions of Legislatures in the Southern States, and later was advanced into all parts of the country. First and last, about five thousand legislators received letters from the president, the prospectus and other printed matter sent out by the department. Advantage was taken of fortuitous circumstances to stir up emulation among the States. It so happened that when the Pennsylvania Legislature made its appropriation of \$38,000 for a State exhibit, bills of a similar character were pending in the Legislatures of New York, Massachusetts and Illinois. At once a circular letter was sent to each member of the General Assembly in each of those States, informing him of the action of Pennsylvania. Attention was called to the fact that New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Illinois stand together at the head of the list of manufacturing States, and that they made

most of the goods which the rest of the country had to buy. Here was an opportunity to push trade in the Cotton States, where, as yet, local competition in most lines was not heavy. Pennsylvania having taken advantage of the opportunity, her great competitors could hardly afford to stand idly by and see her appropriate the benefits. This undoubtedly had its weight; but when the matter came up for consideration before the Legislatures, broad views were expressed, and some wished to make the exhibits, if for no other reason, as an expression of appreciation and encouragement for the enterprise of the Southern people in undertaking so great an Exposition.

Early in the fall of 1894, when Governor Northen was still in office, he sent to the Governor of each State and Territory an official letter inviting an exhibit of the resources of that State at the Exposition and inviting the governor himself to attend. This letter was accompanied by one from President Collier conveying the same invitation and setting forth the character and extent of the enterprise. These letters subsequently bore fruit in messages sent to Legislatures by the governors of a number of States.

In the work of publicity and promotion two main objects were kept in view—exhibits and attendance. Work was begun on both lines at the start, but as the allotment of space had to be made some months before the gates opened, the work for exhibits was especially pushed at the outset. First came the work for State exhibits as above described, and subsequently that for other displays. In the work for State exhibits the President and the Executive Committee at times took an active part. Delegations were sent to Montgomery and to Raleigh, and by invitation President Collier, ex-Governor Bullock, General Counsel Spalding, Mr. Stewart Woodson, and Vice-President Cabaniss addressed the General Assemblies of Alabama and North Carolina. The Populist vote defeated appropriations in both those States, but private enterprise afterward accomplished what the State had refused to undertake.

Director-General Palmer went to Baton Rouge as early as June, 1894, and addressed the General Assembly of Louisiana. After a few days he had the satisfaction of seeing the Legislature pass a joint resolution directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to make an exhibit at the Exposition.

In this connection it would be an unpardonable omission to overlook the efforts of some of the ladies in securing State exhibits. Early in the fall of 1894, Mrs. T. J. Simmons, a native of Georgia, and now the wife of the Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, went to Philadelphia and made an effort to secure the Liberty bell for the Exposition. The Woman's Board had established a colonial department with a chairman for each of the thirteen original States. Mrs. Simmons was chairman for Pennsylvania, and asked for the bell as a colonial relic. She was commended to the Mayor and General Council of Philadelphia by resolution of the Executive Committee of the Exposition, and so presented the application for the bell. The people of Philadelphia had not at that time realized the magnitude of the Exposition, as its plans

had not fully developed, and Mrs. Simmons' efforts were for a time disappointed. Later the press of that city became interested in the Exposition and used its influence in favor of sending the bell to Atlanta. There was a meeting of the International League of Press Clubs at Philadelphia, and it was attended by Mr. Clark Howell, of the *Atlanta Constitution*, and Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, representative-at-large for the Woman's Board of the Exposition. By their efforts new interest was created and the advice of the press was taken by the city fathers. Mr. Thomas J. Keenan, of the *Pittsburgh Press*, Colonel A. K. McClure, of the *Philadelphia Times*, and other prominent gentlemen interested themselves in the matter, and the action of Philadelphia did much to secure the legislative appropriation for a State exhibit from Pennsylvania. In New York the first indication of public interest in the Exposition was manifested by ladies. Miss Ella Powell had been sent to New York by the Woman's Department and had succeeded in getting a number of prominent ladies interested. About the same time competition for designs of the Woman's Build-



SIDE VIEW, FINE ARTS BUILDING.

ing was going on, and drawings made for that competition by New York women were placed on exhibition for a few days in a prominent place. The newspapers noticed the competition, and the *Herald* printed a cut of a plan made at the School of Design. The interest of the ladies in the Exposition caused frequent mention of it in the society columns of the city papers. Meantime they had all endorsed it editorially and had printed a good deal of matter on its general plan. Governor Morton had received Governor Northen's letter cordially and had sent the Legislature a message recommending a State exhibit. Mrs. Joseph Thompson, President of the Woman's Board, went to New York and spent some days in the interest of the Exposition. She aroused great enthusiasm, and the newspapers had a great deal to say about her visit and about the Exposition in general. The talented women who edited the society columns of the metropolitan press gave a great deal of attention to the Exposition and the ladies

who figured in its work. Thus the promotion of State exhibits and all other exhibits in New York and Pennsylvania was greatly advanced by the activity and social influence of women.

Meantime a general canvass had been made of all manufacturing concerns who did business outside their own States. Gen. J. R. Lewis, the Secretary and afterwards Chief of Installation, had prepared a list of such manufacturers, and had sent out the blanks, etc., of his department. The Department of Publicity and Promotion canvassed the same list, with the prospectus and other documents especially prepared for the purpose. One was a letter,

names was made up. The matter on the press-sheets was closely edited, made as concise as possible, and divided into short sections. Repetition was avoided, and only news was given. At first these items found their way slowly into the columns of the newspapers, but as editors became acquainted with its character, the matter was used freely. Often they would write for detailed information and cuts, and these were furnished promptly. Most of the larger dailies sent correspondents to Atlanta, both before and during the fair, and scores of them issued Exposition editions. The Chicago *Times-Herald* signalized such an event by running a special train 800 miles and breaking the time record to Atlanta.



VIEW OF GROUNDS, FROM WHEEL.

calling attention to the fact that the immediate commercial benefits of this Exposition would largely accrue to the Northern States, which were equipped to sell the machinery that was needed in development, and were also ready to take advantage of any new markets opened up for foreign commerce.

The general work of the Department of Publicity and Promotion was through the press. Matter was sent out in weekly sheets to all the daily newspapers of the United States. The weekly papers of the Southern States were divided into two ranks and canvassed alternate weeks. In the Northern States the larger weeklies were taken. The list of trade publications and class journals was carefully gone over, and about one-third, embracing all the best, were listed. In this way a weekly mailing list of 7,000

Mention has already been made of the great work of the *Atlanta Constitution*, the *Atlanta Journal* and the *Commercial*.

From the first the railroads were warm friends and enthusiastic promoters of the Exposition. It was brought directly to the attention of the executive officers and the general passenger agents. The publications and the folders of the passenger department were full of the Exposition, and many of them were profusely illustrated with cuts of the buildings. Most of the Southern roads placed the Exposition lithographs conspicuously in their passenger stations. In addition to this, the general passenger agents took advantage of every opportunity to promote the Exposition, and their subordinates were infused with the same spirit. The Executive Committee had authorized a contract for a

very large number of lithographs in twelve colors. The work was well executed, but by a series of delays was not delivered till late in May, 1895. Then the lithographs were sent out and posted at railway stations, hotels, post offices, and other public places throughout the South and in the principal centres of the Northern and Western States. Just before the opening of the gates, a large order for 15-sheet 4-color lithographs or posters, ordinarily known as circus posters, was placed, and these were distributed through the Eastern, Middle and Southern States.

The Washington correspondents of the press were invited to visit Atlanta in May and accepted the invitation. They were the guests of the Southern Railway *en route* and of the Exposition Company during their stay in Atlanta. For two days there was a continuous series of entertainments in their honor, concluding with a barbecue at the Exposition grounds. The social feature of the occasion was a lawn party given in honor of the correspondents at Brookwood, the beautiful country home of Mrs. Joseph Thompson, President of the Woman's Board. It is needless to say that the correspondents enjoyed themselves and had much to say of the Exposition on their return to Washington.

Early in the history of the Exposition the President and Secretary had sent formal invitations to all great foreign powers through the State Department of the Federal Government. Mr. Gresham, in transmitting these invitations, accompanied them with a letter of cordial endorsement, urging their acceptance. This was followed up by the Exposition Commissioners in Central and South America and in Europe, and by the Department of Publicity and Promotion through letters and printed matter sent to the consuls of the United States throughout the world, and to leading newspapers all over Europe and South America. The diplomatic officers of other countries resident at Washington, and their consular officers resident in the Southern States, were also advised of the progress of the Exposition, and some of them made it the subject of official reports.

In the United States every association or organization available for the purpose was made a channel of publicity. The Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans were invited to attend the Exposition on "Blue and Gray" day, and general orders were sent out by General Gordon and Colonel Lawler, the commanders-in-chief of these organizations. The Order of Railway Conductors met in Atlanta in May, 1895, and the use of the Electricity Building, just then completed, was

tendered them for their grand ball. Fifteen hundred conductors from all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico were present and each carried home a souvenir of the Exposition, with handsome pictures of the grounds and buildings. The National Water Works Association and other organizations met in Atlanta the same spring and all had ample opportunity to see the Exposition. This was but an advance guard of the series of conventions and meetings in Atlanta during the fair, when almost every known interest, class, cult or creed sent representatives. Early in the year preceding the Exposition, a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee invited the press associations of all the States and also the National Editorial Association to visit Atlanta during the Exposition in the month of October. By that time it was expected that the fair would be well under way and the weather would be the most agreeable of the year. These invitations were presented by the Department of Publicity and Promotion to the officers of associations in all the States and Territories, and twenty-five of these bodies accepted. They came during the month of October, and the dates of their visits were arranged, as far as practicable, so as to extend over the successive days of the month. Sometimes two associations came together and on two occasions the editors of three States were on the grounds at the same time. Over four thousand editors visited the fair, and many more helped to make it a success. They gave it freely a service money could not buy, and were always its friends in time of need. The Exposition was largely their creation.

When these editors went back to their homes in the twenty-five States from which they came, the columns of their papers teemed with enthusiastic accounts of the Exposition. Unlike the visitors of the opening week, they had seen the fair in its completeness and with the beauty of its enchanting scene unmarred by the presence of *débris*. When four thousand pens were writing about the Exposition at the same time, with the convincing eloquence of eye-witnesses, a vast influence was at once exerted on the public mind and the attendance quadrupled in four weeks. By this time the finances of the fair had been reinforced, and a new appropriation was made for advertising. A special committee composed of Messrs. C. E. Harman, E. C. Peters and H. M. Atkinson did brilliant service in working up crowds on special days, particularly on Atlanta Day, November 28th, when the attendance exceeded sixty thousand.

CHAPTER VIII.

WORK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

One of the first things done by the Executive Committee, after the action of Congress in appropriating money for a Government exhibit, was to authorize the appointment of Colonel Isaac W. Avery as Commissioner for the Exposition in South America. Colonel Avery had been for several years engaged in the promotion of direct trade between the South Atlantic States and the principal European ports. He had kept up an agitation of the subject through the columns of forty leading newspapers in the South and West, and, as a result, several lines of steamers had been put on from Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick and Port Royal to various ports of Great Britain and the continent. As the representative of the Exposition in the South and West prior to the action of Congress, he had secured the endorsement of the Exposition by the governors and commercial bodies of those States, largely upon the idea that while the fair would develop especially the resources of the cotton region, it would also stimulate trade with South America. With this thorough acquaintance with commercial conditions and commercial sentiment in his own country, Colonel Avery went abroad to represent the Exposition. He sailed from New York to Rio Janeiro on the 11th of October, 1894, carrying letters from Hon. W. J. Northern, Governor of Georgia, and Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State for the United States. The formal invitations from the Exposition Company to the South American governments were sent through the State Department at Washington, with the cordial endorsement of Secretary Gresham. Mr. Gresham also sent to the diplomatic representatives of the United States in South America instructions to use their good offices in behalf of the Exposition. Colonel Avery also carried letters from the representatives of the South American republics at Washington to government officials and leading citizens of their own countries. Thus equipped, he visited in succession Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Chile, Uruguay, Mexico, and Venezuela. In Mexico, however, he had been preceded by Mr. Charles H. Redding, previously appointed Commissioner to that country. In passing through those countries Colonel Avery occupied nine months, crossing the Andes, encountering the yellow fever and the cholera, running the gauntlet of the quarantine, and sailing through the Straits of Magellan.

In Brazil the Exposition Commissioner brought the enterprise to the attention of the retiring administration of President Floriana Peixoto, and later to the notice of the new administration of President Prudente de Moraes. An exhibit was promised, but was

defeated in the end by epidemics of cholera and yellow fever, and by a revolution in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

In the Argentine Republic, after many difficulties had been met and overcome, an appropriation of \$15,000 in gold was secured. While the Commissioner was in Buenos Ayres an incident, which illustrated the strong American feeling of the Southern republics, brought the Exposition prominently before the people of that country. A statue had been erected in Buenos Ayres to James Monroe, President of the United States, whose famous message on the "Holy Alliance" in the early part of the century gave permanent form and historic character to a policy which the great English



COSTA RICA BUILDING.

statesman, Canning, had suggested to Dr. Rush, the American Minister at the Court of St. James. What had been a doctrine of general application with Canning was made the especial property of America by James Monroe, on account of whose message it has been called the "Monroe Doctrine." In all South American countries and in Mexico the sentiment "America for Americans" is associated with the name of James Monroe, who was to them the incarnation of patriotic sentiment throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The day for the unveiling of the statue came while Colonel Avery was in Buenos Ayres. As a bearer of messages of comity and a promoter of friendly relations, having the endorsement of the

United States Government on his mission, he was invited to take part in the ceremony. He made an address in which the opportunity was tactfully used to emphasize the fact that the Monroe Doctrine was a tie of common interest between all American republics, and the good-will so engendered was to be increased by the Exposition, which had for one of its objects the cementing of friendly relations between the United States and the Southern republics, with which commercial intercourse was to be increased by the display at Atlanta of products exchangeable between these countries. This speech was spoken in English to a Portuguese-speaking audience, but it was printed the next morning both in English and in Portuguese by the daily papers of Buenos Ayres.

From Argentina the Exposition Commissioner went to Santiago, where he succeeded in securing from the Chilean Congress an appropriation of \$10,000 for an exhibit of its principal item of export, the nitrate of soda, together with a display of the elaborate machinery used in mining this valuable fertilizer.

Mr. Charles H. Redding, Commissioner to Mexico, had spent some time there and had secured from President Diaz assurance of an exhibit. Colonel Avery, after visiting Paraguay and Uruguay, returned to the United States and went to Mexico, where he enlisted the interest of Señor Fernandez Leal, Minister of Fomento, and secured from President Diaz a fine exhibit, with the complimentary tender of the Mexican Band.

The lack of facilities for transportation between this country and South America was shown by the fact that in going from Mexico to Venezuela, it was found best for Colonel Avery to return to New York and sail from there to Laguaira, whence he proceeded to Caracas and secured an exhibit of the products of Venezuela.

Costa Rica had been visited by Mr. Charles H. Redding, who, as Commissioner for the Exposition, secured a joint exhibit from Costa Rica and Nicaragua. A pleasing feature of this exhibit was a theatre, in which a series of stereopticon views of Costa Rica was shown.

The Commissioners appointed to represent the Southern countries at the Exposition were as follows:

Mexico.—Señor Gregorio E. Gonzales.

Venezuela.—Señor Louis M. Jove.

Señor Miguel J. Oseo Cotterell.

Attaché Señor Miguel J. Romero.

The Argentine Republic.—Dr. Gustavo Neiderlein.

Chile.—Mr. Julio M. Foster.

Costa Rica.—Theodoro H. Mangel.

Richard Villafranca.

The European exhibits were not Government displays, but were secured by Mr. Antonio Macchi, who represented the Exposition as Commissioner-General to Europe. He visited the capitals of all the important European countries, and sent representatives to all the commercial and industrial centres. In this way interesting exhibits were secured in England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Austria, Hungary, and other countries. In London a Committee of Patronage was formed, and in Paris the American Chamber of Commerce encouraged the work, which was also greatly helped by Mr. Clyde Shropshire, Vice-Consul General of the United States, and a native of Georgia. The exhibit from Italy was particularly fine, and included elaborate displays of works of art in marble.

The Art Department was much enriched by exhibits of paintings from abroad. In May, 1895, Mr. Horace Bradley, who had been appointed Chief of the Department of Fine Arts, went to Europe and spent some time in London, Paris and Brussels, where he secured some notable pictures.

The Italian Commission was composed of the following gentlemen:

Chev. Antonio Macchi, Commissioner-General.

Chev. C. A. Barattoni, Vice-President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, New York City, Honorary President.

Chev. Doct. Ettore Candiani, Honorary Commissioner.

Vittorio Zeggio, Ex-Commissioner for Liberal Arts, World's Columbian Exposition, and Prof. Gaetano Trentanove, Commissioner of Fine Arts.

Ing. G. Pogliani, Section Architect.

Carlo Sestagalli, Secretary to Commissioner.

In addition to these Mr. Alfonzo Faber was appointed Commissioner to Austria by Mr. Macchi.

CHAPTER IX.

THE WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Woman's Department began active work in the spring of 1894. One of the first steps toward an extended organization was to ask the appointment of eight women as commissioners in each of the Southern States, and eventually in all the States. Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the Woman's Board, sent letters to each of the governors, asking them to appoint such commissioners to secure exhibits of woman's work from their respective States. These letters received considerate attention and the commissioners were appointed. Then followed the detailed work in each State, with commissioners or committees in charge of different branches. For example, the Colonial Department was organized with Mrs. W. L. Peel, of Atlanta, as chairman. Sub-committees were appointed for each of the original thirteen States, and also in other States where colonial relics were to be found. This department collected one of the finest exhibits of colonial relics ever gotten together in America. It was also the means of initiating the movement for bringing to Atlanta the Liberty Bell, the most priceless of all the relics, whose coming was an event which did much to augment the influence which the Exposition had in cementing the friendly feeling of remote sections.

The organization of the Woman's Board into departments is shown by the list of committees here given:

Board of Women Managers Cotton States and International Exposition.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson, President; Mrs. W. C. Lanier, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. S. M. Inman, 2d Vice-President; Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, Honorary Vice-President; Mrs. Hoke Smith, Honorary Vice-President; Mrs. A. B. Steele, Secretary; Mrs. A. E. Thornton, Treasurer; Mrs. A. H. Cox, Auditor; Mrs. W. H. Felton, Chm. Ex. Com.; Mrs. N. P. Black, Vice-Chm. Ex. Com.; Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, Rep. at Large; Mrs. R. S. Barrett, Rep. at Washington, D. C.; Mrs. W. G. Raoul, Chm. Finance Com.; Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, Mrs. J. K. Ohl, Mrs. W. M. Dickson, Mrs. E. C. Peters, Mrs. Hugh Hagan, Mrs. Robt. Lowry, Mrs. E. L. Tyler, Mrs. H. L. Wilson, Miss Nettie Sergeant, Miss Ella Powell, Honorary Member; Miss Corrinne Stocker, Honorary Member; Mrs. Chas. Collier, Mrs. Clark Howell, Jr.; Mrs. B. W. Wrenn, Mrs. Porter King, Mrs. Geo. Traylor, Mrs. Grant Wilkins, Mrs. H. B. Tompkins, Mrs. Morris Brandon, Mrs. W. L. Peel, Mrs. Hugh Angier, Mrs. W. D. Grant, Mrs. W. R. Hammond, Mrs. John Keely, Mrs. A. V. Gude, Mrs. Jas. O'Neill, Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mrs. Rhode Hill, Mrs. H. H. Cabaniss, Mrs. Carroll Payne.

Committees.

Agriculture and Horticulture: Mrs. H. L. Wilson, Chairman.
Architectural Designing: Mrs. John Keely.
Awards: Mrs. W. H. Felton.
Assignment of Space: Mrs. S. M. Inman.

Sales Room: Mrs. W. R. Hammond.
Buildings: Mrs. E. C. Peters.
Colonial: Mrs. W. L. Peel.
Confederate Relics: Mrs. E. C. Peters.
Cooking School: Mrs. A. V. Gude.
Decorative and Applied Art: Mrs. E. L. Tyler.
Educational: Miss Nettie Sergeant.
Fine Art, Sculpture and Loans: Mrs. W. M. Dickson.
Floral Display: Mrs. W. C. Lanier.
Working Exhibits: Mrs. Clarke Howell, Jr.
Hospitals and Day Nursery: Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, New York.
Library: Mrs. Porter King.



FINE ARTS BUILDING, BELL TOWER AND GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Mexican Exhibit: Mrs. W. G. Raoul.
Music: Mrs. Hugh Angier.
Patents and Inventions: Mrs. W. D. Grant.
Press: Mrs. J. K. Ohl.
Professional Work of Women: Mrs. W. A. Hemphill.
Reception and Entertainment: Mrs. Clarence Knowles.
Silk Culture: Mrs. Rhode Hill.
Ways and Means: Mrs. Hugh Hagan.
Woman's Congresses: Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon.
Young Ladies: Mrs. Morris Brandon.
Household Economics: Mrs. Albert H. Cox.

The organization of work for the Woman's Department was especially thorough in Georgia, where every county had its committee or commissioners. They worked assiduously, collecting exhibits and raising funds for their installation. The railroad managers generously offered to transport free all exhibits for the Woman's

Department, and this aided greatly in securing the magnificent collection which filled the Woman's Building.

The greatest achievements in raising money for this department were seen in Atlanta, where the ladies of the Women's Board had continually before the public some project for collecting money. In the spring of 1894 they conducted a series of entertainments, fairs and bazaars which brought in several thousand dollars. Then came the woman's edition of the *Atlanta Journal*. Somebody had originated this fad in a distant city, and it attracted the attention of Mr. H. H. Cabaniss,



DETAIL OF WOMAN'S BUILDING.

the enterprising business manager of the *Journal*, who was also one of the vice-presidents of the Exposition. He offered the Women's Board the use of the *Journal* for one day to make all they could out of it. Such canvassing for advertisements had never been seen in Georgia, and such preparations for editorial work staggered the old-timers in journalism. Mrs. Joseph Thompson assumed the duties of editor-in-chief, Mrs. Wm. Dickson undertook the business management, and Mrs. B. W. Wrenn the advertising management. The full staff was as follows:

Editor-in-chief, Mrs. Joseph Thompson.
Associate Editors, Mrs. W. H. Felton, Mrs. Albert Cox.
Supplement Editor, Mrs. William Geppert.
Telegraph Editors, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, Miss Jennie Armstrong.
State News Editor, Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson.
Foreign News Editor, Mrs. W. A. Hemphill.
State Exchange Editor, Mrs. Nellie Peters Black.
City Editor, Mrs. Clarence Knowles.
Assistant, Mrs. Dan B. Harris.
Society Editor, Mrs. Hugh Hagan.
Assistants, Miss Joan Clark, Miss Sadie Williams.
Dramatic Editor, Mrs. Rhode Hill.
Assistant, Mrs. Edward Barnes.

Railroads, Mrs. Joseph Hirsch.
Commercial, Mrs. A. B. Steele.
Religious, Miss Mary Barnett.
Police and Jail, Miss Virginia Arnold.
Hospitals, Miss Lucy Peel.
Justice Courts, Miss Julia Wilkins.
Custom House, Miss Newman.
Exposition, Miss Cabaniss.
Hotels and Fires, Miss Harwood.
City Hall, Miss Addie Maude.
Coroner and Undertakers, Miss Alice May Wing.
Capitol, Miss Louise Bigby.
Court House, Miss Margaret Newman.
Children's Page, Mrs. H. B. Tompkins.
Literature, Mrs. J. K. Ottley.
Art Director, Mrs. Helen Plane.
Assistants, Mrs. Gaines Chisholm, Mrs. Caroline Lovell, Miss Iza Glenn, and Miss Jeter.
Page of Muses, Miss Orelia Key Bell, Illustrated by Mrs. Merrill.
On Editorial Page, Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie. Valentine Offerings, Mrs. J. K. Ohl.
Business Manager, Mrs. Wm. Dickson.
Advertising Manager, Mrs. B. W. Wrenn.
Treasurer, Mrs. R. J. Lowry.

After about a month of preparation the day for the woman's edition arrived, and bright young society women were seen in all the haunts of the reporters, from the State Capitol to the police court. There were editorials and special articles galore by prominent ladies, and female authors of distinction contributed poems, sketches, and all the forms of literature that go to make up a great edition of a great newspaper. The novices had done their work astonishingly well, and the newspaper experts of the city pronounced this the best edition that had ever been issued by the *Journal*. The usual hour of going to press was three o'clock P.M., but it was supposed that on this day it would get out some time between dark and midnight, owing to the crush of matter and the inexperience of the editors, but, to the gratification of the public, the *Woman's Journal* appeared promptly on time. The scene that followed in the editorial rooms resembled those of a banquet hall more than the customary transactions of a newspaper office. The hard work was over, and it was rewarded with a brilliant success. The ladies netted for the Building Fund about \$4,000, and this, with their previous earnings, nearly completed the required amount. Then followed all sorts of enterprises. Mr. Joseph Thompson conducted at Brookwood an elaborate conservatory, which had been the source of supply for floral decorations in many of the great entertainments of the city. As a compliment to Mrs. Thompson, and in aid of the good cause, he offered to contribute to the Women's Board for their Building Fund the proceeds of all the flowers they could sell in a day. A beautiful and rare collection was put on exhibition at the office of the Brookwood Floral Co., and the ladies of the Women's Board took charge. The sale of flowers was enormous, and a large sum was realized.

Good progress was being made on the fund for the Woman's Building, and plans had been advertised for. It was appropriately suggested by the supervising architect that the plans for this building should be drawn by a woman, and a competition was arranged for the

design. The president of the Women's Board advertised that \$100 would be paid as a prize for the best design by a woman, and, in addition, the usual compensation would be paid to the successful architect. The advertisement was published in several cities, and the papers made much of it as a news item. Competition was strong and a number of attractive plans were submitted. The Board had little hesitation, however, in deciding in favor of Miss Elise Mercur, of Pittsburg, upon whose design the

had adopted Miss Mercur's design and it went up to the Executive Committee of the Exposition for approval. There it had the favorable recommendation of both the Supervising Architect and the Chief of Construction. The question whether such a structure could be built for the amount of money available was at once raised, and to test the matter bids were advertised for. When they were opened it was found that the lowest exceeded the estimate by a large amount.



WOMAN'S BUILDING.

building was erected. One of the most creditable drawings came from the New York School of Design, where it had been selected from a number of competing plans made by students in that institution. Miss Mercur's plans had the advantage of all others, both in beauty and in the practical value of the details. Then came the severer test of construction. The financial question came in there, and it was a little difficult to settle. It was estimated that the building would cost \$30,000 in money and donations, which amount the women had secured. The Women's Board

For the protection of the colonial relics expensive fire-proof rooms of stone, brick and steel construction had been designed, making this the most costly of all the buildings in proportion to size. The Chief of Construction reported that some modification of the specifications would bring the cost within the fund and leave the form of the building practically unchanged and its construction substantial enough for the purpose. A joint conference between Miss Mercur, Chief of Construction Wilkins and the contractor was arranged, and after spending some hours

on the details, they agreed on modifications in the specifications which brought the cost within the limit of the fund without changing the appearance of the building and without seriously impairing its value for exhibition purposes. Thus the financial problem was solved and the design was approved and its construction ordered by the Executive Committee. The laying of the corner-stone was an event in the history of the Exposition. No such exercises had been held by the company at the beginning of the general work, but it was felt that the remarkable achievements of the women were worthy of commemoration. The occasion seemed to be significant, and the very building itself a prophecy of an extension of the field for woman's work in the cotton States. The speeches of the day show this feeling, and as the first formal expression of it, they possess a historic value which entitles them to a place in this narrative :

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

The corner-stone of the Woman's Building was laid with Masonic ceremony, and in the presence of an assemblage of the best people of Atlanta, on Monday, April 22, 1895. The exercises began at four o'clock on a sunny afternoon, and the large audience remained standing, listening attentively to the speeches and to the ceremony which followed.

President Collier opened the impressive ceremony with this address :

Mr. Collier's Remarks.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: The occasion which brings together this large assemblage will be one of lasting interest, inasmuch as it marks the first public ceremony in connection with an enterprise which has commanded the attention and the admiration of the civilized world. Conceived in a period of extreme business depression, the plans which were adopted but eight months ago have grown until they have reached a point where the directors, who have been cognizant of this work from the very start, hardly themselves recognize the project which they launched so short a while ago.

"The particular occasion which calls us together this evening is not, however, a mere incident in this enterprise. It is a distinguished and emphatic recognition and approval of a new and vigorous factor in modern thought and modern civilization which seeks to broaden and expand the sphere of woman's usefulness and to strike from her the shackles with which centuries of ignorance and bigotry have bound her. This is an inspiration which calls us together to-day and which insures beyond all controversy the abundant success of the magnificent labor of love which has been bestowed upon this enterprise. Occupying the relation which I do to this Exposition, I take pleasure in bearing cheerful testimony to the energy and the zeal and the enthusiasm, and to the unselfish devotion of the noble band of women who have taken charge of this work and who have pressed it through in the face of the most adverse circumstances to a successful conclusion. Forced to glean in fields where we have already reaped a harvest, they have got together a fund which is the amazement of their friends as well as themselves, and on this bright, beautiful day I feel that their troubles are past and that when the gates of this Exposition are opened on the 18th day of September next the portals of this building will welcome an admiring throng to such an example of woman's work and woman's usefulness as has never been presented on this continent.

"In this work no agency has been more potent than that of woman, and I risk nothing in predicting that no department of this Exposition will surpass in interest that over which they will preside. This victory has been brought about by patient hard work—of unselfish devotion, that has carried this work from its inception down to this day, and I am sure that these ladies deserve and will receive from this country the plaudit of well done.

"It affords me very great pleasure this afternoon to present to you as the orator of the evening a gentleman whose labor in the field he occupies has been conspicuous and whose heart has been in this work from the beginning up to this good hour. He has been ever ready with his pen and with his voice to sound the praises of this Exposition through the medium of his newspaper, and I take pleasure in presenting to you Mr. Henry Richardson."

Mr. Richardson's Eloquent Words.

Mr. Richardson was warmly received by the audience, and the delivery of his address in an eloquent manner was frequently interrupted by applause. He paid high tribute to the noble women who had the Woman's Department of the Exposition in charge, and declared that success was already assured them.

Mr. Richardson said :

"Ladies and Gentlemen: The occasion which brings us together marks both a special achievement and a general tendency. While it demonstrates what the women of Atlanta can do, it is in some degree a scene of what the women of the world aspire to accomplish. The stone we set to-day is the foundation of hope in the heart of many a woman who will never see it, who will never behold the building that will rise above and glorify it. We erect a monument in the path of progress beyond which lies the sphere of woman's opportunity and the full fruitage of woman's genius. On this spot, now glowing in the beauty of young spring, there will be displayed in ten thousand forms the creative power of industrial genius. This is to be historical ground, for here, in larger measure than ever before, are to be exhibited the treasures of our soil, the fruits of our industries and the capacity of our people. We have engaged to show what we possess—to show what we can do. We would fail in our attempt were it not for the assurance which this stone gives us. There is no nation in the van of the world's onward march which does not count as an element of its greatness the industrial power of its women. No nation can rise to its possible might to achieve its highest destiny without the employment of every element of its strength, and the wisest of nations are now just beginning to realize how much of their potential energy has been stored in the minds and the hearts of their women.

"There can be no more significant evidence of advancement than that which our women will give. They have already shown their capacity to take care of their part in this great undertaking. With a zeal and enthusiasm and vigor and ingenuity before which men bow in admiration, they have secured the means to take care of their own department in every way. A woman has designed for women a building fit to be crowned queen of the gathered structures. It will be filled with the wonders of woman's work, with gems of her brain and her hands. Within the scope of our entire region there can rise no building which will have a deeper significance or denote a happier tendency. It will foretell the coming of a better day for every woman who, through noble ambition or cruel necessity, may strive to help along in the work of the world."

The Masons in Charge.

After another selection by the band the Masonic devotional exercises followed, the Lord's Prayer being delivered in a fervent manner by Acting Grand Chaplain J. B. K. Smith.

Mr. Howell on Woman's Work.

Grand Master Shannon then introduced Mr. Clark Howell, of *The Constitution*, the orator of the day in behalf of the Masonic Order.

Mr. Howell was greeted with enthusiastic applause when he stepped forward and said :

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I was not notified until this morning that I was to represent the Masonic Order under whose auspices the corner-stone of this building is to be laid. But I am delighted to appear in that capacity, and also in the capacity of an humble citizen and join in my tribute to the women of Atlanta for the grand work which we are here to celebrate. This organization, known as the Women's Board, is but little more than a year old, inaugurated as it was on the 9th day

of January, 1894, and at the suggestion, I believe, of a woman who is now absent—Mrs. R. S. Barrett, a citizen of Washington—who made the suggestion to that loyal, good and true citizen of Atlanta, Mr. S. M. Inman, who suggested it to the Board of Directors. The first subscription received, not only for the Women's Board, but the first subscription of any character given to the Exposition came from a woman, and that woman honors us with her presence to-day. I refer to Mrs. W. C. Lanier [applause], of the City of West Point, who has been indefatigable in her labors in behalf of the Exposition since she started it with the first contribution. On the 9th day of January, 1894, the Board took action recommending the appointment of a committee of five women to act as a primary committee in the establishment of a permanent Women's Board. That Primary Committee appointed by the then Acting-President, Colonel W. A. Hemphill, was Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, Mrs. S. M. Inman, Mrs. R. S. Barrett, Mrs. W. C. Lanier, and Mrs. W. H. Felton. By unanimous agreement they succeeded in calling to the front as the active executive factor in the development of this marvelous enterprise, a woman whose work has been the pride and the admiration, not only of every citizen of Atlanta and in every city of the State, but who has attracted the attention and the admiration of the whole country—I refer to Mrs. Thompson. [Applause.]

"My remarks are somewhat limited to-day by the fact that I am representing the Masonic Order. I believe it was an edict of King Solomon in centuries gone by that no Masonic orator should speak more than ten minutes; so, at least, I was informed this morning by the Grand Master.

"This corner-stone will be located on the northeast corner of this building. I violate no Masonic obligation when I state that the location of a corner-stone on the northeast corner of a building dates back to the erection of Solomon's temple, and that this location was fixed at this point because it was beyond the meridian where the sunlight never touched, and hence it found a resting place in perpetual shade. Unlike the stone of the temple, the stone of this building is so erected that whatever may be its contact with the sun, or whatever may be its relation to the shades, it will always be, we trust, under the everlasting sunlight of the smiles of the women of Atlanta, the women of Georgia, and the women of a common country. No woman in Atlanta or elsewhere, no man, nobody, has ever worked more earnestly, has ever worked more zealously than have the women of Atlanta and of Georgia in the consummation of this grand enterprise. I have no doubt that a great many of the gentlemen here have had to stay at home nights to take care of the babies (laughter) and attend to other domestic duties, but turn about is fair play, and while I have not done it, as my wife suggests, if I had, it would have been all right, because I would have been delighted to make this sacrifice to the glory and the welfare of the city of Atlanta and our Exposition. These women have assembled at their places of meeting once or twice or three times a week for more than a year. Day in and day out they have been earnest in their labors. They have called upon the people of Atlanta for aid, and the people have responded bountifully. And let me say in this connection that the public spirit, the liberality, the enterprise of the people of Atlanta, has not been more beautifully told, more splendidly represented than in the magnificent manner in which they responded to the women in their appeals for assistance. One of the most attractive, one of the most beautiful incidents connected with this work, is the fact that Atlanta enterprise, Atlanta energy, and the public spirit of Atlanta citizenship is not confined to men alone, but that the women have already of themselves come forward with a public spirit which has never before been equaled by the men of Atlanta or any other city. Atlanta's pluck and enterprise are the admiration, not only of the State, but of the world. Heretofore that enterprise has been exemplified more particularly by the men. This illustration, representing the pluck, the capacity, the energy and the public spirit of our citizens tells the world that Atlanta's development, Atlanta's welfare, Atlanta's future, does not

depend upon the men alone, but that hand in hand with the men, the women of Atlanta, cheering and comforting them and helping them build this magnificent city high above all surrounding cities, lifting its beautiful name in the sunlight of the adoration of the world, and saying to all mankind that this great and beautiful city belongs not only to the men, representing not only the work and the activity and the enterprise, but that it also sheds the lustre and throws out the smiles of Atlanta womanhood, and shows that with the assistance and and the co-operation of Atlanta's women the men of Atlanta are equal to any enterprise, and can undertake and push to successful conclusion any undertaking of whatsoever character." [Great applause.]

Contents of the Corner-Stone.

At the conclusion of Mr. Howell's remarks, Grand Master Shannon said that it was the custom upon occasions like the present to deposit beneath the corner-stone certain memorials of the period at which it was laid, and at his instruction Acting Grand Secretary Moon read the following list of memorials, which were placed in a hermetically sealed box, which was deposited in the stone:



THE WOMAN'S BUILDING—NIGHT.

Copy of the *Chicago Herald*.

List of Directors.

List of Women Managers.

List of Exposition officials.

Copy of resolution creating Board of Women Managers.

Copy of *Woman's Journal*.

Copy of prospectus.

Copy of charter and by-laws.

First issue of *The Constitution* mentioning the Exposition.

Mrs. Thompson's picture.

Miss Mercur's picture.

Names of the Building Committee: Mrs. E. C. Peters, Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mrs. N. P. Black, Mrs. J. K. Ohl, and Mrs. A. B. Steele.

A copy of the tenth anniversary number of *Dixie*, issued December 10, 1894, containing an article on the Exposition by President Collier.

The Grand Master's Invocation.

The Grand Master then ordered the working tools of operative Masonry, which are considered by the craft the most valued jewels of the lodge, and which are symbols of important truths, teaching lessons of wisdom and morality, delivered to the proper officer, and, when his

instruction had been complied with, the Grand Master, accompanied by the Grand Deacons, approached the corner-stone, the Grand Master laying his hands on the stone and saying :

“Almighty and eternal God, by whom all things were made, grant that whatsoever shall be builded on this stone may be to Thy glory and to the honor of Thy name, to which be praise forever. Long preserve the structure from decay, and grant to us all a supply of the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment and the oil of joy. Amen.”

The Grand Master then struck the stone three times with the gavel, and the public grand honors were given.

At this instant an unusual exception was made in the form and rules of Masonic corner-stone laying; the Grand Master, instead of delivering over to the Grand Architect the implements of architecture, as is usual, stepped forward toward the ladies of the Women's Board, and requested the representative of Miss Mercur, the architect who drew the plans and designs of the Woman's Building, to come on the platform.

Mrs. Edward C. Peters, the representative of Miss Mercur, was escorted upon the platform, and when she had taken a position in front of the Grand Master, that official said :

“Having laid the foundation stone of this structure, for the first time in the history of the Masonic Order I now depart from the ancient custom and deliver these implements of our profession into your hands, as the representative of Miss Mercur, the architect, entrusting with full confidence that you will deliver them to Miss Mercur.”

Mrs. Peters' graceful acceptance of the implements placed in her care was greeted with a round of applause.

Right Worthy Grand Master John P. Shannon, of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, then delivered an address in which, after reviewing briefly

the history of the Masonic Order, he paid a tribute to the women who had done this great work.

Mrs. Thompson's Address.

Mr. Collier then presented Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the Women's Board, whose brief speech was delivered in a clear and forceful manner, and was frequently interrupted with applause. She said :

“It is my pleasant privilege to represent the Board of Women Managers in returning thanks to the gentlemen of the Masonic Order for their impressive ceremonies on this significant occasion. We shall always associate our Woman's Building with grateful recollections of the courtesy and good will of the Masons of Georgia.

“I must thank Colonel Kellogg for the delightful music furnished by the Fifth Infantry Band, and as for the eloquent speeches of these gentlemen in our behalf, I scarcely know what to say, unless it is to assure them that their encouraging words will be a stimulus to renewed zeal on our part to the full accomplishment of the work we have undertaken.

“It is impossible at this time to make reference to the many agencies which have contributed to what we have done, but I cannot omit mention of the one that has been the keystone to the arch, the one that has been most potent since the inception of this work, and is indeed responsible for it—the press.

“I cannot conclude without grateful acknowledgment of the unvarying kindness of our honored president, Mr. Collier, who has been ever lenient with our faults, and ever generous and considerate of our wishes. Indeed, our thanks are due the entire Board, to the directors, and lastly to this large audience which has honored us with its presence on this occasion.”

CHAPTER X.

THE NEGRO EXHIBIT.

The negro exhibit, next to that of the Woman's Department, was the most sought after by visitors, and was, all things considered, the most distinctive of all the exhibits. It was not only a new departure, but one possessed of a historic value which transcended in importance any collection of products or display of handiwork, however excellent or admirable it might be. It was a sociological study, an ethnological fact marking the progress of an important branch of the human race under circumstances not hitherto existing. It was in concrete the largest, and first announcement in comprehensive form, of the results of a gigantic experiment involving millions of human beings and forecasting the future, not only of these, but of many more millions of the same race on other continents. For many

years discussions had been rife as to the future of the negro in America. They show the slow development of the times, and even after the civil war had changed the whole aspect of the question, contentions and propositions which now seem strangely, even grotesquely absurd, were seriously maintained. Within the last quarter of a century it had been argued that the negro had no soul, and to a much later date it was generally believed that his development would reach a limit somewhere near the confines of manual labor. These contentions, stoutly maintained, were warmly disputed, and the rancor of the discussion augmented the sectional bitterness of those times. The intensity of partisan feeling had led to acts of injustice, both for and against the negro. The "bloody shirt," now happily only a memory in politics, and the "Ku Klux Klan," a grotesque reminder of a disturbed state of society that befell it between the destruction of the old industrial system and the reorganization on new lines, throw a somewhat exaggerated light upon those times. It was unjust in behalf of the negro to put him in places of power for which his ignorance made him absurdly inadequate, thus exposing him to the odium of acts for which he was hardly responsible, and it was unjust in behalf of the white man to visit upon the negro the

full penalty for political crimes into which he had been led by adventurers who used him as a tool so long as his ignorance was dense enough to serve their purpose.

The times of disorder were short-lived. Society reorganized itself with amazing rapidity, and the relations of master and slave were quickly changed to those of capital and labor. Disorder ceased and friction grew less with each year. A more rational discussion as to the proper treatment of the negro ensued. It was still argued by some that to educate the masses who were to do the labor would discontent them with their lot, but this was met by the more enlightened argument that education could help labor by giving it skill and making it more productive. Technical in-

dustrial education was indeed the first stone upon which the future prosperity of the negro was founded. Meantime the public acts of the white race were more liberal to the negro than their public discussions had been. The Legislatures of the Southern States appropriated regularly millions of money for the education of colored children, and this money was, of course, paid almost entirely by taxation on the property of the white people. Several industrial schools for negroes had been established by Southern States and others were established by the negroes



INTERIOR NEGRO BUILDING.

themselves. Meantime millions of money had been contributed to negro education by Northern philanthropy, and the results of this educational work from all sources were beginning to appear when the Exposition was organized. The early connection of the negro with the movement and his appearance at Washington have already been related in the chapters on the origin of the Exposition and the work before Congress.

On September 11th, 1894, the Committee on Colored Exhibit met and elected State Commissioners as follows:

- Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Alabama.
- Rev. W. O. Emery, Little Rock, Arkansas.
- M. M. Lewey, Gainesville, Florida.

Prof. W. H. Crogman, Atlanta, Georgia.
 Rev. A. E. P. Albert, New Orleans, Louisiana.
 Isaiah T. Montgomery, Mound Bayou, Mississippi.
 W. C. Coleman, Concord, North Carolina.
 Rev. J. B. Middleton, Camden, South Carolina.
 Rev. G. V. Clark, Memphis, Tennessee.
 N. W. Cuney, Galveston, Texas.
 I. Garland Penn, Lynchburg, Virginia.

The following were appointed Auxiliary Commissioners to form State Boards of five members each :

Alabama—Dr. C. N. Dorsett, Montgomery ; Rev. W. R. Pettiford, Birmingham ; H. A. Loveless, Montgomery, and Prof. W. H. Councill, Normal.

Arkansas—Dr. J. H. Smith, Little Rock ; Prof. J. M. Cox, Little Rock ; E. C. Morris, Helena ; F. C. Potter, Pine Bluff.

Florida—M. M. Lewey, Gainesville ; J. E. Lee, Jacksonville ; S. H. Hart, Jacksonville ; T. V. Gibbs, Tallahassee.

Georgia—Bishop W. J. Gaines, Atlanta ; Prof. R. R. Wright, Savannah ; Rev. W. J. White, Augusta, Prof. T. M. Dent, Rome.

Louisiana—Rev. J. W. Whittaker, New Orleans ; Rev. S. Duncan, Shreveport ; Rev. Valcour Chapman, Franklin, and Rev. J. Tirnit, Baton Rouge.

Mississippi—Rev. S. A. Cowan, Vicksburg ; Dr. J. M. May, Meridian ; Rev. A. M. Trotter, Meridian, and Rev. N. M. McLeod, Jackson.

North Carolina—John C. Dancy, Wilmington ; S. G. Atkinson, Winston ; W. H. Goler, Salisbury, and Bishop J. W. Hood, Fayetteville.

South Carolina—Rev. J. E. Wilson, D.D., Florence ; E. J. Sawyer, Bennettsville ; W. P. Crum, Charleston, and J. H. Fordham, Orangeburg.

Tennessee—Dr. R. F. Boyd, Nashville ; Rev. C. B. Wilson, Nashville ; S. R. Maples, Knoxville, and J. G. Burge, Chattanooga.

Texas—Prof. N. W. Horlee, Dallas ; President J. B. Scott, Marshall ; Dr. E. B. Ramsey, Houston, and President David Abner, Jr., Sequin.

Virginia—John M. Langston, Richmond ; Rev. A. L. Gaines, Norfolk ; Prof. J. E. Jones, Richmond, and Prof. W. F. Grasty, Danville.

A meeting of the State Commissioners was held in Atlanta on the 19th of January, 1895, and I. Garland Penn, of Lynchburg, Va., was elected Chief of the Negro Department. This nomination was confirmed by the Executive Committee of the Exposition, and a salary was provided. The Executive Committee also voted an appropriation of \$4,000 to pay the traveling expenses of the State Commissioners in securing exhibits. The chief of the department was a young man who had made a reputation as principal of one of the colored schools at Lynchburg. The choice was a wise one, and his work received the highest commendation, both from his own race and from the Exposition management. Without doubt much credit for the exhibit which made a triumphal demonstration of the capacity and progress of a race in the first genera-

tion of freedom is due to the State Commissioners, whose character, influence and activity contributed largely to the result, but the responsibility and the arduous part of the work fell on the chief of the department, whose ability and untiring activity accomplished wonders in a short period of time. The place allotted to this department cannot be better utilized than by the insertion here of Commissioner Penn's article reviewing the work. This article was published in the *Atlanta Constitution* of September 22d, 1895, at the close of the first week of the fair. It is sufficiently circumstantial, and gives also an intelligent and comprehensive view of the salient features and the significance of the exhibit and of the events which led up to it :

THE AWAKENING OF A RACE.

BY I. GARLAND PENN, CHIEF OF THE NEGRO DEPT.

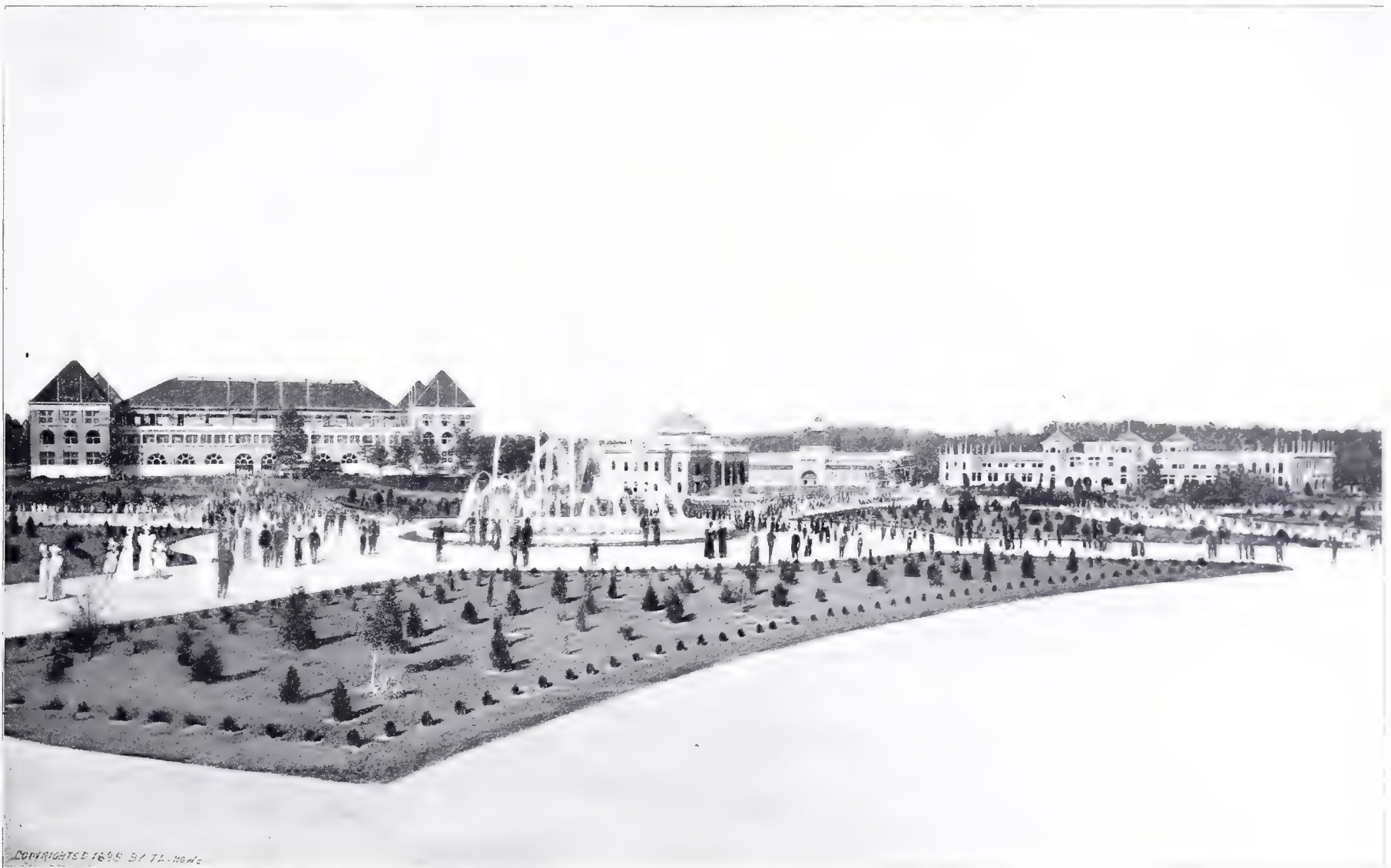
The greatest evidence that the new negro is deserving is afforded by the display which was made in the negro building at the Cotton States and International Exposition. The negroes, who have been the artisans of their own fortunes only a generation, have fought nobly and responded liberally to the generosity of the directors of the Exposition Company. A panorama of their material progress faces the visitor, from whatever clime he may hail, and ought to serve as an argument in his favor for years to come. With but thirty years of freedom, the race has, by the help of its friends and dint of its own effort, hewn out for itself a place of no mean consideration in our own America, if it be remembered from whence they came and by what difficulties they are yet surrounded. The negroes were set free at the close of the late civil war without a place to lay their heads, without food or raiment—none of these comforts only as they were bestowed by their former masters. To their masters they had been faithful, and no brighter chapter in the history of the race can ever be written than that of fidelity to the trust committed them by their masters—the caring for the home. It was, therefore, but the will of Providence that the dominant race of the North, by reason of the sacrifice made, and the South, by reason of the faithfulness of her black population, should each assist in their education and evangelization. In philanthropy the North has spent her millions. In a legislative way the South has spent millions. It was, therefore, but just to the colored people and to those who have served and are serving them in the day of their need that they should have an opportunity in common with other people to make an exposition of their resources and possibilities. The race easily realizes the fact that if expositions in a general sense serve to show the possibilities of a people under conditions favorable and unfavorable, they are entitled to representation every time. That an exhibition of their progress at this time is alone necessary because they reside in the South, and much of the South doubts their capabilities and accomplishments, is not a fact to the thinking colored man—but the exhibition is necessary because all over the country, north and south, doubt is felt. It was not because the race desired to draw the line that, through their representatives, they demanded separate representation at the World's Fair, but it was because of an existence of two conditions over which as a weak people they were unable to climb. Thus, unable to climb over them, it was in their favor to obtain separate representation, for in a generation the race has accomplished a sufficiency to raise up the historic Ebenezer to which they can point the doubtful of both races in their onward march of prosperity. The condition referred to is the fact that the colored people in the mass of their progress can in no wise equal the dominant race, but do surprisingly well, and in a comparative sense very well measure up to their white friends when alone and measured by their past and present environments. This opportunity, upon which all sober-thinking colored men agree, having been refused the

race at the World's Fair, also the fact that the impression made at New Orleans was not sufficient, colored men were agreed upon the idea that when the Cotton States and International Exposition was announced as a certainty and a swift rival of the Chicago fair, it was also our opportunity to again seek what we wanted at Chicago.

The colored people have leaders with eyes open for the welfare of their race. Leaders for the masses have always been needed by the race—yet the race has had leaders for themselves more than for their people.

Bishop W. J. Gaines, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Hon. H. A. Rucker, both of Atlanta, and leaders for the people, first consulted Mr. Samuel M. Inman on the subject of our race representation. It is a matter of pleasure to the race that the distinguished bishop and H. A. Rucker received a cordial hearing at the hands of Mr. Inman, who is known the South over and Atlanta through by all people as one of the best of men. Wealthy, aristocratic and popular, he

as a feature of the Exposition, were wisely and appropriately asked to visit Congress as a part of the Exposition Committee in the interest of the appropriation. Professor Booker T. Washington, Bishop W. J. Gaines and Bishop A. Grant were the colored members of the committee appearing before the Fifty-third Congress in advocacy of an appropriation of \$200,000, thus representing the thinking class of negroes who have a common interest in the southland, where we all are to live. At the conference of the representative colored men of Atlanta with the committee on negro exhibit, and the able and interested friend of the race, General J. R. Lewis, the secretary, with President C. A. Collier, who has shown consistent interest in the exhibit, the Board of Commissioners were selected in each State. The chairmen representing the eleven State Boards were called together on January 19th, 1895, in Atlanta, to meet the executive officers and plan for the exhibits. This was done, and a chief of the department selected



FOUNTAIN ON GRAND PLAZA.

gave the constituted representatives of a race in need a hearing which has now a result of which neither he nor our representatives can for a moment be ashamed.

The matter was brought to the attention of the Board of Directors, and with cordial good will and pleasure assented to. The *Constitution* then put itself on record in favor of the colored feature. With all possible haste a committee of the Board of Directors, in the person of General Clement A. Evans, ex-Governor R. B. Bullock, Messrs. George W. Harrison, W. H. Venable and J. G. Oglesby, were constituted a Committee on Colored Exhibit. A conference with the leading colored men of Atlanta was had and the commissioners selected in the Southern States.

Prior to this it became necessary for the Board of Directors to send a committee to the Fifty-third Congress to secure the Government appropriation of \$200,000. The colored men, having been incorporated

and the work begun in an organized way. After the chief of the department was selected, several other States were organized. In this organized way the effort has been pushed, which has by no means been an easy one. Much hard work has been done from the main office and in each State by the several chief commissioners and members of their Boards. The result, however, is ample reward for the effort expended, and if a verdict be rendered, based upon the exhibit, making due allowance for the past and present environment of the race within and without, it will be such a one as the thrifty and intelligent colored men and women justly deserve.

The Building and the Exhibit.

The building, which is at the southeastern corner of the park at the main entrance for Jackson street, covers 25,000 square feet, and was erected by two colored contractors, J. F. King, of LaGrange, Ga., and

J. W. Smith, of Atlanta, at a cost of fully \$10,000. Upon this building colored men worked from start to finish, and it will stand for many days afterward, a monument to colored artisanry. The building was satisfactory to the Exposition Company, and is one of the prides of race accomplishment. It is, however, only a reminder that some of the largest structures in the South were erected under colored contract and by colored labor known to the writer. The pediment in staff over the main entrance from the north, west and south sides tells the story of negro progress so oft proclaimed. The one side of the pediment represents the slave mammy with the one-room log cabin, the log church, the rake and basket in 1865. On the other side is the face of Frederick Douglass, a true representative of the growth of intelligence in the colored man. Near him is the comfortable residence, the stone church and symbols of the race's progress in science, art and literature, all representative of the new negro in 1895. The plow and well-fed mule is in the centre—for the colored man to-day plows his field, while thirty years ago he, without almost an exception, plowed for another. The exhibit in the building is very extensively educational from a literary point of view, manufacturing and industrial as it relates to carpentry work, cabinet and furniture making of every description, brick work, carriage and wagon building, every phase of wheelwrighting, harness making, tin work, tailoring, millinery, dressmaking, printing, etc. The exhibit is largely agricultural, such products as negroes raise on their own farms; of a mechanical character by the engines, boilers, etc., built by negroes; of a business character, such as banks and business houses, either by actual business houses in miniature or represented by photographs; painting and art display of a very creditable character, needlework display, domestic preparations, a horticultural display, etc. In fact, the negroes have something of most every kind and character you can call for.

On entering the building we first approach the exhibit from the District of Columbia. The principal feature of the exhibit is the work of art and statuary, also some of the principal patents by colored inventors on record in the Patent Office. The art work of the Amateur Art Club, of Washington, consists of most excellent crayon and pastel work. I have not seen any work of similar character executed better than the portraits of Frederick Douglass, John M. Langston, Blanche K. Bruce and Commissioner Jesse Lawson, also a handsome painting of a French battlefield called "Abandoned." This work is by Daniel Freeman, of Washington, who is in charge of the exhibit, and his club of associates. The collection is very large and attractive. The statuary, by W. C. Hill, consisting of the small bust of Frederick Douglass, "The Obstinate Shoe," and "The Negro With Chains Broken but Not Off," representing the condition of the colored man in the entire country, are pieces of good work. Among the patents of the colored inventors is Bailey's truss, by Leonard C. Bailey, of Washington City, which is in general use, and from which the inventor is getting a handsome revenue. The Reynolds' car ventilator, in use in Pullman's service, is another conspicuous feature of the colored inventors.

There is a colored Catholic exhibit in the District space. Photographs showing the colored public schools of Washington, under a colored superintendent, who has held the office for twenty-five years; Dr. Francis' sanitarium, which is a colored institution; fine churches and residences make the District space quite attractive. Upon the exhibit much toilsome labor has been spent. The commissioners, composed of ten of the brightest and most solid young men in the District, and, as for that, in the country, led by an indefatigable worker in the person of the Chief Commissioner, Jesse Lawson, and opposed by a few men reared in the South, have now their glory, because they were once in the South, and the road they had to tread in securing this remarkable collection was anything but feathery.

An exhibit that would have been creditable to every negro in the land was left out of the Washington exhibit, that of the colored public schools, because of the inability of the District board to meet an excessive demand. The *Colored American*, in its issue of the 17th of September, editorially said that "the colored superintendent has withheld

the exhibit from the seventh and eighth divisions of the public schools of this city after they have been prepared and packed at public expense, and thus deprives the system here of being fully represented at the Exposition, and thereby hiding, as it were, under a bushel, the work of the children under his superintendence." The Howard University exhibit, under the care of the wife of A. S. Gray, Washington, will attract general attention as a part of the District exhibit. It is very handsome and will be of great interest to all visitors. Howard is the only institution for colored youth supported by government funds, and her exhibit speaks volumes for the training of colored youth and the results derived. Turning to the right and proceeding down west aisle the first thing to be seen is the photographic exhibit of the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen, showing the schools under the care of that society for the training of colored youth. The next exhibit is that of the State of Virginia on either side of the aisle. The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute occupies 1,200 square feet of space and is a magnificent exhibit of what the training of colored youth at Hampton means. It first shows the department of literary and academic work, mechanical drawing, consisting of drawing on scale from objects, plans and measurements of houses actually erected by students of the school. The wood and iron work about all of her exhibits is not only made by the students, but the drawings as well. Another exhibit of the greatest interest in the Virginia space is the first colored savings bank, which is located in Richmond, Va. This bank at its last report, made September 3, 1895, had a surplus of \$25,000 and an amount to the credit of time and demand depositors of over \$60,000. The exhibit they make is highly creditable to the race. Rev. W. W. Browne, the president and founder of this institution, was born in Georgia, in the mountains of Habersham County. He has fairly revolutionized the financial condition of the race in Virginia. The next wonderful Virginia exhibit is a boat, occupying a great deal of space, built by the head-cook of a hostelry in Lynchburg, Va. This was made by earnest, patient labor during the hours between the meals of the hotel and at night. In the Virginia space will also be found a bicycle made by a colored boy on the farm of Mr. James D. Tate at Chilhowie, Va. Concerning his ingenuity, Mr. Tate, a wealthy member of the firm of Robinson, Tate & Co., of Lynchburg, Va., says: "The boy can read fairly well, and write. He seems to have an inventive turn of mind, and is not fond of farm work. He has an out-house, where his father lives, which is a perfect curiosity shop. He has in it a turning lathe constructed solely by himself. This is run by horse power made from an old mowing machine which I gave him. On this turning lathe he makes all kinds of fancy wood work, such as standards for staircases, etc. He has also constructed in this house a fan to keep him cool while at work in the summer, and a wire running to the springhouse which operates a churn for the making of butter. The bicycle is one of two or three he has made, and he made every part of it with the exception of the chain belt; that was given him. He has no tools or machinery to work with except those which he himself has constructed, and they are all made from the most crude materials, and such that in the ordinary course of time would be thrown aside as worthless on the farm. It looks as if he can put to some use any old part of a wagon or other piece of machinery that may be discarded about the place."

The exhibit of the American Institute of Pittsburg, Va., presided over by Rev. C. B. W. Gordon, a reputable minister in Virginia, is also in Virginia's exhibit. That of St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, which is located next to the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen, is an exhibit worthy of special mention. Another Virginia exhibit is a buggy from the shop of a colored manufacturer in Hampton, Va., by the name of R. B. Palmer. The next State exhibit down from the Virginia side is that of North Carolina. The entire exhibit of industry made at the New Berne, N. C., Agricultural and Industrial Fair, which was so favorably commented upon by the press and people, is in the North Carolina space. The exhibit of the agricultural and mechanical school at Greensboro, N. C., is noticeable. The next State

exhibit in line is that of Florida. The first exhibit to attract your attention is the Florida display of its educational and general collection of exhibits. The State Normal and Agricultural College exhibit is elaborate. This college has been in operation only a few years, and it is wonderful to see its magnificent advancement made in so short a time. Every department of the college is represented—educational, scientific and industrial. Commissioner T. V. Gibbs, of Florida, who has special charge of the school exhibit, has accomplished no little task in bringing before the public the educational advancement of the negro of Florida. The collective exhibit of this State is not only unique in character, but varied in its make-up. Chief Commissioner M. M. Lewey, of this State, has been untiring in his efforts to make a creditable showing of what the race can do in carpentry, agriculture, floriculture and woman's factory work. The collections of crochet and needlework from the Florida women rank among the most elaborate and attractive in the Negro Department.

A Representative Exhibit.

The agricultural and fruit exhibit, though not large, yet represents what the negro farmers of Florida are doing in these lines of industry, and shows specimens of corn in the ear, sugar cane, long cotton on the stalks, collections of native woods, etc., wines, preserves and pickled fruits. This exhibit makes a fine showing because of the transparency of their make-up and the quality of white glass in which they are preserved. Florida's curiosity exhibit from the tropical sections of the State is creating much comment, especially that from Key West. The Eatonville art exhibit is not yet in position, but is said to be a good collection of paintings, drawings and pastel work from the pupils of Professor W. O. Jacques. Florida will make a creditable display in the Negro Building.

Crossing to the southeastern corner of the building will be found the Arkansas exhibit, which is very nicely installed. It consists of a large industrial exhibit from the State Institution, the Branch Normal and Industrial School and an agricultural exhibit from the colored people of the State, with an exhibit, also, from the Philander Smith College. An invention in general use, called the peach-pitting machine, by Dr. J. H. Smith, is a part of the Arkansas exhibit, while the large paintings by Dr. Smith are also agreeable and telling features of the exhibit.

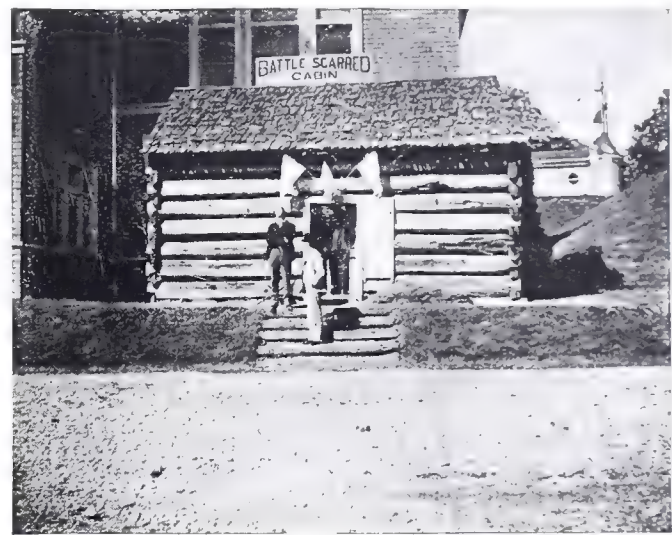
The next exhibit is that of South Carolina, which shows that some hard work has been put in in its interest. Claflin University, one of the largest industrial institutions South, makes a very large and interesting display of her industries. Another bank exhibit is to be seen in the South Carolina space—that of the South Carolina Banking Association at Florence. In this space is also to be found an organ made by a colored man out of crude material. The Chief Commissioner of the State, Rev. J. B. Middleton, has been active to get the present exhibit, with which he, in common with his friends, are much pleased.

The Tennessee exhibit is next in order as one leaves the South Carolina space. The large institutions of Central Tennessee College, Fisk University, Roger Williams, Knoxville College and Le Moyne Institute furnish exhibits worthy of the institutions. The ladies' and miscellaneous exhibits from Memphis and Shelby County, under the supervision of Mrs. Julia Hooks, are of an interesting character. In the exhibit of the Fisk University is a large painting, 16x20 feet, showing the original Fisk Jubilee Singers, who sung into existence the great Jubilee Hall of Fisk University by the ever-popular and melodious plantation melodies. Conspicuous in the Central Tennessee College space is the medical exhibit of Meharry Medical College, an institution under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that has turned out more colored M.D.'s than any other institution in the land. The biggest exhibit from Maryland is that of Morgan College, located near the entrance to the dining hall. It is a reproduction of their stone buildings in Baltimore and Lynchburg for the education of colored youth. It consists also of an exhibit from their industrial and literary departments. The exhibit is in the charge of Rudolph W. Rose and

wife, who are able to make a very satisfactory statement as to the progress of the institution.

The Georgia exhibit is conspicuous for the great amount of space it creditably occupies, beginning parallel on both sides of the aisle to the north corner or entrance. Clark University, Atlanta University, Atlanta Baptist Seminary, Spelman Seminary, Morris Brown College, Georgia State Industrial College, Gammon Theological Seminary make exhibits of superior quality in industry. A very prominent feature in the Georgia exhibit is several very interesting inventions by colored men. The models show these inventions to be of decided practical value. In the Georgia space is also to be found an engine built by a colored youth at Athens, Ga. Another interesting exhibit is the car coupling invention of A. S. Bailey, of Hoschton, Ga. The exhibits of the schools show that the students in the Atlanta institutions are making buggies, wagons, etc., which are as good as those of large manufactories in the land.

The next exhibit of interest is from the States of Texas and Mississippi. The Alcorn Agricultural and Industrial School exhibit is one of the most attractive in the building, occupying a prominent place in the Mississippi space. The two-horse wagon built by colored boys is a great industrial effort in favor of the colored man. An agricultural exhibit from a large farm known as the "Trewick Farm," in Mississippi, is of positive interest. The Alabama exhibit, like that of Georgia, is conspicuous for the space it creditably occupies. The exhibits of this State that will attract most attention are those of the Tuskegee Normal



BATTLE SCARRED CABIN.

and Industrial School at Tuskegee, and the State Normal and Industrial School at Normal, Ala. Both schools furnish exhibits that are simply astounding. Besides these the Montgomery Industrial School and others furnish exhibits that attract the eye for the creditableness of the make-up and arrangement. The beautiful arch over the Tuskegee exhibit will attract the eye of every visitor. It is said that Bishop H. M. Turner once visited the State Normal and Industrial School at Normal, Ala., over which Professor W. H. Councill presides, had his measure taken at 12 o'clock for a pair of boots to be made by the boys in the shoemaking department of the institution, and at night he spoke to the students in the boots the boys made for him. In the Tuskegee space can be found everything in the line of industry, such as wagons, buggies, carts, stoves, engines, tin pots, tubs, toilet sets, furniture of all sorts for bedroom, library, parlor and kitchen, clothing for all classes.

In the space near the District exhibit, just as one enters from the main entrance, may be found the miscellaneous exhibits sent in by interested colored persons in the North and West. The exhibits show ability in art, and literature also. The paintings by Lottie Jackson, of Bay City, Mich.; the work of Hattie E. Ford, of Kansas; the Bayless Corn Planter, of Springfield, O., are in evidence as creditable exhibits in their line.

Returning for a brief look at the Virginia exhibit, one of the most conspicuous exhibits in that space is the painting of the celebrated artist, H. O. Tanner, now in Paris. Two of the paintings are owned by the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, while another of the triplet is owned by Mr. R. C. Ogden, of the firm of John Wanamaker, who is so kind as to lend this celebrated colored man's work which is very valuable. Tanner, who is a son of the well-known literateur, Bishop B. F. Tanner, is now in Paris. His work in the last salon in Paris received most complimentary notice. An electrician in New York, L. M. Latimer, shows evidence of his ability and information by the patents, books and other matters of an electrical character in the miscellaneous space. The race only asks that the circumstances about them temper the verdict in the interest of justice.

Public Comfort for Colored Visitors.

With due regard to the welfare, comfort and convenience of the colored people who will visit the Exposition, and in keeping with their expressed wish that the colored people should be protected in the assignment of homes, the Exposition Company has provided the same method, in the nature of a public comfort department, that is in vogue with the whites. Acting upon a wise recommendation, the Exposition Company has committed this important matter into the hands of two of the best-known colored men in the city—F. H. Crumbley, Lieutenant-Colonel Second Georgia Battalion, and Professor W. B. Matthews, principal of the Gate City Public School. A careful registration of the comfortable residences and hotel accommodations has been made, with a view to uniformity in price and comfort in arrangement. The private residences of colored people, without exception, known to the writer, are open to visitors. Among the hotels is one of large capacity located on West Mitchell street, another on Houston street, and still another near the Jackson street entrance to the Exposition grounds. The hotel located at No. 4½ West Mitchell street is to be known as "The Hotel Howell," with a suburban annex.

By correspondence, etc., it is expected that most of the persons who intend visiting the fair will be assigned their places of abode before arriving in the city. In the Negro Building will be a restaurant seventy-five feet in length by about fifty feet in breadth.

The Colored Congresses.

That the progress of the race shall be shown up in every way it is arranged also to have congresses along all lines of progress, that in the sum total published, as it will be in shape of history, the whole may be had rather than the half. The race has made much progress in medicine, law, ministry and churches, teachers and educators of their own people—such abstract progress the tale of which could not be told by the objective exhibit. It is to be hoped that the objective exhibit will show a sure foundation upon which the race is building for permanency, and for a subsistence necessary to a professional existence. The object of these colored congresses, which date their genesis in this department, is not to have an output of oratory or to give vent to latent eloquence. The substantial meaning is that an exhibition of progress in fact and figure shall be known by carefully prepared papers to be read at these congresses by the best brain in the profession, and afterwards published. On November 11 will be colored military day. The care of the colored military has been assumed by Messrs. W. H. Rucker, C. C. Wimbish, Colonel F. H. Crumbley and Professor W. B. Matthews. It is estimated that fifteen hundred colored soldiers will be here on that day. From November 12 to 15, inclusive, will be the religious congresses. All the Methodist bodies, the Baptist bodies, the Presbyterians and Congregationalists have signified their intentions to have large representations at their respective services. The intent of these conferences will be to show the progress of the race within the Church and thus bring together the fragments of progress made in each denomination that the whole in its true light may be seen. The 16th of November will be given to the colored Young Men's Christian Association congress. The hold-

ing of such a congress has been indorsed by the International Committee at New York, and the international secretary for the colored work is traveling with a view to a most successful effort on the 16th. This body will be one of the most representative bodies that will assemble. In it will be seen the steady, faithful Christian young men of the race, who are facing the problem of life in a serious way. November 18 will be colored professional day, when the lawyers and doctors of the race will be assembled in the city in a gathering showing in carefully prepared papers the progress of the race in these chosen fields. The 19th will be taken up in a temperance congress. The 20th will be utilized by the business men, bankers, farmers and mechanics. These meetings on this day will be separate, with a union meeting at the evening session. The union meeting will be addressed by ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, of Washington, D. C., and Rev. W. W. Browne, President of the Savings Bank of Richmond, Va., and others who have been selected by the various State Committees on Congresses to speak. On November 21 the National Afro-American Press Convention will meet pursuant to resolution adopted at their Baltimore session in July. This convention will bring together a strong set of colored editors who will write about the exhibit they see and who will doubtless make an impression upon all who may chance to be in their meeting. Hon. T. Thomas Fortune, of New York, the president, promises a most successful adjourned session. The December congresses, to be held during the Christmas holidays, will be purely educational. The 26th and 27th will be given over to the American Association of Educators of Colored Youth, a very popular educational association. To this association belong the college presidents, professors, principals, etc. It promises to be an interesting session. On the 28th 500 of the best colored women in the land are expected to meet in Atlanta in a woman's congress. The wife of B. K. Bruce is giving the matter much attention, and success in the effort is only a question of time. By far the most popular of all days will be colored teachers' and graduates' day, when the colored teachers of the land will have a union and tell the tale of progress made in the respective States in the education of the "young idea" of color how to shoot. Many State associations have already adjourned to meet here, while the sentiment all along the line is to roll up a big front on colored teachers' day.

The congress on Africa will be one of the greatest held during the Exposition. The Stewart Missionary Foundation of Africa, in Gammon Theological Seminary, is named for the Rev. W. F. Stewart, of Rock River Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, who has consecrated, for the endowment of a missionary effort in preparing young colored men for Africa, 600 acres of land under high cultivation in central Illinois. The income of the land is to maintain this missionary effort. The purpose of the congress is to create a sentiment on Africa in the hearts and minds of the colored people of America. Such men as Bishop William Taylor, of Africa; Dr. E. W. Blyden, ex-president of Liberia and minister to the court of St. James; Rev. Alex. Crummell, D.D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Hon. John H. Smith, ex-minister to Liberia; Prince Oristatukek Faduma, who is an African prince, a recent graduate of the Yale divinity school and an alumnus of the University of London; Chaplain McCabe, missionary secretary Methodist Episcopal Church; Bishops I. W. Joyce and W. F. Mallalieu, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Revs. J. W. E. Bowen, D.D., E. W. S. Hammond, D.D., C. B. Mason, D.D., and other prominent colored men will be on the programme for the occasion. It is expected to surpass the World's Fair congress on Africa.

Representation on Opening Day.

Nothing in connection with the Exposition came to the colored people in the nature of an agreeable and appetizing surprise so much as the selection of a colored man to speak on the programme of the opening exercises. While admitting that it was an appropriate act and one exemplifying the true state of fairness, yet it was least expected by the mass.

To all a genuine surprise was in store, and the more prominent be-

cause it was agreed by all concerned that it was not only fitting, but, indeed, the proper thing to do. The race rejoices in the expressed reason given for the recognition in the selection of our representative upon whom we are all agreed. The race was recognized because it had served the Company and the South in a manly and intelligent stand through our Professor Washington and Bishops Grant and Gaines before the Congress of our Union for national appropriation and aid of the Exposition.

The chosen representative, Professor Booker T. Washington, is eminently a wise selection. A product of the new negro in every sense, who is looking for results and obtaining them, we are happy in his selection, and the unexpressed intention of the Exposition Company to recognize merit and worth is to the negro perfectly in order. Nor is the selection of a representative for us of more infinite importance than the recognition of our military boys in the line of parade—all showing a consistency and recognition upon the part of the Exposition Company that is commendable in the first degree. As I think over the history of the movement it would be nothing short of intense interest to note in a summary the two sides of the exhibit—the Exposition side and the negro side—and to note further the commendable interest of both.

The Exposition's Side.

The negro first sought the opportunity to put his own building on the grounds and pay for it if allowed. This was granted him—and more, the Exposition Company paid for it, though he at first agreed to do it himself. The negro was given free space for his exhibits, while other exhibitors paid \$1 per square foot. The Commissioners, who were called together in January, 1895, proclaimed their inability to collect the exhibit without aid in a financial way from the Exposition Company, and this aid was granted. A chief of department was selected at another outlay. An appropriation looking to a Public Comfort Department was granted. Another for hospital purposes was granted. The race was recognized by the appointment of a colored man upon the regular programme of exercises. The colored soldiers were invited to take part in the parade with due respect for their recognition by the State authorities as State troops. The contract for the Negro Building was given to colored contractors and colored workmen did the entire work. The custodians, cashiers and janitors are all colored. Thus the Exposition has been consistent and faithful from the start in all matters concerning the Negro Department, and it is mild to say that it is a happy reminder of a brighter day in a brighter age.

The Negro's Side.

The negro, having been granted the opportunity, willingly aided in securing the appropriation from the United States Government of

\$200,000 for a Government exhibit. The prominent colored men of Atlanta subscribed out of their private funds to the popular fund in aid of the Exposition. Such men as Bishop W. J. Gaines, F. H. Grumbly, H. A. Rucker, Rev. E. J. Fisher, Jacob McKinley, Alexander Hamilton and others felt an interest in Atlanta from a business point of view to the extent of making comfortable subscriptions commensurate with their incomes. The Commissioners who were appointed accepted their offices in good faith and, for the most part, have spent time and means in the collection of their exhibit without a shadow of remuneration. They have battled against a foolish and insincere warfare waged against the best opportunity that has ever been presented the American negro since the dawn of freedom. The men who have opposed the move have appealed to the prejudices existing in general, and thus affect what is a specific opportunity, rather than in soberness and good judgment seeking to teach the negro that practice in securing civil rights is far different in American economy than theory.

It has been asserted by the opposers of the negro exhibit that it is one of sentiment and that for no good reason can the race make this exhibit in a business sense; I offer that the negro exhibit for every good reason is of business concern to him. If the negro exemplifies, as he does in the exhibit, that he can manufacture buggies, etc., does he not put himself in a business position to be called upon? Who believes that Booker T. Washington or any other man under whose control the negro has reached to triumphant industrial ends makes the magnificent display in the Negro Building without business in mind? The negro has sentiment in his exhibit and business, too.

The history of the colored exhibit will be written; the pages of a book will glisten with the facts of a brilliant success of a brilliant period in negro life—indeed, in the life of the South; and let us hope that the pages be not marred with an incident of racial conflict that shall cast a shadow of the least size on the already bright record of a bright epoch. The door of the Negro Building is open, a magnificent exhibit will meet the eye of every visitor. All are, of course, welcome—thrice welcome—to the first national panorama of negro progress. Let the verdict rebound to the help of the negro. Last, but by no means the least, it is our pleasure to pay a fitting tribute to the president, secretary, treasurer, auditor, chiefs of departments, the committee on negro exhibits, particularly with the directors, for the manifest interest they have shown in this exhibit. In every item which concerned the negro exhibit careful attention has been given it. It is a pleasure to testify that my relations with these gentlemen have been most cordial, and the consideration paid me has at all times been in keeping with such as my relation to the exhibition required. May their kind ever multiply. Once more—let the verdict of the dominant race be for the help of the deserving negro.

CHAPTER XI.

PUBLIC COMFORT.

As the period of construction drew to a close, the management of the Exposition and the people of Atlanta became alarmed for fear there would not be accommodations sufficient for the crowds that would come to the fair. Some months before this a preliminary organization of the Department of Public Comfort had been made under the direction of the Standing Committee, composed of Messrs. Forrest Adair, F. P. Rice, E. P. Black, Joseph Thompson, D. Woodward, E. C. Spalding, G. P. Dodd, J. W. English, Jr., C. S. Northen, and T. B. Neal. The late H. G. Saunders, then Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and manager of the City Directory, agreed to superintend the preliminary canvass of the city, and did this important service without compensation. The canvass was made largely by men previously employed in the Directory work, and was completed very rapidly. It showed accommodations for about 8,000 visitors at boarding houses and private residences, and room for 5,000 at the hotels. Besides this, it was estimated that the well-to-do-people on residence streets would entertain friends to the number of about 5,000. It was subsequently found that the estimate included the total capacity of the hotels, and that the proprietors of residences and boarding houses had reported accommodations calculated upon a state of overcrowding which was so far beyond the limits of comfort that the public could not be expected to bear with it a week. The whole ground was gone over again, and the estimate was cut in half. It was then found that with the listing of every available room in the city and allowing for those who would be entertained by friends, there were accommodations for less than 10,000 visitors. It was expected that visitors would remain upon an average two or three days, and with the lowest estimate of daily attendance, this would give an accumulation of 20,000 or 30,000 people in the city. Almost certain congestion confronted the management, and their fears were constantly confirmed by reminders of an experience only ten months before the opening of the Exposition. In the fall of 1894 the street railroad convention brought 1,500 people to Atlanta for several days, and during that time the hotels were overcrowded. If 1,500 taxed the accommodations of the city, what would be the situation when four or five thousand attachés of the exhibitors and concessionaires had filled up the vacant rooms about town? Where were the daily visitors to be accommodated? The problem was a serious one, and it became more serious when the press of the whole country took it up and discussed it freely. Up to July there had been no improvement in the situation. A canvass

of the city had been made, but that only served to show the inadequacy of accommodations, and the discussion of this fact alarmed both the management and the public. Less than three months remained before the opening of the gates, and the available accommodations reported were hardly half what would be required.

There were not rooms enough in Atlanta, and it would take hundreds of thousands of dollars to build enough. It would bankrupt the Exposition Company to undertake this, and everybody knew it; still everybody looked to the Exposition management to solve the problem. Time after time the subject had been anxiously discussed by the Executive Committee and the directors; time after time the Committee on Public Comfort had met and wrestled with it in vain, and, when the 1st of July came with no



GOVERNMENT BUILDING, FROM MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

addition to accommodations and little prospect for any, some of the directors were in a state of alarm almost amounting to panic. Failure to provide accommodations would, of course, cut down the attendance, and would inevitably result in the ruin of the Exposition. Necessity invented a solution, and, as usual in such cases, it was as simple as it was satisfactory. The Exposition Company decided to offer a bonus of its income bonds to any responsible party who would undertake to build and furnish rooms for the accommodation of visitors. The amount of subsidy in each case was based upon the number of rooms, the cost of the structure, and its location. The amount ranged from \$15 to \$35 per room. The smallest sum was paid on a temporary structure with very small rooms, near the Exposition entrance, and the largest for a frame building, plastered inside and out, comfortably

furnished, and located near the heart of the city. In this way an appropriation of \$25,000 in income bonds by the Exposition Company was made to secure the erection of buildings containing about 1,500 rooms, which were comfortably furnished and opened to the public. At the same time, something like 1,000 rooms were provided by parties who secured vacant upper stories of business houses, partitioned them off into apartments, and furnished the rooms for visitors.

In addition to this the surrounding towns were encouraged to prepare for entertaining visitors, and the railroads put on daily tickets at prices which made the expense of living out of town very small for those who wished to come into the city in the morning and return to suburban towns at night.

On the 1st of July Mr. Alex. W. Smith, the Auditor of the Exposition Company and Chairman of the Committee on Concessions, who had developed great executive ability, and had taken a prominent part in the discussions which led to a solution of this difficult problem, was elected Chief of the Department of Public Comfort, and took full charge of negotiations for the erection of buildings.

In about two weeks he closed contracts for the 1,500 rooms and proceeded to organize his department.

In thoroughness and efficiency the system adopted here has probably never been equaled in this country, unless, perhaps, at Philadelphia during the Centennial.

To make the listed accommodations available to the utmost, a corps of bicycle messengers was organized and every house on the register was visited twice a day. In this way complete morning and evening reports were secured of rooms vacated or rooms occupied in any part of the city. The registered rooms of Atlanta were run as a vast hotel, with bicycle messengers taking the place of bell boys.

In addition to this, agents of the department met all incoming trains and located visitors even before they reached the city.

Large bodies, associations or conventions were placed at hotels beforehand by correspondence, and much of the work was done in advance.

Having organized this department thoroughly, Mr. Smith was called to other duties on the Exposition grounds, when he was elected General Manager soon after the opening of the gates. Mr. E. H. Barnes, formerly General Passenger Agent of a division of the East Tennessee road, was placed in charge.

During the first month or six weeks the attendance was much less than had been anticipated and the accommodations were found to be ample. As the utmost economy was demanded, the Department of Public Comfort ceased to be a part of the Exposition on November 1, but was run after that time by Mr. Barnes as a private

enterprise, and did much to promote the comfort of the large crowds that came in November and December.

Early in the history of the department, when the canvass of the city was made, persons listing rooms were pledged to furnish accommodations at prices named, and rooms were not listed when the prices were considered unreasonable. Visitors were accommodated at fair prices, and enjoyed the maximum of comfort that could be expected at such a time. Two of the best hotels in America are in Atlanta, and their charges were generally considered reasonable. On one occasion, during the opening week, when nine Governors and scores of dignitaries were present, there was some complaint about the charges at one of the hotels, and two of the leading Eastern papers published scathing articles on the subject. The Exposition Board investigated the matter and found that, considering the luxurious quarters, and the amount of attention demanded by the parties referred to, the charges were not unreasonable. A candid statement of the case was sent over the wires to the different press associations, and no further complaint was heard about the cost of accommodations.

In connection with the work of this department an interesting feature of Public Comfort is found in the very large part which private hospitality played in the entertainment of visitors. It is probable that the original estimate of the number who would be entertained as guests by the people of Atlanta was often exceeded during the months of November and December. When the gate receipts showed that there were fifteen or twenty thousand strangers in the city, the hotels and boarding houses, though comfortably full, were not overcrowded, and the listed rooms of the Public Comfort register were still less so. Yet on the street corners all through the residence portions of the city were groups of strangers waiting for the cars, and the street railway seemed never to exhaust this mysterious supply. The question was often asked: "Where do these people come from?" Observation showed that they came out of neighboring houses, and a little closer observation showed that they were not boarders, but guests. The aggregate of hospitality shown by the people of Atlanta is very great and accounts for the fact that almost every visitor during the Exposition went away, not only enthusiastic about the fair, but full of pleasant reminiscences of his sojourn in the city. Paradoxical as it may seem, the people of Atlanta are nearly all outsiders. Most of them came from other parts of Georgia or the adjacent States, and they are closely connected with every part of the Piedmont region by ties of kinship or old acquaintance. The majority of visitors had friends in the city, and many of them came as guests. Thus it was that Atlanta kept open house during the fair.

CHAPTER XII.

TRANSPORTATION.

The two greatest factors in the making of the Exposition were the railroads and the press. Without their aid it could not have been. The work of the press has been set forth in an appropriate place, and it is in order here to give some account of the part which the railroads had in the great enterprise. This falls under four heads—advertising, financial aid, exhibits, and transportation. In advertising the Exposition, the railroads were second only to the press. The immense machinery at their command was used effectively in promoting the interests of the fair. Besides distributing printed matter and lithographs issued by the Exposition Company, they sent out millions of illustrated folders printed at their own expense. Thousands of press representatives were conveyed to Atlanta for the purpose of exploiting the fair, and in many effective ways the managers of railroads exerted their influence in behalf of the enterprise.

In the construction period the railways entering Atlanta subscribed for \$50,000 of Exposition bonds. The Receiver of the Central Railway of Georgia was prevented by an order of court from paying the subscription made in behalf of that system, but \$40,700 was paid into the treasury of the Exposition for bonds by the Southern Railway, the Georgia Railway, the Atlanta and West Point Railway, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, and the Seaboard Air Line. Of its subscription for \$20,000, the Southern Railway subsequently contributed half, and the other roads contributed 18 per cent. of their subscriptions. About \$14,000 was the actual cash contribution of these railroads to the Exposition funds.

The exhibits made by railroads at this Exposition constituted one of the most interesting and important features. The building erected by the Southern Railway was one of the most beautiful on the grounds, and contained an admirable display of the resources of the eight States penetrated by its lines.

The exhibits of sections of track showing railway construction from the early days to the present were of high educational value. The impression so made was heightened by the bas relief representations of the old stage coach and the modern vestibule train which adorned the pediments of the building.

The Plant System constituted one of the most unique and instructive exhibits at the Exposition. The pyramid which housed the main exhibit was covered with phosphate rock of the different kinds found in Florida and South Carolina. The interior was filled with the products of Florida, together with a large topographical map of the State. In a neighboring structure was



THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY BUILDING.

a train of cars, one-half-size, loaded with naval stores. Near by was a turpentine still, showing how this important industry is conducted.

The Seaboard Air Line, installed in the Agricultural Building, is a comprehensive exhibit of the resources of North Carolina. The material was largely furnished by the Board of Agriculture for North Carolina, but was transported and installed by the Seaboard Air Line.

In the same building was the Arkansas exhibit, to which the railways of that State contributed liberally. The St. Louis Southwestern was particularly active in aid of this exhibit. The State of

Arkansas appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose, and Mr. W. G. Vincenheller, the Arkansas Commissioner of Mines, Manufactures, and Agriculture, personally superintended the installation and remained in charge during the Exposition.

The Southern Pacific Railway had no exhibit of its own, but contributed by free transportation to the beautiful California exhibit of the State Board of Trade. The general rule of Southern railways was to give free transportation on the return trip for all exhibits, and free transportation both ways for exhibits of the Woman's Department.

The Central Railway of Georgia, the Georgia Railroad, and the Atlanta and West Point Railway, made no exhibit, but established headquarters in the Transportation Building, where attractive printed matter, showing the resources of their territory, was distributed.

Under this head the trains of cars exhibited by the Plant System and the Southern Railway are worthy of mention. The Pullman Palace Car Company exhibited the costly train which attracted so much attention at the World's Columbian Exposition. The Rogers and Baldwin Locomotive Works were represented by engines. In this line the exhibit of the Richmond Locomotive Works was particularly interesting as the greatest contribution of the Southern States to the manufacture of machinery.

Transportation Facilities.

The excellent service given by most of the railways during the Exposition contributed greatly to swell the attendance. That the service did almost as much as the low rates in augmenting attendance is shown by the fact that the best-equipped railways, furnishing the best car service and the best schedules, did more than their proportionate share of the business. Additional schedules were put on, and, besides this, the regular trains were sometimes run with two sections. On the occasions of Atlanta day, Chicago day, Manhattan day, Cincinnati day and Maryland day it was necessary to run special trains. It required nine trains to move the Chicago party, and for Manhattan day seventy-five cars were engaged in advance. About as many were required for the Baltimore party. The General Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway stated that the near-by business was more profitable than the long hauls, for the reason that short-trip passengers rode in day cars carrying fifty persons, while the long-distance visitors came in sleepers carrying twenty-five passengers, at an additional expense. For business done on regular trains carrying additional sleepers, this rule would hardly apply to the same extent, and the passengers so carried added immensely to the revenue of the roads.

At the end of this chapter the report of sales of Exposition tickets by zones on the different roads will show that the very low rates for long distances, supplemented by a fine service, made the attendance on this Exposition from a distance very large—larger, proportionately, than at any other exposition. Without such low rates for long distances, and without such service, the Exposition would have been hopelessly bankrupted; for the attendance of near-by districts, though large for the towns, was small for the rural districts,

and proved relatively smaller than the attendance from a distance. Fortunately, the Exposition was as well advertised in the Northern and Middle States as it was at home, and the attendance from these States saved the fair.

The following statements, showing the increase of train service, are based on information furnished by railroad officials:

The Southern Railway ran 444 extra trains, 2,107 extra cars on extra trains, and 1,419 extra cars on regular trains—altogether 3,526 extra cars during the Exposition. Previous to the Exposition the Southern Railway had fourteen passenger trains into Atlanta; during the Exposition it ran 19 schedules to the city.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad ran five passenger trains into the city before the Exposition and added two during the Fair. Two cars were added to each regular train, and 79 extra trains were run, making about 1,800 extra cars handled during the Exposition period. The Superintendent says this did not interfere with freight traffic.

The Seaboard Air Line ran 23 extra trains, including 276 cars. On regular trains 355 extra cars were run, making a total of 531 extra cars. No interference with freight.

Reports in detail were not received from other roads, but they added to their service in about the same proportion.

Local Transit.

It was early realized that adequate facilities for moving the crowds from the city to the Exposition grounds were of the utmost importance, and elaborate preparations were made for this work by the Southern Railway Company and the Consolidated Street Railway Company. The Southern Railway put in an additional track, giving two tracks from the city station to its terminal on the east side of the grounds. At the terminal a system practically the same as that adopted by the Illinois Central at the Chicago fair was adopted. Cars opened at the sides with a sliding rail and discharged their passengers upon platforms level with the car floor. In the same way returning passengers were received. There were two tracks for receiving and two for discharging passengers. It was possible to move a train of ten cars every four minutes.

The Consolidated Street Railway had on the west side a terminal arranged with a view to the distribution of passengers to all parts of the city. This terminal was arranged in the form of a circle, or a loop enlarged to circular form. Cars entering on one side of the loop discharged their passengers and proceeded around the circle, passing various compartments where passengers destined for different parts of the city were in waiting.

All cars passed through the centre of the city, and then took their respective radiating lines, carrying the people direct to their homes. At the Exposition terminal, the compartments opening on the loop represented so many different parts of the city, and cars destined to those parts stopped at the doors of their respective compartments to receive passengers going home. Passengers going to the city could take the same cars, as they passed through

the centre of town. In addition, there was a line of cars stopping at the centre.

This arrangement greatly helped to make the rooms about town available to visitors, and in the chapter on Public Comfort it will be seen that many were so cared for, especially those visiting friends, who formed a very large proportion of the attendance.

On the south side the Consolidated Street Railway had a terminal, less elaborate, but supplied with cross-town cars. In addition, the Peachtree Line was operated independently outside the terminal, charging a five-cent fare.

All passengers entering through the terminals either of the Southern Railway or the Consolidated Street Railway paid ten cents.

A bitter controversy arose over the ten-cent fare charged by the Street Railways, although no complaint was made of the ten-cent fare on the Southern Railway. An agitation was started by the *Atlanta Journal* and was echoed in the columns of the press all over the country. This agitation hurt the Exposition where the local circumstances were not known, and created the impression that there was a general practice of extortion going on in Atlanta. This was shown to be a false impression, but it undoubtedly did much to keep visitors away. The *Atlanta Journal* contended that the Street Railway was responsible for this injury by charging a ten-cent fare where five cents was the regular price, and the Street Railway claimed that the *Journal* was responsible because of an agitation in which they claimed the facts were not fairly presented. For some years, during the local Piedmont expositions, the street railways had charged a ten-cent fare to the park. When the Cotton States and International Exposition was projected on a scale many times larger than any of its predecessors, the Street Railway undertook to construct terminals, increase its power plant, and enlarge its equipment at an expense of about \$180,000. Much of this was claimed to be expense of a temporary character, not available as permanent equipment, and the management of the company asserted that a ten-cent fare would not recoup them for the extraordinary expense incurred. They also called attention to the fact that a majority of the passengers who paid the ten-cent fare were carried across town over tracks combining two car routes, on which the fare would have been ten cents in ordinary times. It was claimed, on the contrary, that no street car company outside of Atlanta had ever increased its fare during an Exposition. The Street Car Company ran cars to the main entrance outside the grounds and carried passengers by that route for five cents. This line was much used in good weather, but on wet or cold nights, or on days when the crowd was very large, the majority of passengers going out on the west side preferred to pay ten cents and wait under cover in the terminal compartments. These terminals were very useful in distributing the immense crowd of November 28, when more than 60,000 people passed through the turnstiles. For two hours the terminals of the Southern Railway and the Street Car Company were jammed, but before ten o'clock the whole of the immense crowd

had been moved, and without accident. During that time the Southern Railway moved trains as fast as they were filled, and the Consolidated Street Railway moved cars at the rate of one a minute. Together they handled about 20,000 passengers an hour.

The Exposition Rates.

The question of rates was taken up early in the spring of 1895 by the Exposition management. The Committee on Transportation consisted of Messrs. J. G. Oglesby, W. H. Venable, S. F. Woodson, E. P. Black, C. E. Harman, G. T. Dodd and E. C. Spalding. Capt. E. L. Tyler was chief of the department. The arrangements for the transportation of exhibits were perfected through correspondence by Captain Tyler, but the passenger rates were a more difficult question. They were the subject of negotiation and of prolonged discussion in the Southern States Passenger Association. Mr. C. E. Harman, General Passenger Agent of the



PLANT SYSTEM BUILDING. FLORIDA PRODUCTS.

Western and Atlantic Railroad, as a director of the Exposition and a member of the Southern States Passenger Association, became the natural medium of negotiations. At the request of the Exposition Committee he drew up a schedule of rates which the Southern States Passenger Association was asked to adopt. This schedule, when presented to the Passenger Association, was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Harman, Mr. S. H. Hardwick, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway, and Mr. J. C. Haile, General Passenger Agent of the Central of Georgia Railway. This committee recommended the adoption of the schedule. There was some opposition in the Association, and the matter was held in abeyance for a time. Finally the schedule was adopted with some modifications, but the rates were made substantially as requested.

Mr. W. W. Finley, then Commissioner of the Southern States Passenger Association, in his circular announcing the Exposition rates, made the following explanatory remarks, beginning with a

reference to the rates recommended by the Sub-Committee and afterward slightly modified by himself :

It was explained by the Committee that in recommending the rates given above it had in view a basis which should prevail absolutely during the period of the Exposition, thus doing away with the necessity of special excursions, which, from the standpoint of the railroads, required extra train service, and which at times make it difficult for the city of Atlanta to comfortably take care of its visitors. Furthermore, the Special Committee had in view that it would be advantageous to both the railroad companies and the Exposition Company to have it understood on the part of the public that the rates were absolutely fixed, thus insuring prompt and regular attendance on the part of the public. With this in view, the Special Committee reported that they had conferred with the representatives of the Transportation Department of the Exposition Company, and that they fully understood the matter and were satisfied with the basis of rates. Careful consideration was given by the members of the Rate Committee to the various features of the foregoing report of the Special Committee.

The Rate Committee having, however, failed to provide rates for the occasion, the subject, under the provisions of Article XVI. of the Agreement, was referred to the Commissioner for decision.

It would seem to be the history of rate making for national or international expositions that there has been a lack of mutual understanding between the railroad companies and the exposition companies. The railroad companies seem to have inaugurated rates which, by force of public pressure or other considerations, they have been unable to maintain, the tendency of the rates being downward from the opening of the exposition to its close. Agitation of the question of lower rates seems to have had, invariably, the effect of holding back visitors and making the attendance irregular, and bunching, as it might be called, the visitors toward the close of the exposition, at which time the lowest rates have prevailed. It would seem, therefore, an important step in the right direction if rates for the Atlanta Exposition can be adjusted upon a basis which will meet the approval of both the railroad companies and the Exposition Company.

The most serious disagreement with respect to rates for this occasion was in connection with rates proposed on the basis of one cent per mile distance traveled, or in other words two cents per mile one-way distance.

The Commissioner has given consideration to all the questions raised, and promulgates the following as his decision in the matter :

1. From all points rates at 75 per cent. of the double one-way first-class limited fares, tickets to be sold September 5 and 12, and daily after September 15, 1895, until December 15, with final limit January 7, 1896.

2. For distances of 350 miles and over a rate of one first-class limited fare, plus 10 per cent. for the round trip, with final limit twenty days; the sale of such tickets to begin September 16, and continue daily until December 15, 1895.

3 A. For distances of over 350 miles, rate of two (2) cents per mile one-way distance for the round trip, plus two (\$2.00) dollars, no rate to be higher than 80 per cent. of the one-way regular standard rate; tickets to be sold Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, beginning with September 16, and until December 24, 1895, to be limited to ten days from date of sale.

3 B. For military companies in uniform moving in bodies of twenty-five or more on one solid ticket, and uniformed bands accompanying them and moving on one solid ticket, a rate of two (2) cents per mile for one-way distance, for distances of over 350 miles, may be made; tickets to be sold on any day of the week, beginning with September 16, and until December 24, 1895, limited to ten days from date of sale.

4. For distances 51 to 349 miles inclusive, a rate of one first-class limited fare, plus 10 per cent. Tickets to be sold daily, beginning September 15, until December 30, 1895. Limit to be fifteen days

from date of sale, except that no ticket shall bear longer limit than January 7, 1896.

5. 50 miles and less, 3 cents per mile one-way distance for the round trip; minimum rate 50 cents, except where double locals make less, final limit five days.

6. 51 to 100 miles, $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per mile one-way distance, limit five days.

7. 101 to 150 miles, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile one-way distance, limit seven days.

8. 151 to 200 miles, $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents per mile one-way distance, limit seven days.

9 A. 201 to 275 miles, 2 cents per mile one-way distance, plus 50 cents, limit seven days; no rates to be in excess of 80 per cent. of the one-way regular standard rate.

9 B. 276 to 300 miles, 2 cents per mile one-way distance, plus 75 cents, limit seven days; no rate to be in excess of 80 per cent. of the one-way regular standard rate.

9 C. 301 to 325 miles, 2 cents per mile one-way distance, plus \$1.00, limit seven days; no rate to be in excess of 80 per cent. of the one-way regular standard rate.

9 D. 326 to 350 miles, 2 cents per mile one-way distance, plus \$1.50, limit seven days; no rate to be in excess of 80 per cent. of the one-way regular standard rate.

10. Tickets for distances of 50 to 350 miles at rates named in paragraphs 5 to 9 inclusive, to be sold daily, beginning with September 15, 1895, until December 30, 1895.

11. For military companies in uniform moving in bodies of twenty-five or more on a solid ticket and uniformed bands accompanying the same, for distances 350 miles or less, rates may be made by lines in interest, provided no rate less than two cents per mile one-way distance is made, with further minimum of fifty cents per capita, except where double locals make less. Such tickets may be sold daily from September 16 to December 24, 1895, limited to ten days from date of sale.

Further announcement will be made of form of ticket to be used from all points.

In line with the method of procedure of the Special Committee the Commissioner, in order to avoid any misunderstanding with the Exposition Company, has explained the amended basis to the Chief of the Department of Transportation of that company. In thus satisfying the Exposition Company, the Commissioner has also endeavored to equitably adjust the differences which have arisen in the Rate Committee, the adjustment thus reached for the special days and for distances over 350 miles comparing favorably with rates made for special days for the Chicago Exposition.

The decision of the Commissioner is given with the understanding that the basis fixed is absolute in not contemplating any lower rates for this occasion, the decision, of course, being open to any further procedure in other respects as may be permitted by the agreement.

The rate in paragraph 1 was for exhibitors or others who remained during the fair.

The rates named in paragraphs 3 A and 5 to 9 D, being the lowest, did most of the business. The limit of five to ten days, according to distance, was ample for most visitors, and few twenty-day limit tickets at the higher rate were sold.

Later a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile traveled was made for parties of 100 going by one route and returning by another. Still later this rate was made for parties of fifty.

A rate of 1 cent per mile traveled was made for parties of twenty-five on one ticket going and returning by the same route, from points beyond the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

On December 13th, in response to an urgent request from the

Exposition management, the Association named holiday rates in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rates as asked for by President Collier, of the Cotton States and International Exposition, be granted and offered to lines beyond the territory of the Association as basing rates, as follows: Distances 250 miles and over, within the territory of the Association, 50 per cent. of the one-way first-class limited rates for the round trip. Distances 100 to 249 miles, 60 per cent. of the one-way first-class limited rates for the round trip. Distances 25 to 99 miles, 1 cent per mile traveled. Distances under 25 miles, one fare for the round trip, minimum rate to be 25 cents. Tickets to be sold daily, December 19-25, 1895, inclusive, limited for return to five days from date of sale, under the same conditions as at present authorized.

The zone system worked well. The low long-distance rates greatly increased the attendance from remote States. It will be seen from the appended statement that this class of visitors was very large.

Geographical Distribution of Attendance.

It has been undertaken in this work to give the geographical distribution of attendance. This is a task not heretofore attempted in the records of expositions. It could be done only by the co-operation of the railways, whose auditors have the only available data. By the courtesy of the general passenger agents and the auditors of the lines entering Atlanta, reports of the sales of Exposition tickets have been furnished to the writer, and from them he compiled the following statistics of the business by zones, combining with them the urban population for the purpose of comparison. The urban population is taken as the most instructive indication of relative productiveness, because the rural population contributed so small a proportion of the attendance that it does not become much of a factor in the result. There are no accurate statistics of this, but the general estimate of ticket sellers at the railway stations and ticket takers at the Exposition grounds was that the rural attendance did not exceed 10 per cent. of the whole. The cotton season had opened at an advance of 50 per cent., and it was an ideal fall for harvesting. Hardly a single farmer was observable on the Exposition grounds before the 1st of November, and even after that date the agricultural class was a small minority.

On the contrary, the towns make a remarkable showing. Towns within fifty miles doubled, and sometimes quadrupled their population in the number of Exposition tickets sold. Within a hundred miles the sales of tickets were about equal to the urban population. They were especially large in towns with flourishing schools. A concerted effort had been made to interest all institutions of learning and they were very productive of attendance.

By Zones.

Up to 200 miles the attendance will be given by fifty-mile zones in order that the productiveness of each rate in the scale may be known. Beyond 200 miles the rapid divergence of railways makes it impossible to divide the territory into narrow zones. Therefore the attendance is aggregated for the territory beyond the 200-mile radius.

Return tickets to Atlanta were sold during the Exposition at railway stations as follows:

The figures for the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and Western Railway of Alabama, the Georgia Railroad, the W. & A. and N. C. & St. L. Railway, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Central of Georgia Railway are compiled from detailed reports furnished by the General Passenger Agents of those lines, giving the sales at each station and the number of passengers delivered by connections upon Exposition tickets.

Atlanta and West Point and Western Railway of Alabama.

Zone.	Tickets sold.	Town population.
1-50 miles from Atlanta.....	11,293	5,414
51-100 " "	7,344	6,662
101-150 " "	2,725	7,835
151-200 " "	4,064	22,533
Within 200 miles.....	25,426	42,444
Beyond "	10,526	
Total.....	35,952	

Georgia Railroad.

1-50 miles from Atlanta.....	16,082	8,251
51-100 " "	9,205	9,511
101-150 " "	3,929	8,659
151-200 " "	5,670	34,000
Within 200 miles.....	34,886	60,421
Beyond "	11,691	
Total.....	46,577	

W. & A. and N. C. & St. L. Railway.

1-50 miles from Atlanta.....	24,360	8,454
51-100 " "	10,147	22,782
101-150 " "	10,198	30,491
151-200 " "	100	34,762
Within 200 miles.....	44,805	96,489
Beyond "	16,849	
Total.....	61,654	

Seaboard Air Line.

1-50 miles from Atlanta.....	3,164	1,066
51-100 " "	8,479	11,125
101-150 " "	2,958	4,100
151-200 " "	1,511	3,000
Within 200 miles.....	16,112	19,291
Beyond "	21,732	
Total.....	37,844	

* Sales by connections for the Seaboard were not reported, but estimated at 15,000. This is included in the 21,732.

Central of Georgia Railway.

1-50 miles from Atlanta.....	10,385	6,548
51-100 " "	13,961	29,606
101-150 " "	2,497	10,073
151-200 " "	5,467	37,575
Within 200 miles.....	32,310	83,802
Beyond "	23,048	
Total.....	55,358	

For Five Railways.

Zone.	Tickets Sold.	Town Population.	Ratio T to P.
1-50 miles.	65,284	29,733	220 p. c.
51-100 "	49,136	79,685	64 p. c.
101-150 "	22,307	61,158	36 p. c.
151-200 "	16,812	131,870	13 p. c.
Within 200 miles,	153,539	302,446	50 p. c.
Beyond 200 "	83,846		
Total,	237,385		

By concentric circles the sales of return tickets, the town population, and the ratio for the territory of the five roads are as follows:

Territory.	Tickets Sold.	Town Population.	Ratio T. to P.
Within 50 miles.	65,284	29,733	220 p. c.
Within 100 "	114,420	109,418	105 p. c.
Within 150 "	136,727	170,576	80 p. c.
Within 200 "	153,539	302,446	50 p. c.

The proportion of sales within certain distances of Atlanta is as follows in the territory of these five railways:

First Zone.....	28 p. c.	Within 100 miles..	49 p. c.
Second Zone.....	21 p. c.	Within 150 "	58½ p. c.
Third Zone.....	9½ p. c.	Within 200 "	65½ p. c.
Fourth Zone.....	7 p. c.	Beyond 200 "	34½ p. c.

Southern Railway.

The best information obtainable from the Southern Railway gives the figures below. It is proper to say that these figures could not be verified, as the Passenger Department of this railway declined to furnish or to exhibit such detailed information as the other roads supplied.

1 to 50 miles,	18,116	Ratio to Total,	11 p. c.
51 to 100 "	21,022	" "	13 p. c.
101 to 150 "	14,105	" "	9 p. c.
151 to 200 "	11,203	" "	7 p. c.
Within 200 miles,	64,446	" "	40 p. c.
Beyond 200 "	95,340	" "	60 p. c.
Total,	159,786		

These figures added to the reports from the other five roads give the following summary:

For All Roads Entering Atlanta.

1 to 50 miles,	83,400	Ratio to Total,	20 p. c.
51 to 100 "	70,158	" "	17 p. c.
101 to 150 "	56,412	" "	13 p. c.
151 to 200 "	28,015	" "	7 p. c.
Within 200 miles,	237,985	" "	57 p. c.
Beyond 200 "	179,186	" "	43 p. c.
Grand Total,	417,171		

It will be observed from this table that 50 per cent. of the attendance came from points within 150 miles and the same proportion from points beyond that distance.

Compared with Whole Population.

Exclusive of Atlanta the territory within 50 miles, containing a population of 240,000 people, bought 83,400 return tickets to Atlanta during the Exposition.

The second zone, distant 51 to 100 miles, with a population of 653,000, not including Atlanta, bought 70,158 return tickets during the Exposition.

The whole territory within 100 miles, containing a population of 893,000 without Atlanta, bought 153,558 tickets.

The territory within 150 miles, containing a population of two millions in round numbers, sent 209,970 visitors.

Three millions of people within 200 miles sent 237,000 visitors.

The ratio of attendance to whole population, within 200 miles by zones, leaving out Atlanta, was:

1 to 50 miles.....	26 p. c.	Within 150 miles..	10 p. c.
51 to 100 miles...	11 p. c.	Within 200 miles..	8 p. c.
Within 500 miles.	16 p. c.		

Of those who bought return tickets to Atlanta during the fair, there is an unknown proportion who came on business and did not go out to the Exposition. Railroad men estimate this at 20 per cent. Deducting this proportion from the total of 417,171 leaves 333,737 visitors who went to the fair.

There is no way of ascertaining how many Exposition tickets were bought by the people of Atlanta. If the ratio to population was the same as in the first zone outside, the correct figures for Atlanta are not far from 200,000 tickets. Deducting this number from the 779,560 Exposition tickets sold, we have 579,560 as the number bought by 333,737 visitors—an average of one and two-thirds to the visitor.

CHAPTER XIII.

EXHIBITS.

The character of its exhibits is largely the character of an exposition, and in this case they illustrate its purpose and the ideas upon which it was built. Magnitude was not the best opportunity or the chief ambition of this fair. Without being inferior in size to any other than the great fair of 1893, it could not hope to approach the proportions of that colossus. Neither could it hope to make an impression upon the country by imitation of the characteristic features of another enterprise. The opportunity was rather to be found in excellence of another kind, which would make this unique among expositions.

Upon careful consideration it was found that just such an opportunity was open. A reduction of the mass of material by selection, and an emphasis of the best types by skillful installation, would greatly increase the educational value of the exhibition for the majority of people, especially for those who had but a short time to devote to the Exposition. The World's Fair had been a museum of encyclopedic proportions in every department. That was an admirable opportunity for those who could devote weeks or months to its study, and whose training enabled them to assimilate rapidly; but for the mass of people it was bewildering. The opportunity for this fair was to be found in eliminating a great deal of material and arranging the selected portions to the best advantage. This plan was carried out with great skill in most of the departments, and was well exemplified in the Government Exhibit, where, with less space and less expense than at Chicago, an exhibit more appreciated and more generally useful was installed. Careful attention was given to subjects of especial importance to the Cotton States, and many features of the exhibit surpassed anything the Government had ever done. The treatment of the cotton plant and other staples of agriculture was exhaustive, and was so skillful as to instruct even untrained minds. The Weather Bureau made the most elaborate exhibit in its history, and the best ever made at any exposition. The multitudinous functions of the Interior Department were well illustrated, and the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum put forward an exhibit of immense educational value. The exhibits of the War, and particularly of the Navy Department, were rich in historical interest as well as instructive in the methods of modern warfare. The vast and various operations of the postal system in this and other countries were strikingly illustrated; and the display of the State Department showed the far-reaching influence of the American Republic from its earliest days. The Fish Commission excelled itself in presenting the various species, particularly those of Southern waters. The Treasury De-

partment and the Department of Justice also showed interesting features in a way to edify the visitor.

The same idea was admirably effective in the departments of Machinery, Mines, Forestry, Transportation, Electricity, Manufactures and Liberal Arts, and the Woman's Department.

The assignment of space and the installation of exhibits in the various departments were made under the supervision of General J. R. Lewis, the Secretary of the Exposition and also the Chief of Installation. General Lewis was the first School Commissioner of Georgia, and laid the foundations of the present system of common school education in the State. He had also been prominently connected with the Cotton Exposition of 1881, and was Postmaster at Atlanta under President Harrison's Administration. Combined with broad business experience and ample acquaintance with large affairs, his untiring industry and admirable system made him an ideal officer.

Chiefs of the departments worthy of especial mention for the excellence of their exhibits are Mr. J. H. Allen in Machinery, Mr. H. M. Atkinson in Electricity, Mr. E. P. Chamberlin in Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Mr. Horace Bradley in Fine Arts, Dr. David T. Day in Mines, Dr. B. E. Fernow in Forestry, Captain James R. Wylie in Agriculture, Captain E. L. Tyler in Transportation and Dr. Henry L. Wilson in Live Stock. The Woman's Department and the Negro Department, containing more exhibits than any other two, are treated elsewhere.

To carry out the purpose of selection, as well as to provide revenue, a charge of one dollar per square foot was made for space occupied by exhibits. It was not without some misgiving that this plan was adopted, for it was feared by some that the charge would keep out exhibits. It was concluded that the best exhibits would not be kept out by this charge, and the sequel showed that, as a rule, this was true. There was some complaint by manufacturers of agricultural machinery and implements and a special concession was made in their case because of the very large amount of space required. For all exhibits of any class exceeding 400 square feet, a liberal reduction was made in the charge for space. The rule, with these modifications, proved to be a good one, and the results were very satisfactory. The sum of \$79,000 which the treasury received from this source was considered of no greater importance to the Exposition than the salutary effect of the charge upon the standard of exhibits.

The best criticism, and one which will command more respect than any other, is the estimate of the Exposition by the Board of

Award. It was written by Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, the Commissioner, and signed by every member of the highest Board of Award. It was also read to the full Board, and unanimously endorsed by that body. The following is the document:

AN ESTIMATE OF THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.—FROM THE HIGHEST BOARD OF AWARD.

COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION,
ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 21, 1895.

To the People of the United States:

The undersigned jurors and members of the Highest Board of Award, having visited the principal departments of the Atlanta Exposition, and having had the advantage of guidance and suggestions from the most

ture; the protection and promotion of commerce by surveys of the coast, the lakes, the rivers and the mountains, the study of the climate and the forecasting of the weather; the maintenance of lighthouses and life-saving stations; the education and civilization of the Indian; the encouragement of invention, literature and the fine arts by protecting the rights of the inventor, the writer and the artist; the advancement and diffusion of knowledge through the agency of the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the manifold services of the Bureau of Education, and the collection of great libraries; the study of the diseases of the human race and also of plants and animals, and the protection of life by cautionary and remedial agencies; the prevention of epidemics and the regulation of the food supply. These all, exhibited in compact form, bring before the people the noblest offices of a strong, comprehensive, well-ordered government, and are the best exhibition of the kind that has ever been made.



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qualified experts, think it important to communicate our impressions to the public throughout the country by the agency of the newspaper press, in advance of such reports as may be hereafter made to the constituted authorities. We desire to call attention to the educational value of the Atlanta Exposition, its important relations to industry, and its manifold indications of the progress of the useful and liberal arts. But in this brief paper we can only indicate a few of the most significant characteristics.

1. The exhibits of the National Government constitute a unique, complete and instructive illustration of its wise and beneficent functions. Within a building of moderate size examples are given of the work of the Federal Government in its relation to statesmanship, international intercourse, the administration of justice, the promotion of commerce, domestic and foreign, the postal service and the control of the national finances; the arts of national defense on land and sea; the development of agriculture, forestry, mines and mineral wealth, fisheries and fish cul-

2. We admire the civic pride displayed by the citizens of Atlanta, "The Gate of the South," which in thirty years has risen from the devastation of fire and sword, poverty and distress, and now illustrates in many ways, and especially in this Exposition, what may be done for the advancement of a vast region by the union, enterprise, generosity, knowledge and skill of an unselfish and voluntary body of citizens, harmoniously organized.

3. The varied and inexhaustible resources of the Cotton States, their mineral wealth, agricultural products, manufactures and railroads, as well as their systems of education, are well displayed in many departments of the Exposition, but especially in the comprehensive exhibits that have been made by the States of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas.

4. There are many admirable signs of interstate co-operation and social intercourse. The visits of the President and Vice-President of the

United States, of the Governors of many distant States, often attended by large escorts of their fellow-citizens, the assemblies of bankers, engineers, teachers, women, of religious and philanthropic associations and of patriotic societies, the recognition of the African, and especially the meeting of many thousands of soldiers in friendly intercourse, the blue and the gray, homeward bound from Chickamauga, illustrate the good will and fraternity now prevalent among the citizens of our united Republic and the re-establishment not only of peace, but of sympathy among those who have been widely separated. In addition to the buildings of the Cotton States, those constructed by New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Illinois, and that of California, with its contents, afford additional evidences of this friendly relationship.

5. Women have made most important contributions to this Exposition. The Woman's Building, designed by a woman, is entitled, in the opinion of one of our most highly qualified judges, to a place next to the highest among all the constructions of Piedmont Park. The illustrations of woman's work are attractive and suggestive. The services rendered by women in collecting and exhibiting papers, relics, mementoes pertinent to colonial and revolutionary history promote a spirit of patriotism, a love of our social institutions, and the preservation of records hitherto overlooked and neglected. There is here a rare opportunity to see many original documents and portraits. The educational and charitable work is excellent, and in all departments of embroidery and other branches of decorative art the exhibits of the Woman's Building are unsurpassed.

6. Among the innumerable illustrations of skilled labor the visitor should not fail to notice—

(a) The inventions and apparatus which have promoted extraordinary changes in our civilization by the agencies of electricity—a domain in which the successors of Benjamin Franklin have won continuous renown, and are still achieving successes as promising as they are surprising. Let it be borne in mind that the telephone was introduced at the Exposition in 1876, and that only two dynamos, and those insignificant, could then and there be seen.

(b) The improvements in the means of transportation, by which the safety, the comfort and the pleasure of travelers are promoted, and immense cargoes are transported, the familiar arrangements of railroads and steamers, the multiplication of bicycles and of rapid transit devices, and the varied indications that good roads for ordinary traffic are soon to be in universal demand.

(c) The improvements in machinery illustrating the skill of the mechanic, in instruments of precision which are indispensable for the advancement of all the arts, in labor-saving inventions, and in the better utilization of fire, water, steam and electricity.

(d) The development of the industries of coal and iron, the discovery and utilization of new mineral products.

(e) The manifold devices for more economical and advantageous utilization of food substances, resulting in the prevention of waste, the reduction of prices and the protection of the consumer from disease and dirt, these being largely the outgrowth of improved methods of refrigeration and of simple but most serviceable modes of packing and transportation.

(f) The contents of the building devoted to mines and forestry is one of the most interesting exhibits, containing admirable examples of our natural resources. Let the observer notice, without fail, a model of the wearing out or erosion of a farm—after the forests were cut down—and its restoration when the planting of trees began.

(g) The progress of fruit culture and horticulture is well illustrated by exhibits of California raisins and olive oils, apples from Arkansas, and many other varied and beautiful displays.

These are only examples which might be indefinitely multiplied.

7. We ask attention to the exhibits that illustrate the progress of education and science. From the nature of the case, these exhibits are easily passed by. But here may be studied the progress of learning in this country from the foundation of Harvard, William and Mary, and Yale to the present time; the modern schools of science

and technology, agriculture and the mechanic arts; the new universities; the contributions of the United States Government and of separate States to the advancement of science, and the universal establishment of common schools from the kindergarten upward. We are deeply impressed by the evidence here afforded of the importance of promoting the study of exact science, and of encouraging the best methods of manual and industrial training among girls and boys, women and men, blacks and whites.

8. The advancement of the colored population in intelligence, industry and enterprise is shown—though, apart from the educational exhibits, not as adequately shown as for their own sake we could wish—in the Negro Building, where may be seen illustrations of the steps by which an emancipated race is advancing in freedom, knowledge, skill and thrift. Every visitor should observe with an appreciative spirit this suggestive and comprehensive exhibit. The attitude of the authorities of the Exposition toward the colored race has received widespread recognition and approbation.

9. The Exposition affords very striking evidence that the last ten years have been prolific in inventions for saving time, and for economizing the nervous force of those who work with their brains. It is worth while to note the general use of stenography, typewriting,



PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUILDING.

long-distance telephony, phonography, and other devices which may be called nerve-saving, time-saving, and life-saving inventions.

10. The international character of the Exposition is not its principal feature; only five foreign governments—namely, the Argentine Republic, Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Chile—being represented by official commissioners. Other countries are represented by the contributions of private exhibitors, which have added much to the interest of the display. Especial mention should be made of Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden, and also of India, Japan and China. We believe that the permanent good of an exhibition of this kind will be manifested in the improvement of popular intelligence and industry, in diffusion of correct standards of taste and skill, and in more accurate knowledge respecting the natural resources and characteristics of the different parts of our own country. For example, the collective exhibits made by the Southern Railroad, and also by the Seaboard Air-Line and the Plant System of Florida, bring out in vivid outlines the advantages of the regions through which these railroads are constructed. The improvements in the railway connections of Atlanta with Chicago, New York, New Orleans and Florida are permanent contributions to the prosperity of the country.

11. We earnestly advise the teachers of colleges and schools near and remote to encourage their scholars to come and study this Exposition, accompanied by competent guides. With proper explanation, easily to be secured if a little effort is made, intelligent youth may learn in a few days' visit to this Exposition more than would be learned in weeks or months of ordinary study. We also advise manufacturers and merchants, those who are interested in mines, agriculture and transportation, as well as mechanics and farmers, to utilize this opportunity for observing and comparing their own work with that of others.

12. In conclusion, we congratulate the directors of the Atlanta Exposition on the success that has attended their efforts, on their public spirit, energy and resolution. We thank the Mayor and the citizens of Atlanta for their generous hospitality. We declare our opinion that the State of Georgia and the group of Cotton States

G. BROWN GOODE, *Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution—in charge of the National Museum.*

GARDINER G. HUBBARD, *of Washington D. C.*

J. M. MCBRYDE, *President of the Virginia College of Agriculture.*

T. C. MENDENHALL, *Late Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey; President of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.*

SIMON NEWCOMB, *United States Navy; Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac.*

IRA REMSEN, *Professor of Chemistry in Baltimore; Editor of The American Chemical Journal.*

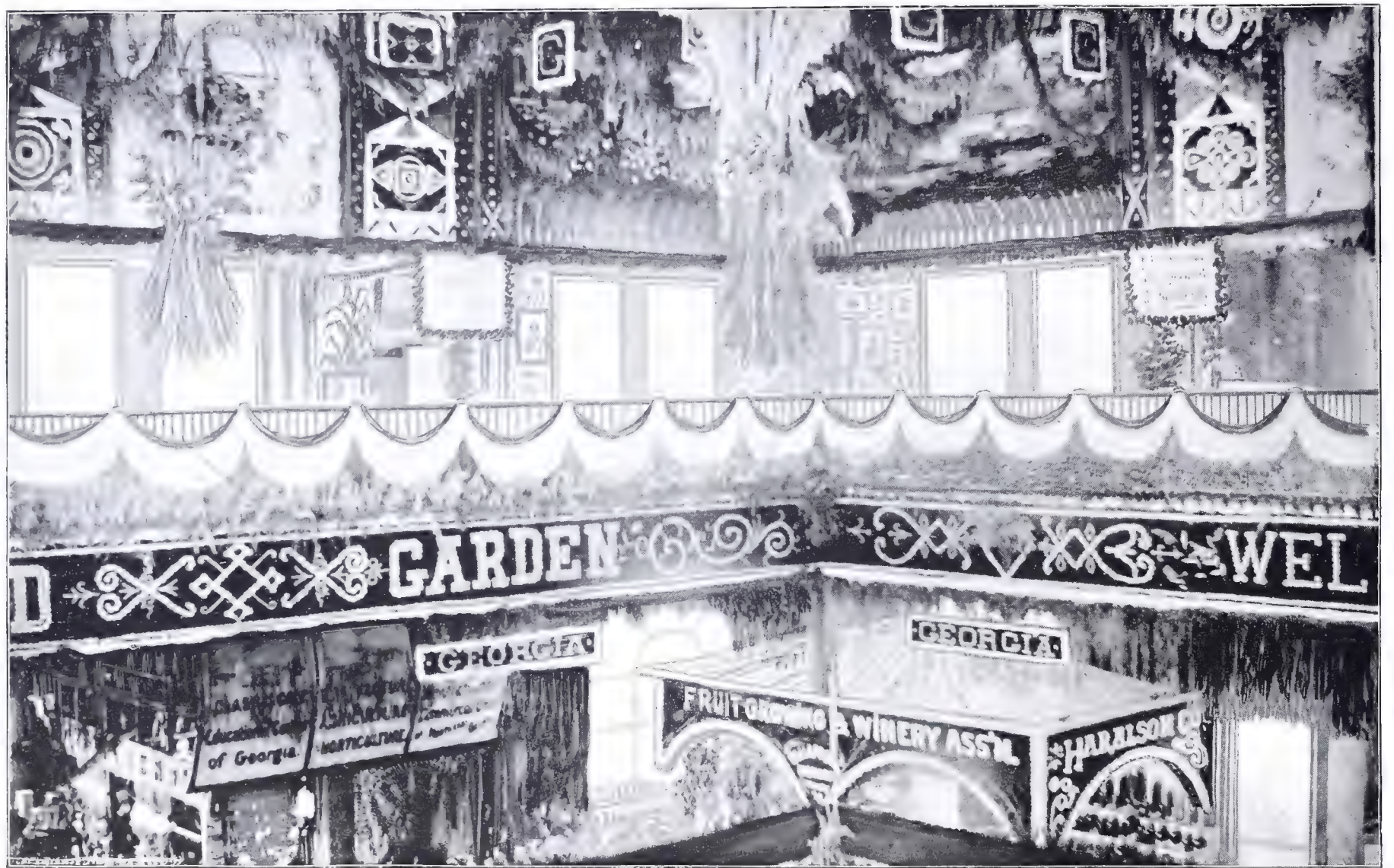
HENRY A. ROWLAND, *Professor of Physics in Baltimore.*

C. S. SARGENT, *Director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University.*

WILLIAM R. SMITH, *Superintendent U. S. Botanic Garden, Washington, D. C.*

Published by the Authority of the Board.

J. HOWARD GORE, *Secretary of the Board; Late United States Commissioner-General to the Antwerp Exhibition.*



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associated with Georgia in this Exposition deserve from every State in the Union recognition, honor and gratitude.

DANIEL C. GILMAN, *President of the Johns Hopkins University, and Commissioner of Awards, Atlanta Exposition.*

A. E. STEVENSON, *Vice-President of the United States.*

HENRY L. ABBOTT, *United States Engineers; Chairman of the Board of Highest Award.*

C. K. ADAMS, *President of the University of Wisconsin.*

GEORGE E. BELKNAP, *Rear-Admiral, United States Navy.*

JOHN BIRKINBINE, *Late President of the Society of Mining Engineers.*

D. H. BURNHAM, *Architect and Director of Works, Chicago Exposition.*

M. H. CHASE, *of R. H. Macy & Co., New York.*

J. L. M. CURRY, *Secretary of Feabody Education Fund.*

CHARLES W. DABNEY, JR., *President of the University of Tennessee and United States Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.*

THE EXHIBITS GEOGRAPHICALLY CONSIDERED.

To the criticism of the Board of Award may be added an analysis of the exhibits from a geographical point of view. The displays were drawn from thirty-seven States and Territories and thirteen foreign countries. The following list will give a fair idea of the representation, but it must be borne in mind that collective exhibits from Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida made the representation of those States much larger than appears from the list. The same is true of the Argentine Republic, Chile, Venezuela, Mexico, Costa Rica, England, Austria, Denmark, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Japan and China:

Exhibits, All Departments by States.

Georgia.....	649	Wisconsin.....	7
New York.....	672	Iowa.....	5
Pennsylvania.....	397	Texas.....	10
Ohio.....	193	New Hampshire.....	6
South Carolina.....	171	Vermont.....	1
Virginia.....	142	Delaware.....	4
Connecticut.....	116	Maine.....	1
District of Columbia.....	109	West Virginia.....	10
Tennessee.....	111	Indian Territory.....	1
Louisiana.....	108	Nebraska.....	11
Kentucky.....	119		—
Missouri.....	83	Total.....	3,531
Massachusetts.....	84		
Michigan.....	61	Argentine Republic.....	2
New Jersey.....	56	Canada.....	2
Illinois.....	64	England.....	1
Florida.....	44	France.....	28
North Carolina.....	57	Holland.....	27
Maryland.....	43	Italy.....	15
California.....	35	Mexico.....	2
Rhode Island.....	35	Turkey.....	1
Arkansas.....	32	Austria.....	2
Alabama.....	35	Egypt.....	1
Mississippi.....	18	China.....	7
Minnesota.....	18		—
Indiana.....	18	Total.....	3,619
Kansas.....	5		

The collective exhibits from Venezuela, Mexico and Chile are not included in this statement.

A careful study of this feature shows both the strength and the weakness of the Cotton States. Strong in the natural resources of agriculture, mines and forests, and making a creditable show of strength in the manufacture of fertilizers, iron, lumber and the coarser fabrics of cotton and wool, and in the mining of coal, this region shows conspicuous weakness in the production of machinery. To this last rule there is the important exception of agricultural implements and machinery, in which line the home concerns have almost driven their old rivals out of the Southern field, and have now established a large trade in Mexico. The exhibit of the Richmond Locomotive Works was another notable exception. A country which will be self-sustaining must not depend entirely upon others for the tools it uses, and must at least be able to compete with the rest of the world in the production of machinery which is indispensable to its progress. The exhibits of industrial and technical schools showed that skilled labor is in training for the production of machinery, and doubtless the next great exposition in the Cotton States will show a marked advance in this higher type of industry.

An analysis of the exhibits in the Machinery Department is here inserted:

Exhibits of Machinery.

Ohio.....	20	New Jersey.....	7
Massachusetts.....	14	Rhode Island.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	14	Indiana.....	3
New York.....	14	New Hampshire.....	3
Connecticut.....	9	Delaware.....	2
Georgia.....	8	Missouri.....	2
Illinois.....	10	South Carolina.....	2

Iowa.....	2	Illinois.....	1
District of Columbia.....	1	England.....	1
Michigan.....	1		
Wisconsin.....	1	Total.....	119
Virginia.....	1		

Exhibits of Electrical Apparatus.

New York.....	7	Illinois.....	2
Indiana.....	4	Connecticut.....	1
Massachusetts.....	3	Maine.....	1
Ohio.....	4	Texas.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	4		
Florida.....	1	Total.....	37
Georgia.....	8		

Fine Arts.

The exhibits in the Department of Fine Arts are a revelation when classified geographically. Four-fifths of them came from New York and Philadelphia. Practically all came from cities outside the Cotton States. Nearly one-tenth came from France, Holland and Italy.

Undoubtedly the rewards of the artists are chiefly to be found in the older of the great cities, where wealth abounds. The de-



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votes of art, resorting thither, carry to those cities the majority of meritorious works. But no well-informed person will suppose for an instant that such extreme disparity as that shown by the Fine Arts Department really exists. Hundreds who have spent years in the studios of New York and a number who have studied abroad reside in this region, and works of undoubted merit, produced by some of them, have won prizes abroad. The absence of Southern exhibits in the Art Department may be accounted for partly by the fact that the chief of the department had headquarters in New York, conducting his business from there, and partly by the fact that women, who include a large majority of Southern artists, placed their exhibits in the Woman's Building. Their assembly hall was lined with paintings, some of which reflected great credit on the artists.

Exhibits in the Art Building.

The following is a list of exhibits by States and countries compiled from the catalogue of the Department of Fine Arts. It should be said that nearly half the exhibits from New York were drawings loaned by the *Century* and *Harper's* and *Scribner's Magazines*:

New York	426	New Hampshire	1
Pennsylvania	178	California	1
District of Columbia.....	32	Georgia	1
Massachusetts	34	France	28
Ohio	23	Holland	27
New Jersey.....	8	Italy	15
Maryland	7		—
Illinois	4	Total	787
Minnesota	2		

Liberal Arts.

The exhibits of Liberal Arts, in their geographical distribution, furnish a striking contrast with those of the Fine Arts Department. By States they are divided as follows:

Georgia	13	Indiana	1
Pennsylvania	2	Michigan	1
Illinois	7	Tennessee	2
Massachusetts	7	Arkansas	1
Ohio	6	Alabama.....	1
New York	7	South Carolina	2
North Carolina	1	Louisiana	3
New Jersey.....	2	District of Columbia.....	1
Maryland	2	Wisconsin	1
Missouri	1		—
Connecticut.....	5	Total.....	67
Minnesota	1		

These exhibits were largely of education, literature, music, social and industrial organizations, religious institutions, commerce, engineering, and instruments of precision.

Exhibits in the Woman's Department.

The Woman's Building contained a wonderful variety of exhibits, exceeding in number those of any other department. Geographically, they were distributed as follows:

Georgia	300	Kentucky	21
Connecticut	82	Iowa	1
Pennsylvania.....	88	Wisconsin	2
Tennessee	54	Minnesota	14
Louisiana	59	Alabama	10
Virginia	35	New Jersey	7
Rhode Island.....	31	California	4
New York	51	Kansas	2
Maryland	20	District of Columbia	3
Massachusetts	5	Arkansas	9
North Carolina	15	West Virginia	1
South Carolina	24		—
Florida	5	Total.....	870
Illinois	6	Mexico	1
Indiana	3	Turkey	1
Missouri	3	Austria	1
Mississippi	3	Canada	1
Michigan	3		—
Ohio	8	Grand Total.....	874
Texas	1		

The most conspicuous and interesting feature was the collection of Colonial relics, one of the richest ever gotten together. The States contributing these exhibits were Virginia, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Massachusetts. The catalogue of these relics covered 78 pages of a closely printed pamphlet, and space does not suffice to enumerate them here. Of this department Mrs. Wm. Lawson Peel was chairman, and Mrs. Hugh Hagan was vice-chairman.

Another exhibit of very great interest was the Dyer collection of Indian relics, loaned by Colonel Dyer, of St. Louis, to Mrs. Porter King of the Women's Board. This elaborate collection was placed in the Annex to the Woman's Building, and attracted much attention.

The Department of Hospitals and Charities, in charge of Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, not only exemplified the best methods, but became an indispensable feature of the Exposition. Over a thousand cases were treated, and the hospital service was of inestimable value to visitors taken ill upon the grounds. In connection with the hospital were a Deaf and Dumb School for teaching articulation, and a Nursery Ward where children were cared for while their mothers were out sightseeing.

The Model School, organized and conducted by Miss Nettie Sargeant, Principal of the Girls' High School of Atlanta, was an educational exhibit of great utility. It showed, in actual use, the best methods of the modern grammar school, and was visited by hundreds of teachers who profited by the object lesson.

The other groups of exhibits in the Woman's Department, with their respective chairmen, were as follows:

New York City	Mrs. Joseph Bradley Reed.
Horticulture and Agriculture.....	Mrs. Henry L. Wilson.
Decorative Art	Mrs. E. L. Tyler.
Columbus, Ga	Mrs. C. T. Osborne.
Fine Arts	Mrs. Wm. Dickson.
Library Exhibit	Mrs. Porter King.
Kindergarten	Miss Nettie Sargeant.
Connecticut	Mrs. Sarah J. Kenney.
Louisiana	* Mrs. McGehee.
Maryland.....	Mrs. Wm. Reed.
Massachusetts.....	Miss Helen Winslow.
Cincinnati	Mrs. George C. Moerlein.
Pennsylvania.....	Miss Mary A. Garrett.
Tennessee	Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes.
Sales Room.....	Mrs. W. R. Hammond.
Press	Mrs. J. K. Ohl.
Minneapolis	Mrs. L. P. Hunt.
Cooking School	Mrs. A. V. Gude.
Patents and Inventions	Mrs. W. P. Grant.
Education	Mrs. W. A. Hemphill.

Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

The department of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, of which Mr. E. P. Chamberlin was chief, occupied the largest of the Exposition buildings. One-half the space on the ground floor was given up to the European section and the other was devoted to American manufactures.

* Deceased.

Education.

The space in the gallery was devoted almost entirely to educational exhibits made by universities, colleges, industrial schools, schools of design and grammar schools of various cities.

Ex-Governor William J. Northen was chief of the Educational Department and organized an Educational Congress, which occupied the fourth week in October, and brought together many of the most distinguished educators in the country, including such men as Dr. William R. Harper, of Chicago University, Dr. Patton, of Princeton, and Dr. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins, who discussed various phases of educational work. Some of the Educational exhibits were in State buildings. Among these may be mentioned those of the

Georgia	28	New Hampshire	1
New York	30	Iowa	1
Ohio	10	Tennessee	3
Pennsylvania	17	Arkansas	1
New Jersey	7	California	2
Massachusetts	17	South Carolina	2
Connecticut	17	Kentucky	1
Illinois	21	Louisiana	1
Maryland	8	Minnesota	1
Vermont	1	Florida	1
Wisconsin	2	Texas	1
Michigan	2	Mexico	1
Alabama	3	Austria	1
District of Columbia	2	Egypt	1
Kansas	1	China	7
North Carolina	1		
Missouri	3	Total	238



LUCY COBB INSTITUTE ROOM.

Georgia Institute of Technology, the Georgia Normal and Industrial School and the University of Georgia, in the Georgia Building. The fine exhibits of the negro industrial schools of Hampton, Virginia, and Tuskegee, Alabama, were in the Negro Building. The exhibits of Lucy Cobb Institute and the Southern Baptist Female College were in the Woman's Building, where they attracted much attention. In the building containing the Model School exhibit Miss Sargeant had a fine series of grammar-school exhibits from various cities.

Exhibits—Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

The exhibits of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building came from the following States :

This does not include the European section, with its hundreds of exhibits occupying one-half the space on the ground floor. Sixty-seven of these were of liberal arts, as printed above.

Transportation.

The exhibits in this department were accredited as follows :

North Carolina	1	Connecticut	1
Ohio	14	Kentucky	1
New York	17	Louisiana	1
Pennsylvania	10	Michigan	1
Indiana	3	Illinois	11
Massachusetts	6	Georgia	20
California	1	Virginia	3
Wisconsin	1	Missouri	2

New Jersey.....	1	Rhode Island.....	1
Florida.....	1	District of Columbia.....	1
Tennessee.....	2		
South Carolina.....	2	Total.....	105
Maryland.....	1		

In the same building were the collective exhibits of Mexico, Venezuela, Chili and the city of Savannah, not enumerated above.

The Negro Exhibit.

The negro exhibits are described at some length by the chief of that department in another chapter. It will be interesting, however, to see where they came from. The department book shows the following entries :

Georgia.....	187	Michigan.....	1
Alabama.....	4	Illinois.....	3
South Carolina.....	116	North Carolina.....	13
Virginia.....	60	Texas.....	1
Mississippi.....	11	Missouri.....	1
Maryland.....	1	Kentucky.....	1
District of Columbia.....	61	Indiana.....	2
Florida.....	29	Ohio.....	1
Arkansas.....	16	Massachusetts.....	3
Tennessee.....	7	Louisiana.....	2
New York.....	6		
Kansas.....	2	Total.....	528

While these figures give some idea of the source of the exhibits, it should be remembered that some were collections containing hundreds of articles. Thus the one exhibit credited to Texas was a collective display, and the four from Alabama were made by normal and industrial schools, which showed articles of vastly more significance than the average of miscellaneous exhibits. In the same manner the States of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas were represented by collective exhibits of schools, which gave those States better displays than the number of exhibits would indicate.

Minerals.

The exhibits shown on the catalogue from this department are accredited to the following States :

Georgia.....	54	Texas.....	6
New York.....	8	North Carolina.....	10
Kentucky.....	14	Indian Territory.....	1
Virginia.....	18	Pennsylvania.....	10
West Virginia.....	9	Illinois.....	2
Alabama.....	13	Michigan.....	1
Maryland.....	6	South Carolina.....	5
Mississippi.....	4	Louisiana.....	2
Minnesota.....	1	New Hampshire.....	1
Arkansas.....	1	District of Columbia.....	5
Missouri.....	50	Argentine Republic.....	1
Tennessee.....	15		
Ohio.....	1	Total.....	247

Here again the figures do not in every case show the strength of the representation. There were a number of collective exhibits, among which appear those from the Argentine Republic and the States of Alabama, Arkansas, and Georgia, and several collections from the United States Geological Survey at Washington. The

collection of Southern gems exhibited by Mr. Kuhns was pronounced the best ever seen. The massive coal exhibits were said to be the best ever taken to an exposition. In addition to its display in this building, the State of Alabama was represented in the Alabama Building, and on the adjacent ground, where a section of a coal mine was reproduced. Georgia also had a superb collection in her State building, and Florida phosphates were prominent in the building of the Plant System. The Southern Railway Building contained minerals from eight States, and the North Carolina and South Carolina State collections appeared in the Agricultural Building. Louisiana also appeared in the Agricultural Building.

Forestry.

The exhibits of forestry are accredited to the following States:

Georgia.....	8	Missouri.....	1
Arkansas.....	2	Louisiana.....	2
Alabama.....	5	Kentucky.....	2
Delaware.....	2	North Carolina.....	4
Michigan.....	2	Virginia.....	2
New York.....	3	South Carolina.....	2
Indiana.....	3	Pennsylvania.....	2
Massachusetts.....	1	Argentine Republic.....	1
New Jersey.....	1		
District of Columbia.....	4	Total.....	50
Tennessee.....	3		

These included collective exhibits from the Argentine Republic, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the States of Georgia and North Carolina, with shipping-port exhibits from Brunswick, Charleston, and Wilmington, and a collective exhibit from Evansville, Ind. The arrangement of the exhibit of the Department of Agriculture was admirable, showing every phase of life in a variety of trees. The object lesson in forestry mentioned by the Board of Award, and another of the French method of turpentine farming, are worthy of special mention.

Agricultural Exhibits.

The small number of agricultural exhibits is due to the fact that the collective exhibits of the States are, as a rule, entered in the aggregate. The unit which represents such an exhibit gives no idea of an elaborate display including hundreds, or even thousands of articles. The following States had collective displays: Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, California, Alabama and Georgia. The list of exhibits is as follows :

New York.....	7	Michigan.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	4	North Carolina.....	2
Kentucky.....	1	Georgia.....	1
Canada.....	1	Virginia.....	1
Ohio.....	12	South Carolina.....	13
Illinois.....	5	Tennessee.....	1
Wisconsin.....	1	Florida.....	7
Iowa.....	1	Kentucky.....	1
Connecticut.....	2	Louisiana.....	39
Nebraska.....	1	Arkansas.....	3
Massachusetts.....	1		
Missouri.....	3	Total.....	108

The California exhibit came in late and was placed in a corner of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. This was made by the California State Board of Trade. Another exhibit, largely from Los Angeles County, was housed in a separate building. Florida also had another exhibit of superb character in the buildings of the Plant System. The exhibit of the Southern Railway, drawn from eight States and housed in a building of its own, comprehended agriculture, minerals, timber and transportation.

Live Stock.

The display of live stock was remarkable both for quality and the extent of the territory from which it was drawn. As the pedigree of each animal was registered separately, each was counted as an exhibit. The records of the department show that the exhibits were drawn from thirteen States as follows:

Georgia.....	34	New Jersey.....	25
South Carolina.....	5	New York.....	97
North Carolina.....	11	Tennessee.....	25
Ohio.....	94	Nebraska.....	10
Michigan.....	49	Kentucky.....	75
Virginia.....	22		
Pennsylvania.....	70	Total.....	526
Missouri.....	9		

The following were the Commissioners in charge of the United States Government exhibits:

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT:

Charles W. Dabney, Jr., Department of Agriculture, Chairman.
 Edward I. Renick, Department of State.
 Charles E. Kemper, Treasury Department.
 Capt. Thos. H. Barry, U. S. A., War Department.
 Comdr. Chas J. Train, U. S. N., Navy Department.
 Kerr Craige, Post Office Department.
 F. W. Clarke, Department of the Interior.
 Frank Strong, Department of Justice.
 G. Brown Goode, Smithsonian Inst. and National Museum.
 W. de C. Ravenel, U. S. Fish Commission.
 W. I. Adams, Secretary and Disbursing Officer.

The following Commissions represented States which made exhibits:

STATE COMMISSIONS.

NEW YORK.

President: James Edward Graybill.
Vice-President: Mrs. Levi P. Morton.
Treasurer: Frank M. Baker.
Secretary: Algar M. Wheeler.
 William W. Snow, James Swann, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Henry B. Plant.

PENNSYLVANIA.

President: Governor Daniel H. Hastings.
Vice-President: Lieutenant-Governor Walter A. Lyon.
Treasurer: State Treasurer S. M. Jackson.
Secretary: Thomas J. Keenan, Jr., Pittsburg.
Members of the Commission: C. Wesley Thomas, President *pro tem.* of the Senate; Senators J. Henry Cochran, D. B. McCreary and John

C. Grady; Henry F. Walton, Speaker of the House; Representatives Frank M. Ritzer, W. T. Marshall, Henry B. Curtin, Charles D. Ames and John H. Ford.

Manufacturers: Hamilton Disston, Philadelphia; Charles A. Painter, Allegheny City; Fletcher Coleman, Williamsport; M. N. Lovell, Erie, and Harvey H. Hubbert, Philadelphia.

Coal Miners: William Connell, Scranton; Henry T. Berwind, Philadelphia; Alex. Dempster, Pittsburg; J. L. Spangler, Bellefontaine, and George H. Meyers, Bethlehem.

Agriculturists: William M. Singerly, Philadelphia, and Robert Beattie Powell, Shadeland.

ILLINOIS.

Commissioners: A. S. Trude, George Schneider, W. P. Holliday.
Secretary: Willis J. Abbot.

ALABAMA.

President: F. Y. Anderson, Birmingham.
 T. W. Pratt, Huntsville; H. C. Davidson, Montgomery; A. C. Danner, Mobile; Hector D. Lane, Athens.
Secretary: N. P. Thompson, Birmingham.



CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING AND MACHINERY HALL.

CONNECTICUT.

President: Frank B. Weeks, Middletown.
Treasurer: Max Adler, New Haven.
Secretary: John S. Jones, Westport.
Commissioners: Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, New Haven; Mrs. D. Ward Northrup, Middletown, and Mrs. Wm. S. Chappell, New London.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Commissioners: William C. Lovering, President Arkwright Club, Boston; Henry G. Kittridge, Boston; Curtis Guild, Jr., Boston; Mrs. Martha McDaniels, Lowell, and Miss Helen Winslow, Boston.

GEORGIA.

Governor W. Y. Atkinson; R. T. Nesbitt; Wm. A. Wright; G. R. Glenn; R. U. Hardeman; J. M. Terrell; W. S. Yeates.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governor John Gary Evans; E. L. Roche.

ARKANSAS.

W. G. Vincenheller.

FLORIDA.

W. D. Chipley; J. E. Ingraham.

CALIFORNIA.

J. S. Filcher, Secretary State Board of Trade.

LOUISIANA.

W. C. Stubbs; Colonel McGinnis.

The States of Georgia, Alabama, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois and California were represented by buildings. Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida and California had collective exhibits in the Exposition buildings. The building erected by the Plant System was filled with the products of the Peninsula and was practically a Florida building.

CHAPTER XIV.

AWARDS.

Early in the history of the Exposition it was realized that the organization of a department of awards upon a high plane was a matter of the utmost importance. A system simple, just and prompt, and a Board of Awards composed of men whose character and eminent fitness would command respect at home and abroad, were the main objects kept in view. To secure these ends Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University, was asked to accept the position of Commissioner of Awards. He did so upon the express condition that he should have full control, both in the formulation of a plan and in the selection of a board. The management was glad to place the whole task in his hands and to give him the responsibility, feeling that this course would secure the best possible results. Dr. Gilman gave immediate attention to the matter, and in a short time announced his plan, which was known as "The Atlanta System of Awards." The circular letter in which he outlined this system is here reproduced :

The Atlanta System of Awards.

The following statement respecting the Atlanta system of awards is prepared for the information of the public. Supplementary information respecting the meetings of the judges, and other details pertaining to their action, will be separately set forth for their information, but such particulars are of no general interest :

1. After careful consideration of the merits of various systems of award, it is decided to recognize four degrees of merit :

(a) Honorable mention will be made of a large number of exhibits, good in their various departments and worthy of official recognition, either because of the processes involved in their production or because of the results attained.

(b) Medals in bronze or in silver will be awarded for higher degrees of merit. It is impossible in brief general phrases to indicate the qualities which constitute "merit" in exhibits so diverse as those that will here be brought together, but in each department the jury will decide what is entitled to the bronze medal and what to the silver medal.

(c) In addition to the three classes of distinction already named, which are open to all exhibits, there will be a limited number of exceptional awards. The diplomas in this group will declare that the recipient is entitled to a gold medal. These will be bestowed upon exhibits of pre-eminent worth and widespread importance, and they will be bestowed in order to call the attention of the country to noteworthy indications of mechanical, industrial, intellectual and artistic progress. For example, inventions of far-reaching significance; public works of widespread influence; new and noteworthy educational establishments; improvements in the production of staple articles; advances in the arts of transportation; contributions to the enjoyment of life (parks, museums, etc.) will be considered.

For the judgment of these exhibits a Board of highest award will be constituted, which will include the chairmen of the various depart-

ment juries and in addition a certain number of men who are qualified to pronounce upon the industrial and intellectual progress of the country. To the highest Board, questions of difficulty and importance respecting awards in other grades may be submitted from time to time, if occasions arise when their counsel is desired.

2. The awards in all grades will not be made because of the general reputation of the exhibitors, or because of what they have shown elsewhere, but because of the excellence of what is set before the juries in the exhibition at Atlanta. Any exhibitor may, if he chooses, for any reason whatsoever, withdraw his exhibit from competition. Exhibits not thus withdrawn will receive the attention of the juries.

3. The awards in every grade will be publicly announced and will be certified by diplomas. In the three highest grades the diplomas will state that the recipient is entitled to a medal. Bronze medals will be supplied without charge by the authorities of the exhibition, but because of the costliness of the silver and gold medals, the recipients will be expected to pay for them a sum not exceeding the actual cost thereof. Every effort will be made to secure the prompt delivery of medals and diplomas. The preparation of these tokens does not rest with the juries nor with the Commissioner of Awards, but belongs to another part of the administration. If any unexpected delay arises in the production of the medals and diplomas, temporary certificates will be issued, properly authenticated, which will serve for the moment to indicate the successful exhibits.

4. The awards will be made, not by individual judges, but by juries distributed into different sections, according to the classification originally adopted in the administration of the Exposition, already made public. The attendance is assured of experts in all the main departments of the Exposition, residents of different sections of the country, who are fitted by their high character and attainments to command the confidence of the exhibitors and of the public. Thus far only citizens of the United States have been appointed, but if it is found desirable to associate with them judges from foreign countries, that course will be taken. No one will act as a judge in any department where he has, directly or indirectly, an official or financial interest. The jury in each department will be small, in order that decisions may be made with greater promptness and efficiency. In the selections that have been made the personal qualifications of every individual have been carefully considered.

5. The jurors are expected to meet in Atlanta on Wednesday morning, the sixteenth day of October, and they are urgently requested to reach their conclusions before the first of November. In order that this may be brought about, for the information of the public and the satisfaction of the exhibitors, the heartiest co-operation is requested from all the parties interested, from the authorities of the Exposition, and from all who are making displays upon which they desire the opinion of the judges. Objects that are not in place when the judges assemble will have no claim to consideration. In a few departments (live stock, poultry, etc.), the exhibits will be brought together at a later day, and, of course, the special juries for these subjects will assemble later than October 16, of which special notice will be duly given.

6. The ten departments into which the Exhibition is organized, and the subordinate groups, are these :

A

MINERALS AND FORESTRY.

1. Minerals: ores and geological specimens.
2. Gold, silver and other metals.
3. History and literature of mining and metallurgy.
4. Forestry and forest products.

B

AGRICULTURE, FOOD, AND ITS ACCESSORIES; MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES.

5. Cereals, grain and forage plants.
6. Breads, biscuits, crackers, pastes, starch, food preparations.
7. Sugars, syrups, confectionery, etc.
8. Potatoes, tubers, and unclassified farm products, coffee, spices, etc.
9. Tobacco culture and manufacture.
10. Animal and vegetable fibres.
11. Miscellaneous animal products, fertilizers, etc.
12. Fats, oils, soaps, etc.
13. The dairy and dairy products.
14. Mineral waters, whiskies, liqueurs, alcohol, cider, malt liquors, etc.
15. Farming tools, implements, machinery appliances and buildings.

C

HORTICULTURE, VITICULTURE, POMOLOGY, FLORICULTURE, ETC.

16. Viticulture.
17. Pomology and Manufactured Products, etc.
18. Floriculture.
19. Seeds: raising, testing and distribution; Arboriculture: appliances, methods, etc.

D

MACHINERY.

20. Motors and apparatus for the generation and transmission of power, etc.
21. Apparatus, machines and machine tools for extracting and working metals, etc.
22. Machines and apparatus used in mining.
23. Fire engines, apparatus, etc.
24. Miscellaneous machines.
25. Machines for wood working.
26. Miscellaneous machines, tools, etc.
27. Machines used in preparation of food, etc.
28. Machines for printing, typesetting, bookmaking and paper working, etc.
29. Lithography, color-printing, processes of illustrating, etc.

E

MANUFACTURES.

30. Chemical and pharmaceutical products; druggists' supplies.
31. Paints, colors, dyes and varnishes.
32. Paper, blank books, stationery and typewriters.
33. Furniture, upholstery and decoration.
34. Ceramics and mosaics.
35. Marble, stone, metal monuments, etc., mantels, etc., caskets, coffins, etc.
36. Art metal work, enamels, etc.
37. Glass and glassware, and in decoration.
38. Carvings in various materials.
39. Gold and silverware, plate, etc.
40. Jewelry, ornaments, watches, clocks, etc.
41. Silks and silk fabrics.
42. Fabrics of cotton, linen, and other vegetable fibres, etc.
43. Woven and felted goods of wool and mixtures of wool.

44. Clothing and costumes, furs, etc.
45. Laces, embroideries, trimmings, artificial flowers, fans and accessories of the toilet.
46. Traveling equipments, trunks, valises, etc., umbrellas, parasols, etc.
47. Rubber goods and similar fabrics.
48. Leather and manufactures of leather, hides and skins.
49. Scales, weights, measures.
50. Ordnance and ammunition, military and sporting small arms, apparatus for hunting, trapping, etc.
51. Lighting apparatus and appliances.
52. Heating and cooking apparatus and appliances.
53. Wire goods, lattice work, fencing, wrought iron and other metal exhibits.
54. Vaults, safes, hardware, edge tools, cutlery.
55. Plumbing and sanitary materials.

F

ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.

56. Apparatus illustrating the phenomena and laws of electricity and magnetism.
57. Apparatus for electrical measurements.
58. Electric batteries, primary and second.
59. Machines and appliances for producing electrical currents by mechanical power, dynamical electricity.
60. Transmission and regulation of the electrical current.
61. Electric motors.
62. Application of electric motors.
63. Lighting by electricity.
64. Heating by electricity.
65. Electro-metallurgy and electro-chemistry.
66. Electric forging, welding, stamping, tempering, brazing, etc.
67. Electric telegraph and electric signals.
68. The telephone and its appliances; phonographs.
69. Electricity in surgery, dentistry and therapeutics.
70. Application of electricity in various ways not hereinbefore specified.
71. History and statistics of electrical invention.
72. Progress and development in electrical science and construction, as illustrated by models and drawings of various countries.

G

FINE ARTS, PAINTING, SCULPTURE, AND DECORATION.

73. Sculpture.
74. Paintings in oil, water colors, etc.
75. Engravings, etchings, prints, etc.
76. Carvings, etc.
77. Exhibits of private collections.

H

LIBERAL ARTS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

78. Physical training and condition; hygiene.
79. Instruction and apparatus of medicine, surgery, prosthesis.
80. Primary, second, and superior education.
81. Books, maps, etc.
82. Instruments of precision, experiment, research, and photography; photographs.
83. Civil engineering, public works, constructive architecture.
84. Government and law.
85. Commerce, trade, and banking.
86. Institutions for increase and diffusion of knowledge.
87. Social, industrial, and co-operative associations.
88. Religious organizations and systems.
89. Music and musical instruments; the theatre.

I

LIVE STOCK, DOMESTIC AND WILD ANIMALS; FISH, FISHERIES,
AND FISH CULTURE.

90. Horses, asses, mules.
91. Cattle.
92. Sheep.
93. Swine, goats, and other domestic animals not named.
94. Dogs, cats, etc.
95. Poultry and birds.
96. Insects and insect products.
97. Wild animals.
98. Fishes living or preserved, shell-fish, sponges, etc., reptiles, aquatic birds and animals.
99. Fish culture, fishing, etc.

K

TRANSPORTATION.

100. Railways, railway plant, etc.
101. Street cars, and other short-line systems.
102. Vehicles and methods of transportation on common roads.
103. Aerial, pneumatic and other forms of transportation.
104. Vessels, boats, etc.

7. Many persons distinguished in different branches of the useful and liberal and fine arts have already accepted invitations to act as jurors. The acceptances of others are coming in from day to day.

In addition to gentlemen from a distance, invitations will be extended to a number of experts resident in those States of the South which have taken most interest in the Exposition.

There will also be a select corps of "Aids to the Jurors," made up of young men qualified to assist the jurors in their work.

The plan above outlined has been submitted to the Director-General, C. A. Collier, Esq., and approved by him.

DANIEL C. GILMAN,
Commissioner of Awards.

This plan was afterwards modified as follows:

With the "Diploma of Honorable Mention" a bronze medal was awarded.

With the "Diploma of General Excellence" a silver medal.

With the "Diploma of Honor" a gold medal.

With the "Diploma of Grateful Recognition" a gold medal.

As originally intended, the "Grand Prize" received a gold medal.

The Commissioner of Awards selected for each department specialists of eminence in their respective pursuits. Most of them were men of national reputation, and a number were recognized as authorities both in this country and in Europe. These gentlemen were invited to serve on the Board of Award without compensation, and almost all of them accepted. As they were busy men, it was proposed to complete the work in two weeks from the time of assembling, which was the sixteenth of October. On that date a body of specialists, constituting the most eminent Board of Award ever organized in America, assembled in the Administration building at Piedmont Park. The following is a list of their names:

General Henry Abbot, United States engineers, engineering, public works; President C. K. Adams, lately head of Cornell University, now president of University of Wisconsin, editor-in-chief of Johnson's Cyclopædia (Ed. of 1895), liberal arts; Professor W. O. Atwater,

director of the Storrs agricultural station and professor in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., food; Professor Brown Ayres, professor of physics, Tulane University, New Orleans, electricity; Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, United States Navy, steam engines and other machinery; John Birkbine, chief examiner, late president of the Society of Mining Engineers, mining; Gustav Bissing, chief examiner, division A, United States Patent Office, machinery; J. A. Brashear, Allegheny, Pa., astronomical and physical instruments; Hon. R. B. Bullock, ex-governor of Georgia, Atlanta; D. H. Burnham, architect and director of works in the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, architecture; A. W. Calhoun, M.D., of Atlanta, Ga., medical instruments, etc.; W. A. Canby, botanist, Wilmington, Del., forestry; Chancellor Winfield S. Chaplin, late professor of engineering and dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, now head of the Washington University, St. Louis, machinery; M. H. Chase, of New York (R. H. Macy & Co.), dry goods; William A. Coffin, of New York, fine arts; Professor Charles R. Cross, professor of physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, electricity; Dr. J. L. M. Curry, representative of the Peabody and Slater educational funds, education; President Charles W. Dabney, Jr., president of the University of Tennessee, agriculture; Miss Grace Dodge, of New York, education; Professor Louis Duncan, president of the Society of Electrical Engineers, electricity; Theodore N. Ely, of Pittsburg, Pa., transportation; Paulding Farnham, of New York (Tiffany & Co.), work of goldsmiths and silversmiths; G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian institution, chief of the National Museum, fisheries; Jacob A. Goodwin, of Memphis, Tenn. (B. Lowenstein & Bros.), dry goods; Professor J. Howard Gore, of Columbia University, Washington; Professor I. N. Hollis, professor of engineering in Harvard University, machinery; Professor J. A. Holmes, of the University of North Carolina, State geologist of North Carolina, geology; Dr. I. S. Hopkins, president of the Georgia School of Technology, education; Hon. G. G. Hubbard, of Washington, D. C., engravings and etchings; Dr. Henry M. Hurd, superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, hygiene; Miss Agnes Irwin, dean of Radcliffe College, Harvard University, education; Morris K. Jesup, president of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, museums, parks, etc.; Commander T. F. Jewell, United States Navy, superintendent Naval Gun Factory, New Orleans, education; Dr. James McAllister, president of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, technical education; D. D. Mallory, of Baltimore, canned goods; President J. M. McBryde, Virginia College of Agriculture, agriculture; President T. C. Mendenhall, late superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, president of the Worcester Technological Institute, machinery; Dr. Charles Mohr, expert in forestry, Mobile, Alabama, forestry; Professor Simon Newcomb, F.R.S., United States Navy, superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, instruments of precision; Thomas Nelson Page, of Richmond, Va., books; Professor H. W. Parker, professor of music in Yale University, music; Gifford Pinchot, expert in forestry, Biltmore, N. C., and New York, forestry; Francis C. Pratt, of the Pratt & Whitney Company, Hartford, machinery; H. G. Prout, New York (*Railroad Gazette*), transportation; James B. Randol, expert in metallurgy, Passaic, N. J., metallurgy; Professor Ira Ramsen, professor of chemistry in Baltimore, editor of *The American Chemical Journal*, chemistry; Professor C. B. Richards, professor of mechanical engineering, Yale University (Sheffield School), machinery; Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, Winthrop, Mass., decorative arts; Dr. Heinrich Ries, school of mines, Columbia College, New York, clays; Professor I. P. Roberts, director of the agricultural experiment station, Cornell University, Ithaca, agriculture; Professor Henry A. Rowland, F.R.S., professor of physics in the Johns Hopkins University, electricity; F. W. Ruckstuhl, secretary of the National Sculpture Society, fine arts; W. C. Sanders, of Atlanta, cotton; Professor C. S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, forestry; Professor William T. Sedgwick, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, technical education; William R. Smith, superintendent of the United States Botanic

Garden, Washington, D. C., horticulture; Professor Eugene A. Smith, State geologist of Alabama, mining; Lorado Taft, of Chicago, fine arts; Professor R. H. Thurston, of Cornell University, machinery; Henry Trimble, editor of *The American Journal of Pharmacy*, Philadelphia, tannins, forestry; Professor C. F. Vanderford, secretary of the agricultural experiment station, University of Tennessee, agriculture; Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, education; J. E. Watkins, of the United States National Museum, transportation; Joseph D. Weeks, president of the Institute of Mining Engineers, Pittsburg; Mrs. Candace Wheeler, of New York, decorative arts; Mrs. A. L. Wister, of Philadelphia, liberal arts.

The work of examining exhibits was completed in about two weeks, and the members of the Board returned to their homes the first week in November. On the 21st of November a list of the awards was received from the Commissioner by President Collier, and was immediately made public. The result gave general satisfaction to the exhibitors, the management of the Exposition and the public; but there was some dissatisfaction in the foreign section. The complaints of some of the foreign exhibitors were so unreasonable, and so totally at variance with the fundamental idea of an award that they received no attention; but one request was deemed worthy of consideration. Several of the foreign Commissioners asked for an "international" jury to pass upon their exhibits. They claimed that the awards of a jury composed of men of different nationalities would be received with more confidence by the public in their respective countries, and, consequently, awards so made would be of more value to them. They also asked it upon the ground of fairness. The Commissioner of Awards had promised, in his original letter, that this would be done where especially desired, and the request of the foreign Commissioners was accordingly granted. This removed their ground of complaint and completed a system of award which has been generally considered the best that has been devised in this country.

About six thousand exhibits were examined and two thousand awards were made. The number of grand prizes was approximately five hundred, but, with the bronze and silver medals, the whole list reached the above number.

The medals were executed upon a design prepared under the supervision of Mr. Horace Bradley, Chief of the Department of Fine Arts, and were delivered during the summer of 1896, while the World's Columbian medals, awarded two years earlier, were being delivered.

The Geographical Distribution of Awards.

The geographical distribution of awards was as follows:

States.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.
New York	102	83	42
Georgia	71	73	85
California	64	30	29
Pennsylvania.....	47	32	31
District of Columbia.....	47	8	15
Massachusetts.....	39	25	14

States.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.
Ohio.....	38	27	29
Alabama	16	11	31
Illinois	15	13	12
Connecticut.....	15	9	7
Maryland.....	15	4	4
South Carolina.....	12	9	16
Tennessee	10	8	12
Florida.....	9	16	22
Louisiana.....	9	11	12
Virginia.....	9	8	13
Kentucky.....	8	4	20
North Carolina.....	7	6	3
New Jersey	7	4	7
Wisconsin	6	1	
Indiana	5	9	
Missouri.....	5	5	11
Arkansas	4	5	5
Michigan.....	4	5	6
Minnesota	3	7	2
Iowa.....	1	2	
New Hampshire.....	1	2	
West Virginia.....	1	1	3
Rhode Island	1	1	
Maine.....	1		
Nebraska.....	1		
Vermont	1		
Delaware		3	
Mississippi.....		1	2
Kansas			3
Texas			1
	574	418	437

It should be observed that the large number of medals awarded New York and Pennsylvania is partly due to the fact that these States furnished two-thirds of the pictures in the art exhibit.

Foreign Countries.

	Gold	Silver	Bronze.
Mexico.....	58	33	23
France.....	57	35	10
Italy.....	24	39	29
Venezuela.....	12	25	30
England.....	9	6	10
Argentine Republic.....	8	25	16
Chili.....	8		
Austria.....	7	6	1
Russia.....	7	5	
Costa Rica	6	1	29
Germany.....	4		2
Holland	1	7	3
Belgium.....	1	5	
Canada.....	1		
Egypt.....	1		
West Indies (Curacoa).....	1		
China.....		5	
Sweden.....		1	1
Turkey.....		1	
Switzerland			1
	205	194	155
Total Home and Foreign.....	779	612	592

CHAPTER XV.

ADMISSIONS.

The Department of Admissions was organized by Mr. Edmund A. Felder, who had assisted Mr. Horace Tucker, chief of that department at the World's Fair in 1893. There was a system of ticket sellers, gatekeepers and inspectors very similar to that operated at Chicago. The tickets were numbered consecutively and arranged in series, each marked with a different letter. The turnstiles were read at 2, 5 and 10 P.M., and reports were made to the General Manager by the Chief Inspector. Readings of turnstiles were had earlier than 2 P.M. when desired. The collections were made by the treasurer, whose agents emptied the cash boxes at intervals of a few hours. The ticket boxes were taken to the Auditor's office, where the tickets were arranged in series and counted. The results of actual count were compared with the reports of the Department of Admissions from readings of turnstiles, and sales reported by the Department of Admissions were checked by the treasurer's cash receipts. Only one case of dishonesty occurred, and the offender was in custody within two hours. The ticket system worked very smoothly, so far as paid admissions were concerned. The feature which gave most trouble was the control of the number of passes. The form and the handling of passes were good enough. Very few cases of transfer or abuse of privilege occurred. Occasionally a few trip passes were sold on the street, but the numbers showed to whom they had been issued and the abuse was easily stopped.

Press passes were issued by the Department of Admissions on requisition from the Department of Publicity and Promotion. Complimentary cards were issued on requisition from the Director-General. All others were issued by the Department of Admissions on requisition of the department on whose account they were asked. Most of the passes went to exhibitors and concessionaires. Something over 4,000 photograph passes were issued to these two classes. A deposit of \$3 was required. Two dollars of this amount was refunded on surrender of the pass. Employees received monthly photograph passes for which they paid one dollar each. Officers, directors, members of the Women's Board and heads of departments received complimentary cards. Officers, directors and employees paid for the admission of their families.

With the press it was customary to furnish short-time card passes which were renewed at expiration upon request. When large bodies came together it was often necessary to use trip passes until card passes could be made out. The full name and the paper represented were in every case required and proper credentials were exhibited. Wherever practicable, lists of press associations were secured

in advance and cards were furnished them on arrival. The passes issued to the press only constituted about five per cent. of the free admissions. During the first six weeks the pass gates showed an average of about 5,500 free admissions daily. The seventh week the daily average dropped to 4,300, and in December ranged about 3,000. The free admissions to the press hardly averaged 200 per day for the whole period. They were massed in the month of October, when most of the twenty-five press associations came. Twice during that month there were editors from three States on the grounds at one time. The largest number of free admissions to the press on any one day was about six hundred. This included three State press associations, the local press representatives and the special correspondents stationed at Atlanta. During the month of October about 4,000 editors saw the fair. The money value of free admissions to the press during the fair hardly amounts to ten thousand dollars, and the money value of the space which they gave to the advertisement of the Exposition would several times exceed its capital stock. The press was easily the largest contributor to the fair, and was exceedingly modest in its demands upon the courtesy of the management.

During the early weeks of the Exposition the number of passes exceeded the paid admissions. This was due largely to the number of workmen on the ground up to the middle of October. A Pass Committee was appointed, and a rigid examination of all the requisitions for passes was made. This work was continued with some intermissions till the close of the fair. The average of 5,500, maintained during the first six weeks was gradually reduced to 3,000. On the 28th of November, when the paid admissions were 54,000, the free admissions were only 4,000.

The following is a list of the attendance by days, as shown by the record of tickets counted by the Auditor's Department:

Attendance by Days.

The Auditor's books show the following attendance by days:

Date.	Adults.	Children	Passes.	Total.	Paid.
Sept. 18, <i>W</i>	4,930	544	4,620	10,094	5,474
“ 19.....	2,806	133	6,099	9,038	2,939
“ 20.....	2,550	117	5,445	8,112	2,667
“ 21.....	4,314	292	5,326	9,932	4,606
					15,686
“ 22, <i>S</i>.....	.....	.....	550	.....	.....
“ 23.....	2,894	145	2,572	5,614	3,039
“ 24.....	2,202	155	5,712	8,069	2,357
“ 25.....	3,323	312	6,519	10,154	3,635

OFFICIAL HISTORY.

Date	Adults	Children	Passes.	Total.	Paid.	Date.	Adults.	Children.	Passes.	Total.	Paid.
Sept. 26.....	1,983	131	5,789	7,903	2,114	Nov. 15.....	8,985	547	4,610	14,142	9,532
" 27.....	1,970	124	5,850	7,944	2,094	" 16.....	11,736	1,186	4,439	17,361	12,922
" 28.....	5,016	710	6,919	12,645	5,726						71,168
					18,965	" 17, S.....	-----	-----	1,070	-----	-----
" 29, S.....	-----	-----	1,912	-----	-----	" 18.....	9,901	555	4,003	14,559	10,456
" 30.....	2,344	125	5,913	8,382	2,469	" 19.....	19,493	1,456	4,375	25,324	20,949
Oct. 1.....	1,933	106	5,052	7,091	2,039	" 20.....	13,706	1,020	4,002	18,728	14,726
" 2.....	3,511	244	5,678	9,433	3,755	" 21.....	11,307	852	4,046	16,205	12,159
" 3.....	2,153	134	5,100	7,387	2,287	" 22.....	8,953	535	4,060	13,548	9,488
" 4.....	2,137	131	5,183	7,451	2,268	" 23.....	11,121	2,755	4,493	18,369	13,876
" 5.....	5,319	792	6,306	12,417	6,111						81,654
					18,929	" 24, S.....	-----	-----	1,002	-----	-----
" 6, S.....	-----	-----	1,554	-----	-----	" 25.....	8,794	484	4,221	13,499	9,278
" 7.....	2,088	107	4,821	7,016	2,195	" 26.....	8,647	574	3,507	12,728	9,221
" 8.....	2,533	118	4,974	7,625	2,651	" 27.....	12,159	858	3,758	16,775	13,017
" 9.....	12,135	12,281	6,195	30,611	24,416	" 28.....	48,775	5,488	4,073	58,336	54,263
" 10.....	2,842	134	5,493	8,469	2,976	" 29.....	16,799	1,415	3,999	22,213	18,214
" 11.....	3,357	152	5,648	9,157	3,509	" 30.....	9,808	1,261	4,038	15,107	11,069
" 12.....	5,243	458	6,273	11,974	5,701						115,062
					41,448	Dec. 1, S.....	-----	-----	925	-----	-----
" 13, S.....	-----	-----	1,664	-----	-----	" 2.....	4,649	259	3,266	8,174	4,908
" 14.....	2,934	166	5,080	8,180	3,100	" 3.....	5,089	287	3,254	8,630	5,376
" 15.....	3,933	233	5,337	9,503	4,166	" 4.....	7,934	460	3,424	11,818	8,394
" 16.....	6,087	424	6,071	12,582	6,511	" 5.....	7,804	465	3,367	11,636	8,269
" 17.....	5,925	431	5,539	11,895	6,356	" 6.....	7,745	346	3,274	11,365	8,091
" 18.....	4,776	249	5,243	10,268	5,025	" 7.....	8,722	788	3,563	13,073	9,510
" 19.....	6,792	647	6,094	13,533	7,439						44,548
					32,597	" 8, S.....	-----	-----	866	-----	-----
" 20, S.....	-----	-----	1,807	-----	-----	" 9.....	4,311	158	2,706	7,175	4,469
" 21.....	6,798	2,157	5,597	14,532	8,935	" 10.....	4,836	198	2,687	7,721	5,034
" 22.....	6,590	446	5,401	12,437	7,036	" 11.....	8,981	502	3,030	12,513	9,483
" 23.....	19,925	1,463	6,626	28,014	21,388	" 12.....	9,741	596	3,002	13,339	10,337
" 24.....	6,780	413	5,401	12,594	7,193	" 13.....	6,435	284	2,975	9,694	6,719
" 25.....	5,899	982	5,153	12,034	6,881	" 14.....	5,822	517	2,552	8,891	6,339
" 26.....	7,519	1,572	5,700	14,791	9,091						42,381
					60,524	" 15, S.....	-----	-----	800	-----	-----
" 27, S.....	-----	-----	1,450	-----	-----	" 16.....	5,480	372	3,108	8,960	5,852
" 28.....	7,278	637	4,573	12,488	7,915	" 17.....	6,380	438	3,015	9,833	6,818
" 29.....	7,754	1,400	4,635	13,789	9,154	" 18.....	9,184	1,631	3,449	14,264	10,815
" 30.....	7,760	1,378	4,436	13,574	9,138	" 19.....	6,647	452	2,950	8,049	7,099
" 31.....	13,360	4,005	3,887	21,252	17,365	" 20.....	6,058	422	2,447	8,927	6,480
Nov. 1.....	5,125	581	4,036	9,742	5,706	" 21.....	7,854	585	3,049	11,488	8,439
" 2.....	8,134	1,245	4,418	13,707	9,379						45,503
					58,657	" 22, S.....	-----	-----	795	-----	-----
" 3, S.....	-----	-----	1,161	-----	-----	" 23.....	10,018	598	3,077	13,693	10,616
" 4.....	5,209	415	3,681	9,305	5,624	" 24.....	7,208	313	2,921	10,442	7,521
" 5.....	7,364	621	3,889	11,874	7,985	" 25.....	12,673	683	3,036	16,392	13,356
" 6.....	12,858	1,824	3,974	18,656	14,682	" 26.....	8,254	324	2,608	11,186	8,578
" 7.....	8,771	1,025	3,643	13,439	9,796	" 27.....	10,546	629	2,949	14,124	11,175
" 8.....	7,766	737	3,731	12,234	8,503	" 28.....	7,545	1,236	3,004	11,785	8,781
" 9.....	10,707	1,534	4,150	16,391	12,241						60,027
					58,821	" 29, S.....	-----	-----	900	-----	-----
" 10, S.....	-----	-----	1,102	-----	-----	" 30.....	4,215	218	2,743	7,176	4,433
" 11.....	6,629	365	3,767	10,761	6,994	" 31.....	8,328	829	3,359	12,516	9,157
" 12.....	11,465	729	4,172	16,366	12,194						13,590
" 13.....	15,794	1,273	4,604	21,671	17,067						
" 14.....	11,569	890	4,609	17,068	12,459						
						Total paid admissions.....					779,560

CHAPTER XVI.

MIDWAY HEIGHTS.

Midway Heights were almost as famous as the Exposition itself. Hardly a single visitor went away without taking a glimpse of the great pleasure ground of the fair. A variety of attractions were massed there and many of them were instructive as well as amusing. The Midway possessed the features of the circus, the menagerie, the museum and the vaudeville, with an odd collection

Chief among these were the Phoenix Wheel, the Scenic Railway, and that most exhilarating of all amusements, "Shooting the Chutes." There was a Shakespearean variety of human nature of high and low degree, and the range from horse-play to high comedy was daily presented. The spieler was both the Shakespeare and the king's jester of the occasion; and lungs were given him,



MIDWAY HEIGHTS AND WHEEL.

of strange nationalities forming a unique anthropological exhibit. The visitor who had examined the series of figures from the Smithsonian Institution, representing the various types of man, could see many of them in very live flesh and blood by taking a turn through the Midway. Mexicans, Chinese, Japanese, Arabs, Turks, Syrians, East Indians, Dahomeyans, Eskimo and Sioux Indians were there in force, while almost every nationality of the Caucasian and the African races was to be seen in the crowd which streamed through. Mechanical devices for amusement were not wanting.

with readiness and copiousness of expression to voice the changing moods of the human kaleidoscope. Society was, so to speak, turned inside out, and the half-world confronted the politer half with smiling self-assurance. The politer half looked through the thin masque of assumed parts with the undisturbed composure of a student who sought to follow out the lines of moral pathology in live subjects, very much as a physician would study disease by vivisection. The live subjects were nowise disconcerted, and conducted themselves with an abandon which seemed to assert

that the spectators were touched with a feeling of their infirmities, and were only holding up an exaggerated mirror of themselves.

The mirror, indeed, showed what, as John Wesley would say, but for the grace of God everyone might be. It was a vanity fair, with a substratum of sinister suggestions flaunted gaily in the faces of visitors. The novelty of the affair was that the half, and the politer half, which usually touch each other gingerly and through individuals, were here brought face to face *en masse* in public places. The result was that the politer half received an electric shock something like that which the devil-fish and the electric eels are reputed to give when over-curious sportsmen approach too close to their haunts.

village was the most ambitious enterprise of the Midway group, and one of the best. Mexican musicians, families of peons, and representatives of the higher classes were all occupants of the place. There were also Mexican toreadors and matadors, and only the action of the authorities prevented the production of bloodless bull-fights. The intention to do so was widely discussed, and drew from the press of the United States a tremendous and angry chorus of condemnation. It was never intended to allow the shedding of blood, and it was finally concluded that the terror of the horses would be cruelty in its worst form. For this reason, and in deference to public opinion, the bull-fight was prohibited. The concessionaires had already been to some expense, and the Exposition



JAPANESE VILLAGE.

The devil-fish and the eels are never disconcerted, but the sportsmen may be. The difference in this case was that the fish and the eels were of the same species of animals as the sportsmen, albeit, as Carlyle would say, "bent devilward," and were possessed of certain cords of sympathy, which they were able to use as a cart-rope, drawing their visitors to be shocked again and again. The old maxim, "Shoot folly as it flies," was here reversed, and gaily flying folly shot those wise men who came to it for their semi-occasional potion of nonsense.

There were certain attractions called villages. The Mexican Village included many of the characteristic types of that country, with much of the local color for which Mexico is famous. This

Company found it necessary to make an allowance for this in the final settlement.

The Chinese Village was populated by 200 men, women and boys, imported directly from the Celestial Empire by way of Vancouver. A Chinese theatre was erected, and the grotesque performances of the Chinese stage were given with a very good setting and a liberal supply of accessories and elaborate costumes.

The Japanese Village, though located in another part of the park, may be considered a part of the anthropological display of the Midway group. The elaborate display of articles of Japanese handicraft was accompanied by a series of remarkable performances by Japanese acrobats. One of the most popular and pleasing feat-

tures was the Japanese tea-house, where the beverage was served in Oriental style.

Cairo Street, with its booths and bazaars, was reproduced with picturesque realism, and the camels, with Arabs as drivers, were ever-present witnesses of the genuineness of the production. The



THE OLD PLANTATION.—MIDWAY.

enclosure also included the theatre in which the sensuous Oriental dances were given.

The Indian Village was an exhibit of historic as well as ethnological interest. The Sioux Indians included several chiefs prominent in the war which resulted in the Custer massacre. The famous "Two Strikes," hardly less of a warrior than "Sitting Bull," was there, and the old chief, "Stand-and-Look-Back," who held General Reno at bay while the Custer massacre was in progress, remained to the last. Many of the men were participants in the "ghost dances" of 1890 and the fights which followed. The lodges of the Indian village on which the United States troops turned their Gatling guns were there, occupied by the same Indians. One of the women, "Yellow Dogface," had been wounded by a bullet from one of the Gatling guns, and her papoose, now grown to be a boy of seven or eight years, had received two bullets in his little body. This boy, known as "Little Wound," seems to be no worse physically for his early taste of war, and during the Exposition showed all the lively and mischievous tendencies of a robust urchin.

An interesting event in the history of the Midway was the birth of an Indian child to the wife of the old chief "Stand-and-Look-Back." Having great respect for the pale-faced chief who presided over the destinies of the Exposition, the old Indian named his boy "Collier-Stand-and-Look-Back," in honor of the president of the Exposition.

With the tribe was a medicine man with two medicine lodges covered with pictures representing the strange, unnatural objects which the medicine man had seen in his dreams. There was also a historic lodge, giving in pictures the history of the Sioux for 240 years.

The Old Plantation was one of the popular features of the Midway and the only one which President Cleveland honored with his presence. It was what its name signifies, with real negroes as the actors, and was as much superior to negro minstrelsy by white men as real life is to acting.

The Hagenbeck menagerie contained trained animals of rare intelligence, but the name fully explains the character of the attraction. Such attractions as the Mystic Maze, the Palace of Illusion, and the Camera Obscura occupied the remainder of the street. The "'49 Mining Camp" was a curious feature of the fair which, though located elsewhere, may be classed with the Midway group. The graveyard of this camp was a grotesque suggestion of border life in the early days. On its tombstones were such epitaphs as these:

"Sam Davis. Scared to death by a Piute Squaw, May 25, 1850. Age, 47 years 12 months."

"Scorpion John. Was ordered out of town by the committee, but came back. He is still here."

"Here lies John Jones, as snug as a bug in a rug. Died July 10, 1850."

"Here lies Mike Kelley, snugger than that other bugger acrost."



SHOOTING THE CHUTES.

"Harry Flannary. Came over the mountains from Carson looking for trouble. He found it."

"Fandango Joe. Stuck in the back Saturday night, May the 13, 1840."

"Slim Jim the gambler and his fatal hand. At rest."

CHAPTER XVII.

THE OPENING EXERCISES.

The eighteenth of September dawned bright and beautiful as May, and in its clear sky and perfect atmosphere, free from haze and smoke, it was a magnificent prophecy of the exceptional weather of that remarkable fall. The heat of the waning summer was supportable when no cloud obscured the sky or oppressed the senses of man. The conduct of nature on that occasion was such as to attract the attention of her grateful beneficiaries. Not only was the sky clear at Atlanta, but, by singular and auspicious coincidence, the clouds were lifted all over the country, and the face of the continent was bathed in sunshine, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If nature smiled on the opening of the Exposition, man was not less kind. The clear light of those pellucid skies was not more radiant than the joyful acclamations with which the event was welcomed. Every breeze that blew in refreshment was matched by subtler currents which came laden with messages of good will, ticked off into cold type, upon which imagination breathed the breath of life.

An event of national importance at Chickamauga opening at the same time, called up before the country memories which gave a historic background to the great fair, and this scene of the peaceful triumph of industry, not without the pageants of peace, was set in tragic contrast with the awful panorama of war. While memory held up that horrid picture, half glorying in its ghastly triumphs, half revolting from the outpouring of human blood, but still exalting the exploits now sacred in the abbey of every patriotic soul, the scene changed as if by magic, and while memory's tears were still falling for the heroic dead, its eyes lighted on a glorious resurrection of the spirit that never dies. Dead were the passion and the hate, and consumed their bitter fruits, but immortal and everlasting was the survival of the genius which had shone through the gloom of conflict and now rose resplendent with the glories of peace. The emblem of immortality rising from the altar of sacrifice had been fitly chosen to symbolize this great event, and the trite and hackneyed figure ceased to be commonplace when invested with that transcendent element of human nature which age cannot wither and custom cannot stale.

While the youthful soldiery passed with pretty but harmless pomp that day there were grim-visaged veterans whose existence reached from one act to the other of this great drama, and the emotions of these were too deep to be understood by the gay youths whose festive spirits effervesced with the sparkle of champagne. Something else sparkled, something else glistened in the eyes of the veterans, and their thoughtful faces had a smile of

satisfaction, if not of triumph, as the fame of this new victory took the wings of the morning and flew to the uttermost parts of the sea.

So the fair was ushered in. There was the customary pomp, the due form and ceremony, and the grave speeches, felicitous or profound, all preceded by music, Herbert's inspiring "Salute to Atlanta," and followed by the reverberation of a hundred great bombs exploded high in the air when the President of the United States, waiting on the shore of Massachusetts, pressed a button and made the connection which sent a thrill of life through the throbbing engines, the ponderous wheels and the fast whirling spindles of Machinery Hall.

There was a great crowd on the opening day, and prominent among the visitors were the *élite* of the city and of other cities. The brilliancy of the social gathering was unequaled hitherto at Atlanta, and the community gave itself a holiday that the event might be welcomed in the proper spirit. Along with this crowd came the representatives of a vaster multitude, a score or so of men and women whose keen faculties gathered up the incidents of the day and sent them out by wholesale to millions of readers. What they saw of the fair itself will appear to some extent in the descriptions hereafter to be given, and the principal incidents of the opening day are set forth in the following account of the proceedings:

Atlanta was thronged with visitors, and at an early hour the streets were filled with a moving mass of humanity. The whole city was in holiday attire. Business houses were festooned with the national colors, and bunting streamed everywhere. Peachtree Street, along which the procession was to move on the way to the Exposition, was gaily decorated from the Capital City Club to the gates of the fair. The Governor's mansion was wrapped in the stars and stripes, caught with the great seal of the State, and the entire front of the club-house was draped with immense United States flags.

Colonel W. L. Kellogg, of the United States Army, as Marshal of the Day, had organized an imposing parade with the Fifth Infantry and several regiments of State troops. Governor Atkinson and his staff, the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, and the Governor's staff from Louisiana also graced the procession. The Atlanta Artillery and the Governor's Horse Guard added to the pageant, and a regiment of colored infantry reminded spectators that the negro had a part in the great event which the ceremonies of the day were to inaugurate.

Colonel Kellogg's staff included Colonel W. G. Obear, Chief of

Staff; Colonel James W. Austin, Colonel Usher Thomason, Colonel Peter Riley, Colonel Eugene Hardeman, Colonel Frank West, Major E. L. Higdon, Captain George S. Obear, and Captain John Miller.

The Fifth U. S. Infantry headed the procession, preceded by its superb regimental band. Captain Carter was in command, and the following companies were represented: Company B, Captain Carter; Company A, Captain Randall; Company G, Captain Romeyn; Company C, Captain Forbes; Company D, Captain Woodruff; Company E, Captain Bowen, and Company H, Captain Bailey.

The historic Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, in command of Colonel John B. Richardson, came next with four batteries and a band of musicians. At this point in the procession Governor Atkinson and his staff appeared. The Governor had just risen from a sick bed, where for days his life had hung in the balance. This was his first public appearance after his struggle with death, and the people manifested their pleasure at his recovery by continuous cheering. Following the Governor came Colonel John S. Candler, accompanied by Captain George S. Lowman, Adjutant Clarence Everett, Captain C. G. Bradley, Captain A. J. Childs, and Lieutenant W. J. Blalock.

The Fifth Georgia Volunteers, preceded by the regimental band, came next, including the Atlanta Zouaves, Captain Amos Baker; the Hibernian Rifles, Captain W. D. Ellis; the Atlanta Rifles, Captain Joe Nash; the Griffin Rifles, Captain A. J. Burr; the Marietta Rifles, Captain S. F. Sandford; the Barnesville Blues, Captain John T. Howard; the Atlanta Reserves, Captain W. C. Moss, and the Fifth Regiment Gun Platoon, Lieutenant C. H. Plyer.

The Third Georgia Volunteers, in command of Colonel Usher Thomason, followed. The Colonel was accompanied by Captain Von der Leith, Captain Shannon, and Captain Craige of his staff. The Clarke Rifles, of Athens, Captain J. H. Beusse; the Congers Volunteers, Captain Irwin, and the Hill City Cadets, of Rome, Captain Stewart, made up the regiment.

Then came the Atlanta Artillery and the Governor's Horse Guard, followed by the Second Battalion of colored troops and the Lincoln Guards of Macon, both under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Crumbley.

The military was followed by a long procession of carriages occupied by the officers and directors of the Exposition, distinguished visitors, the Woman's Board, State and foreign Commissioners, the United States Government Board, and the Chief and Commissioners of the Negro Department. Gilmore's Band met the procession as it approached the gates and led it into the park with the strains of inspiring music.

After the auditorium had been crowded to its utmost capacity, Victor Herbert charmed the audience into quietude with music composed for the occasion. When the last strains of the "Salute to Atlanta" and the applause which followed it had died away, Ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock, the Master of Ceremonies, rose and said:

This is the greatest hour in the history of Atlanta and the South. We have assembled to officially open the greatest achievement that has been the result of Southern enterprise. It is now my pleasure to introduce Bishop C. K. Nelson, of the diocese of Georgia, who will invoke God's blessing on the work of our hands.

The audience bowed, and Bishop Nelson prayed as follows:

The Invocation.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost Amen.

O Almighty God, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, we bless Thy holy name for all Thy goodness and loving kindness to us and to all men; for peace in our borders, for prosperity in our land, and for manifold comforts in our homes. To Thee we owe the wisdom to plan and the capacity to direct this undertaking. Grant, we beseech Thee, that in the power to get wealth, in inventive genius and in skill to labor, men may recognize Thy gifts and acknowledge the praise which to Thee belongs.

May every success and every use of the means which Thou dost provide serve as tokens of Thy favor, lead men to perceive and know their dependence upon Thee, and to show forth their gratitude in a holy, humble and obedient walk before Thee all their days. Let not pride come nigh to hurt us, nor vanity cause us to forget Thee. Prosper, we pray Thee, every effort here made which may improve the condition of mankind and preserve peace and concord among the nations of the earth.

Protect of Thy mercy all these Thy servants from sickness, from sad casualties and from every evil to which they may be exposed. Keep them under the protection of Thy good providence and make them to have a perpetual fear and love of Thy holy name.

Bless our rulers, the President of the United States, the Governor of this State and all others in authority, and so rule their hearts and strengthen their hands that they may punish wickedness and vice and maintain Thy true religion and virtue. Let the trust which this people hath confided in Thee never be lost or weakened by deceitful philosophy, by grossness or sensuality, by avarice and fraud, but may the bonds which have hitherto kept us in the enjoyment of liberty, in the exercise of reason and in the putting forth of energy be sustained by Thy guidance for the benefit of Thy people, and to Thee, O Father, with Thine only Son, our Saviour, and the Eternal Spirit be ascribed all glory, honor, might, majesty and dominion, henceforth and forevermore. Amen.

The Exposition Ode, written by Mr. Frank L. Stanton, was announced by the Master of Ceremonies, who further said that the poet, being of a retiring nature, had delegated Mr. Albert Howell, Jr., to read the poem. Mr. Howell's clear and penetrating voice rang through the Auditorium like a cornet, swelling with the music of the lines. The Ode was as follows:

The Dedicatory Ode.

I.

Behold to-day the meeting of the lands
In pride and splendor; from far foreign strands
Great State with State clasps hands!
Here, on this Southern soil, supreme and free,
Meet now no hostile bands;
But all flags wave where one of Liberty
Shakes stars down like the sands!
And from sky-cleaving towers
Time strikes the thrilling hours
Of golden promise for the years to be!

II.

Behold to-day these towers, these temples! Yet,
More than the starriest dome or minaret
Near skies of azure met,
That which shall live while ages roll along—
Too glorious to forget—
States once at war, in union high and strong,
Whose sun shall never set!
And be this picture wrought
Upon the age's thought:
How of man's sorrow God makes heaven's own song!

III.

Here, though a city opens wide her gates,
This is no day of cities, but of States
Supreme and crowned with progress! Here all Time
Gathers its glories in the Georgian clime,
And sea to sea replies,
And from the farthest skies
The answering bells in one glad chorus chime:
"No North no South - but a vast world sublime!"

IV.

Here where the cannon thundered, lo! the white
And royal rose of Peace, in living light!
See! how above the black breath of the guns
Flashes the splendor of serener suns!
Behold the fields, once desolate, renewed
With loftier life! The lordly land imbued
With statelier spirit! Cities (where the clods
Were trampled red by the avenging gods)
With skyward pointing steeples! Every leaf
Is tintured now with glory—not with grief!
And the new South, brave-risen from the past,
Wears on her brow the diadem at last!

V.

She speaks for Peace and Progress: She would say
To all the world: "Behold the morning's ray—
The black night rolled away!
Behold where Freedom with her scepter stands—
Behold her and—obey!"
And with her richest jewels in her hands
She welcomes worlds to-day!
And not one breathing clod
But sends a prayer to God
To bind the Nations close with kindred bands!

VI.

She calls from fields where glad the toilers reap—
From hills thick-veined with treasure—o'er the deep
Where all the brave ships keep
Their foamy way in commerce with the world—
Where wild the sea-winds sweep:
"Let not the sails far from my shores be furled—
Let not the captains sleep
Till o'er the billows white
Shall flash the welcome light
Of my glad shores in splendid peace imperaled."

VII.

Unto the North she cries: "Thy sister - I!"
Unto the East: "Above us bends one sky!"
Unto the West: "In union live or die!"
And for that closer union still she pleads—
Ready with heart and hand and noblest deeds,
In peace—in strife—
For death—for life,
Loyal to follow where Love's banner leads!

VIII.

Sing it, ye seas, whose billows kiss the sky!
Sing it, ye mountains, from your summits high!
Sing it, ye dells and far melodious vales!
Ring it, ye bells that echo on the gales!
Sing of a loftier and a larger life!
Sing of a world united after strife!
Sing of the light that dawns upon the blind!
And be this day, this hour
Pregnant with that high Power
Which closer brings the union of mankind!

—Frank L. Stanton

President Collier's Speech.

President Collier, who had done the work of his life for the Exposition, and had almost sacrificed life itself for the great enterprise, during the fearful strain of the last thirty days, now appeared before the audience a weak and worn but a happy man. His reception amounted to an ovation. The great audience stood up and cheered him, and hundreds of handkerchiefs waved in his honor.



MACHINERY HALL AT NIGHT.

Governor Bullock's introduction of the Exposition President was a brief but a happy one. He said:

To the untiring industry, the sleepless nights of vigil, and the executive ability of its Director General, the success of the Exposition is attributable, and it is with pleasure that I introduce the man who has built the Exposition—President Charles A. Collier.

President Collier said:

The Cotton States and International Exposition owes its existence to a movement which was inaugurated at the most inauspicious period for such an enterprise to be found in the record of many years. Eighteen months ago the practical problem for almost every community seemed to be how to save what it had rather than how to acquire new elements of strength. The whole country was in a state of depression and anxiety; business was almost stagnant; the pulse of industrial life beat low; capital was apprehensive and reluctant; labor had scant employment and diminished wages. The clouds which had darkened every material prospect a year before still hung low over the land, and he was accounted either utopian or over-bold who ventured to propose any great undertaking. Fortunately for Atlanta, however, she had among her sons many whose faith in her and in the country had re-

mained unshaken, even by the severe conditions that then prevailed, and in confident anticipation of a better day soon to come, they suggested and set on foot the movement which has led up to this event. The courage, the zeal, the defiance of difficulties, the indomitable energy which has ever characterized this people were exhibited in scarcely higher degree when they so rapidly rebuilt Atlanta from the ashes of war than they are in the history of this Exposition. With a unanimity such as few communities have ever displayed in any cause, they have stood by the enterprise from its very inception to this good hour. With a liberality that was royal they have contributed to it; with an enthusiasm and pertinacity which have advanced their already well earned reputation for proclaiming the achievements and prospects of their city they have heralded and chronicled its glories.

But the unanimity, the ardor, and the liberality of Atlanta alone could never have made possible what we behold to-day. To the co-operation of many States and cities, to various foreign nations, to industrial, scientific and social organizations, to individual enterprise and inventive genius, to thrifty manufacturers and merchants, far and near, to artists and artisans, to the tireless devotion and exhaustless ingenuity of a host of heroic women, to the powerful aid of the press and the generous favor of the Federal Government, we must attribute the variety and splendor of this exhibition. The occasion demands a special acknowledgment of our debt to the press, that agency whose power to promote or prevent, to bless or to blight is incalculable. The newspapers throughout the United States have given their cordial and incessant support to our undertaking. They have made common cause in behalf of this Exposition; they have advertised it to the world and won for it a fame and a favor which could never have been acquired without their ardent and persistent advocacy. To the Federal authorities we are also greatly beholden. When the endorsement and aid of the Government were sought there was a response which proved that though we are divided geographically into States and sections, we are in heart and purpose an indivisible people. When our petition went before Congress party lines disappeared and the clangor of sectionalism was silenced. We found friends in every party group, and from every section of the Union. The people of Atlanta, of Georgia, and of the South, will hold in lasting and grateful remembrance that demonstration of sympathy by their brethren of the North and West, and stand ready to prove that they are not to be outdone in generous deeds. One of the noblest possibilities of this Exposition is that it may bring into more complete accord the citizens of every part of the republic. We hail with pride the symbols of the nation's strength, and the evidence of the wise and beneficent direction of its authority which are here displayed.

The advancement of the race and the adoption of truer ideals have enabled us to profit inestimably by that expanding force in our civilization—the genius of woman. The part it plays here is large, and the use it has made of this opportunity will unquestionably conduce to the fuller recognition of woman's righteous claims, and a fairer estimate of the value of her work. The way for women who must needs struggle with the world will be widened by the triumphs of feminine capacity and skill which are here arrayed.

In justice to ourselves, as well as to them, we have invited the co-operation of our negro fellow-citizens. They have accepted the responsibility of a department of their own, and have filled it with proofs of the progress they have made as freemen. They were employed largely in the preparation here, as they are in almost all our industries, and they will share largely in the honors and practical benefits of the Exposition.

While the city which originated it, and enlisted the support necessary to its realization, will naturally be its chief beneficiary, the effects of this great industrial demonstration will be confined to no city, to no State, nor to any one nation. The converging lines of influence and effort, which are embodied in this enterprise, connecting it with every source from which they come, will convey far and wide its invigorating stimulus, its useful lessons and practical results. Who shall compute the still further possibilities which may spring from the

impressions and investigations of the multitudes who will come hither from every part of this country and from other lands? We have established here a great practical school, filled in every one of its many departments with object lessons of progress in the arts and sciences, and with illustrations of the most improved applications of power for the profit, comfort and delight of man. From the inevitable comparison of methods and products thus instituted, from the competition of theories and systems, from this battle of ideas we may confidently expect beneficent and far-reaching results. It does not derogate from the national and international character of the Exposition to say that perhaps the greatest revelations will relate to the resources and possibilities of the Cotton States. When our own people are just beginning to recognize the magnificence of nature's endowment in the fields, the mines, the streams, and the climate of this region, it is not strange that the outside world has been slow to gain full and accurate knowledge concerning these sources of health, happiness and power. Both our own people and the outside world will know far more about the South at the close of this Exposition than they know on this opening day. Revelations will spring in our own familiar walks. A new beauty will light scenes on which we have looked long with undiscerning eyes, and we will realize as we never did before that ours is indeed a goodly heritage. It is no exaggeration to say that the industrial development of the South would have halted far short of its present status but for the Atlanta Cotton Exposition of 1881. Its effects were immediate and immense, and have, no doubt, continued far beyond the lines by which we define them. The spirit of the South was quickened, and the fourteen years that have passed since that Exposition have witnessed a marvelous development in this section. Great as this has been, there is every indication that we stand now at the opening of an era of industrial achievement which will make what has already been accomplished seem small indeed.

It is right, therefore, that this occasion should wear the splendors of a jubilee. It is worthy of the flags and music and the general joy by which it is brightened and graced. There is good reason for the gathering of this happy host. We rejoice at once over a victory and a prophesy. Those upon whom has lain the burden of preparation for this event may look back with pardonable pride to the day when a little band of patriotic citizens resolved that Atlanta should have the greatest Exposition, save one, this hemisphere has seen. It has been no easy task to reach the height we hold to-day. There have been times when difficulties thickly beset us, when progress seemed slow, and the end we aimed at very far off, but not once did our faith fail or our purpose waver. Helping ourselves to the very best of our capacity, we found others willing and mighty to aid us. Best of all, a kind Providence has dispelled the gloom that lay over the whole land when we put our hands to this task. The work begun beneath the frown of adverse fortune has reached its completion under the smile of heaven upon our common country. Everywhere plenteous harvests, reviving commerce, restored confidence, industrial activity, capital busy in new enterprises, labor abundantly employed and reaping increased rewards, all questions of the country welded closer together in the bonds of common interest and the ardor of broad patriotism. Surely, we have a propitious hour for the beginning of this great triumph of peace to which we have invited all mankind.

MRS. THOMPSON'S ADDRESS.

In introducing Mrs. Joseph Thompson, the brilliant President of the Woman's Board, Governor Bullock said:

The sweetest of women, the truest of mothers, and the queen of polite society in her own community, this woman whom I am going to introduce to you has given two years of energetic work to the development and elevation of her sex.

Mrs. Thompson was given a flattering reception, and at the con-

clusion of her address the applause lasted for some time. She spoke as follows:

It is not without sincere appreciation of the honor done me on this occasion, added to a solemn awe, that I realize that I stand here to-day as the representative of the Board of Women Managers to speak a few words in their behalf about woman's part in this great Exposition. Addressing myself first more especially to this Board, let me congratulate the women upon the dawn of this day, so anxiously anticipated by them, which proclaims to the world the results of their long-cherished plans.

That your noble purposes and the able manner in which you have presented them should have attracted the approving and even applauding attention of good people everywhere and won for you the zealous co-operation of so many capable women, not only of our city and State, but throughout the length and breadth of this great land, is not to be wondered at; nor that we cannot restrain expression of the obligation that we owe them for all that they have so wisely and ably contributed to the success of our great undertaking that I have now the honor to announce to the world.

For to-day the Cotton States and International Exposition opens its gates to the millions who will pass through them to witness its great attractions.

Here, summit-crowned on every side, are seen in their perfection of execution and design the splendid structures within whose spacious halls are wonders of man's inventive genius and power; the glowing canvas of the painter and the sculptor's chiseled forms of beauty; within them, too, are gathered rich contributions of every nation, illustrating in all their varied departments the commerce of the world.

But in the midst of all this our eyes turn with loving pride to our own building, situated in the very heart of these beautiful grounds, from whence the vital currents of woman's genius may radiate in all directions, kindling hope and aspiration in many weary hearts and awakening them to the dawn of a brighter day than ever gilded the horizon of their dreams.

Exquisite in design and finish, its architect a young woman whose work proves the truth of Froude's declaration that "architecture is the sublimest expression of human genius." Its interior decoration, too, the work of women, while over its inviting portals and resting on columns classic are the enduring words: "Woman's Building."

Within its walls you will trace her steps from the lowly part she played in the primitive civilization of the race to the exalted position she now occupies as man's co-worker; from the lofty genius of Rosa Bonheur to the daintiest confection of rare old Southern housewifery; while in a widening circle of development she stops not at the homeliest convention nor most exquisite of embroideries and laces, carried to such perfection that they deserve to rank among the fine arts.

Here, too, shall be evolved, from interchange of views, in the Congress to assemble, the best means for the dependent and working classes of women in all the trades, arts and professions that can offer them employment, and for every good plan that can perfect their moral, physical and intellectual well-being—"consummation devoutly to be wished."

Nor is the exhibition of woman's work in this Exposition confined to the Woman's Building. The annex, rendered necessary for requirement of space far beyond our original calculations in our main building, contains some of the most instructive and interesting exhibits of woman's work. Nor are the products of her genius and industry confined only to these buildings, but, acknowledging no limitations, she worthily fills a place in every department, occupying enlarged space with her displays befitting each in the Fine Arts Building, the Manufactures and Liberal Arts, and our own State Building.

Indeed, we are filled with amazement as we now witness the growth and extent of our department from the modest commencement and really imperfect conception of the vastness of our enterprise when first we entered upon it.

Near at hand and under our guardianship is the Creole Kitchen, in which is illustrated the delicious cookery peculiar to our extreme South, and more particularly to pleasure-giving and pleasure-loving New Orleans.

The workingman's model home, a contribution from the Empire State, is a practical demonstration of great value, showing as it does how comfort and happiness are not incompatible with the ordinary wages of a workingman. To solve this difficult problem in so satisfactory a manner has taken the thought and consideration of the best minds of the century, but to what nobler purposes could their intellectual gifts have been dedicated than to the well-being of our working classes, the bone and sinew of our commonwealth.

The model schoolroom, too, with its economy and convenience of design and interior equipments, is among our most valuable object lessons, offering to ambitious struggling teachers of the suburban districts practical suggestions in every branch of preparatory school work.

I feel especial mention should be made of the collections of colonial and historical relics presented by the distinguished orders of the Daughters of the Revolution and Colonial Dames from the various States, and especially of Georgia; well calculated, indeed, to rekindle the fires of their patriotism and awaken new interest in their illustrious ancestry.

And last, but not least, the building now under way and soon to be completed and to contain ever-to-be remembered objects of interest—a labor of love in its inception and erection—by the "Daughters of the Confederacy," and who, not wanting in loyalty and devotion to this now happily united Union, would thus perpetuate the heroism of those near and dear to them, and the story of whose valor and devotion, though to a lost cause, will never die, but to the common glory of this now united country will forever illumine the pages of its history.

I cannot, however, longer delay expression of the thanks of the Board of Women Managers to the Directors of this Exposition; for, however much we have declared for ourselves, we could not have succeeded without their ever-generous and prompt support. We may be pardoned special mention of the patience with which the president has borne our many complaints and the kind encouragement he has always given us.

Perhaps it is not amiss to say that if there be those of the sterner sex who would oppose woman in her efforts for development and improvement, as is demonstrated in our work, they should stand rebuked in the unanimity of our gallant Board of Directors in so nobly encouraging and aiding the Woman's Board, for the "new woman," who is represented here by this board of women, is neither the antagonist nor the rival of man, but his co-worker and helpmeet along broader, nobler and diviner lines, for as her powers and faculties have freer scope and larger growth, his burdens lessen. Thus united in exalted purpose, there are no limits to their sublime achievements.

For not to him, nor her, but "to them" is given "dominion and power." "Then comes the statelier Eden back to men."

I must also, in behalf of the Woman's Board, return their thanks to the generous public, which has so freely responded to our many calls. We acknowledge the pleasant debt we owe the beautiful and distinguished President of the Woman's Board of the great World's Fair at Chicago—Mrs. Potter Palmer. Her example has been an inspiration to us in all our work, while the potent evidence of her sympathy and interest in our behalf has been most gratifying.

I wish I could find words sufficiently strong to express our appreciation of that most powerful and necessary factor to the successful completion of any public enterprise—I refer to the press. On every hand we have felt our department emphasized and strengthened by the prominence they have given it. North and South, East and West, they have been constant and helpful to us, especially our own home papers, who have placed their columns and their best talent at our disposal.

For the noble women of the Board of Women Managers who have so loyally sustained me, and made pleasant duties that otherwise might

have been burdensome, and oftentimes disagreeable, my heart will always treasure grateful and loving remembrance.

While it may seem invidious, where all have done so well, I must mention the constant and devoted service that Mrs. Felton has given us. All have felt the value of her sage counsels, and all record her praise.

Never were the important duties of secretary more ably rendered than by Mrs. Steele. The close attention and the thorough business methods which have characterized her department have been the admiration of all. And not forgetting her whose busy brain and loving heart are always at the service of any movement in the interests of her sex; who from being one of the initial promoters of the Woman's Department, from then until now has always held her talents and energies at its command—Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett.

There can but come to everyone at some moment the suggestion of sadness, as the thought occurs that most of the beautiful buildings will even in a short time be removed and there be left only the memory of the splendid pageant.

I should feel compensation most inadequate for all that you have done, and for all that you hope for in the future, did I not confidently believe that the Woman's Building will not share this common fate, but, securely resting on its firm foundation in all the years to come, ever be the treasure house of your intellectual and artistic stores—a museum of the beautiful and useful in all the wide realm of woman's work, the place of her frequent assembling, where pleasant association and intellectual development shall go hand in hand; here will always be found all that shall still further promote her in every sphere of life, awakening the dormant powers within her, and encouraging and stimulating the boundaries of their thoughts and lives. To such high purpose we dedicate the Woman's Building, and for continuation of such benefits and blessings we inscribe over its ever-welcome portals: *Esto perpetua*.

THE NEGRO ORATOR.

Then came Booker T. Washington, who was destined to make a national reputation in the next fifteen minutes. He appeared on the programme by invitation of the Directors as the representative of the negro race. This would appear to have been a natural arrangement, if not a matter of course, and it seems strange now that there should have been any doubt as to the wisdom or propriety of giving the negro a place in the opening exercises. Nevertheless, there was, and the question was carefully, even anxiously considered before it was decided. There were apprehensions that the matter would encourage social equality and prove offensive to the white people, and in the end unsatisfactory to the colored race. But the discussion satisfied the Board that this course was right, and they resolved to risk the expediency of doing right. The sequel showed the wisdom of their decision. The orator himself touched upon the subject with great tact, and the recognition that was given has greatly tended to promote good feeling between the races, while the wise and self-respecting course of the negroes on that occasion has raised them greatly in the estimation of their white fellow citizens.

In introducing the speaker, Governor Bullock said:

We have with us to-day the representative of negro enterprise and negro civilization. I have the honor to introduce to you Professor Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial College, who will formally present the negro exhibit.

Professor Washington was greeted with applause, and his speech received marked attention. He said:

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Board of Directors, and Citizens:

One-third of the population of the South is of the negro race. No enterprise seeking the material, civil or moral welfare of this section can disregard this element of our population and reach the highest success. I but convey to you, Mr. President and Directors, the sentiment of the masses of my race, when I say that in no way have the value and manhood of the American negro been more fittingly and generously recognized than by the managers of this magnificent Exposition at every stage of its progress. It is a recognition which will do more to cement the friendship of the two races than any occurrence since the dawn of our freedom.

Not only this, but the opportunity here afforded will awaken among us a new era of industrial progress. Ignorant and inexperienced, it is not strange that in the first years of our new life we began at the top instead of at the bottom, that a seat in Congress or the State Legislature was more sought than real estate or industrial skill, that the political convention or stump-speaking had more attractions than starting a dairy farm or truck garden.

A ship lost at sea for many days suddenly sighted a friendly vessel. From the mast of the unfortunate vessel was seen the signal: "Water, water; we die of thirst."

The answer from the friendly vessel at once came back: "Cast down your bucket where you are."

A second time the signal, "Water, water; send us water," ran up from the distressed vessel and was answered, "Cast down your bucket where you are," and a third and fourth signal for water was answered, "Cast down your bucket where you are."

The captain of the distressed vessel, at last heeding the injunction, cast down his bucket, and it came up full of fresh, sparkling water from the mouth of the Amazon River.

To those of my race who depend on bettering their condition in a foreign land, or underestimate the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the Southern white man, who is their next-door neighbor, I would say: Cast down your bucket where you are. Cast it down in making friends in every manly way of the people of all races by whom we are surrounded.

Cast it down in agriculture, in mechanics, in commerce, in domestic service and in the professions. And in this connection it is well to bear in mind, that, whatever other sins the South may be called upon to bear, that when it comes to business, pure and simple, it is in the South that the negro is given a man's chance in the commercial world, and in nothing is this Exposition more eloquent than in emphasizing this chance.

Our greatest danger is that in the great leap from slavery to freedom we may overlook the fact that the masses of us are to live by the productions of our hands, and fail to keep in mind that we shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life; shall prosper in proportion as we learn to draw the line between the superficial and the substantial, the ornamental gewgaws of life and the useful. No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. It is at the bottom of life we must begin, and not the top. Nor should we permit our grievances to overshadow our opportunities.

To those of the white race who look to the incoming of those of foreign birth and strange tongue and habits for the prosperity of the South, were I permitted, I would repeat what I say to my own race: "Cast down your bucket where you are."

Cast it down among the 8,000,000 negroes whose habits you know, whose loyalty and love you have tested in days when to have proved treacherous meant the ruin of your firesides.

Cast down your bucket among these people who have, without strikes and labor wars, tilled your fields, cleared your forests, builded your railroads and cities, brought forward treasures from the bowels of the earth and helped make possible this magnificent representation of the progress of the South.

Casting down your bucket among my people, helping and encouraging them, as you are doing on these grounds, to education of head, hand and heart, and you will find that they will buy your surplus land, make blossom the waste places in your fields, and run your factories. While doing this, you can be sure in the future, as you have been in the past, that you and your families will be surrounded by the most patient, faithful, law-abiding and unresentful people that the world has seen.

As we have proved our loyalty to you in the past in nursing your children, watching by the sick bed of your mothers and fathers, and often following them with tear-dimmed eyes to their graves, so in the future, in our humble way, we shall stand by you with a devotion that no foreigner can approach, ready to lay down our lives, if need be, in defence of yours, interlacing our industrial, commercial, civil and religious life with yours in a way that shall make the interests of both races one. In all things that are purely social, we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress.

There is no defence or security for any of us, except in the highest intelligence and development of all. If anywhere there are efforts tending to curtail the fullest growth of the negro, let these efforts be turned into stimulating, encouraging and making him the most useful and intelligent citizen.

Efforts or means so invested will pay a thousand per cent. interest. These efforts will be twice blessed—"Blessing him that gives, and him that takes."

There is no escape through law of man or God from the inevitable.

"The laws of changeless justice bind
Oppressor with oppressed,
And close as sin and suffering joined,
We march to fate abreast."

Nearly sixteen millions of hands will aid you in pulling the load upwards, or they will pull against you the load downwards.

We shall constitute one-third, and much more, of the ignorance and crime of the South, or one-third its intelligence and progress; we shall contribute one-third to the business and industrial prosperity of the South, or we shall prove a veritable body of death, stagnating, depressing, retarding every effort to advance the body politic.

Gentlemen of the Exposition: As we present to you our humble effort as an exhibition of our progress, you must not expect overmuch; starting thirty years ago with ownership here and there in a few quilts and pumpkins and chickens (gathered from miscellaneous sources), remember the path that has led from these to the invention and production of agricultural implements, buggies, steam engines, newspapers, books, statuary, carving, paintings, the management of drug stores and banks, has not been trodden without contact with thorns and thistles.

While we take just pride in what we exhibit as a result of our independent efforts, we do not for a moment forget that our part in this exhibition would fall far short of your expectations but for the constant help that has come to our educational life, not only from the Southern States, but especially from Northern philanthropists, who have made their gifts a constant stream of blessing and encouragement.

The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremest folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle, rather than of artificial sources.

No race that has anything to contribute to the markets of the world is long in any degree ostracized. It is important and right that all privileges of the law be ours, but it is vastly more important that we be prepared for the exercise of these privileges.

The opportunity to earn a dollar in a factory just now is worth infinitely more than the opportunity to spend a dollar in an opera house.

In conclusion, may I repeat that nothing in thirty years has given us more hope and encouragement, and drawn us so near to you of the

white race, as the opportunity offered by this Exposition, and here bending, as it were, over the altar that represents the results of the struggles of your race and mine, both starting practically empty-handed three decades ago, I pledge that in your efforts to work out the great and intricate problem which God has laid at the doors of the South you shall have at all times the patient, sympathetic help of my race; only let this be constantly in mind, that while from representations in these buildings of the products of field, of forest, of mine, of factory, letters and art, much good will come, yet far above and beyond material benefits will be that higher good, that, let us pray God, will come in a blotting out of sectional differences and racial animosities and suspicion, and in a determination even in the remotest corner to administer absolute justice, in a willing obedience among all classes to the mandates of law and a spirit that will tolerate nothing but the highest equity in the enforcement of law.

This, this, coupled with our material prosperity, will bring into our beloved South a new heaven and a new earth.

IN BEHALF OF THE STATE.

It had been expected that Governor Atkinson would deliver the address of welcome in behalf of the State, but his recent illness had left him too feeble for a public speech. He was present on the stage, however, and spoke by deputy in the person of Mr. George Brown, Solicitor-General of the Blue Ridge Circuit.

With a feeling reference to the Governor's recovery, and after some words of welcome, Mr. Brown said:

The Georgia whose fathers signed with yours the immortal Declaration of Independence, who mingled their blood with yours at Lexington and at Bunker Hill, who illustrated the heroic courage of American citizenship at Valley Forge and at Yorktown—to this Georgia we welcome you and we give you this message to carry back to your homes and to the listening ears of your children. Tell them that the warm tides of patriotism still ebb and flow in the hearts of the Southern people. Tell them that the wounds of the war have all healed, that we have accepted the terms of the surrender in perfect good faith, and while we teach our children, as they kneel at night around their mother's knee, in the retired and sacred precincts of our peaceful homes, that the Spartan courage of the Southern soldier, as half-clad and half-fed he marched without a murmur into the very jaws of death, is a sacred and priceless inheritance, yet we tell them that they were born under the protecting ægis of freedom's flag which to-day proudly floats over us—that this indissoluble union of States, cemented by the blood of martyred patriots, is the common heritage of every child born upon American soil, and we bid them rejoice that this great constellation still keeps on in its course in the skies. To see this happy and reunited country engaged with all the nations of the earth in the friendly rivalry of peaceful pursuits, is a scene worthy of the gods. Surely Mercy and Truth are met together, Righteousness and Peace have kissed each other. Truth shall spring out of the earth and righteousness shall look down from heaven. Time would fail to speak of our resources, the wonderful fertility of our soil, the untold wealth of our forests and of our mines, the remarkable salubrity of our matchless climate, or the infinite possibilities of our hopeful future. But you would not have me close without some reference to the progress we have made in material wealth and in all the elements of national greatness. One of the most striking examples of the conservative strength and patriotism of any modern republic was furnished to the world when France, with 40,000,000 people, paid a war indemnity to Germany in two years of 5,000,000,000 francs, every dollar of which was paid by her own people, and, more remarkable still, twice as much was offered to the government by the peasantry of the country as was necessary to discharge this enormous penalty. What think you, then, of the ten millions of people composing the Southern confederacy, with two thousand millions of property confis-

cated and destroyed, crushed by defeat, with homes in ashes, with lands devastated and laid waste, with a labor system of a century suddenly swept away, with fields a stranger to the hand of the husbandman for four long years, and yet these war-worn veterans, sanguine where the most hopeful might have despaired, with a courage as sublime as it is rare, go to work to reclaim this mighty waste, and in less than twenty years they make one crop that is worth the magnificent sum of \$400,000,000. The golden-hearted heroes of the South plowed like they fought, and they made a land devastated by the torch and baptized with their blood to blossom like the flowers of spring. Our own State of Georgia has increased in taxable property more than 100 per cent. Our capital invested in iron works and foundries has increased in the last decade more than 250 per cent., and our cotton mills have increased in the same time more than 100 per cent. In spite of the most terrible panic that the country has almost ever witnessed, 800,000 spindles, representing 200 mills, have been added to the cotton factories of the South within the last twelve months, and the number has increased in the Southern States 90 per cent. in the last four years.

We serve the world with notice now that the time is soon coming, and is almost at hand, when every lock of the fleecy staple which the honest hands of our people can produce will be woven into forms of beauty and usefulness on the same soil on which it grew. When our first Exposition was held in 1881, the cotton seed industry was unknown; to-day we have thirty-four mills in Georgia alone, consuming annually 250,000 tons of raw material worth \$2,500,000, and there is one corporation in the United States engaged in this industry that is capitalized at \$30,000,000. We have taken the children of our former slaves and given them an equal chance with our own sons and daughters in our public schools. Georgia pays annually nearly \$450,000 for the education of the colored children of the State, raised by taxation, twenty-nine-thirtieths of which is paid by the white people of the State. As an evidence of the absolute justice and fairness with which we have treated our colored citizens, we point you with pride and satisfaction to the exhibits contained in their building, which will demonstrate that they have not only accumulated wealth, but have made wonderful progress in the field of letters, and have advanced in all the arts and many of the sciences. I do not overdraw the picture or deal in extravagant phrases when I tell you that our people are prosperous and happy, and that they ask nothing from the Government except a fair field and no favor; that we have coal and iron enough to keep the fires in every furnace on earth perpetually burning; that the product of our cotton fields will cause the smoke to ascend from the factories of every civilized nation on the globe forever, and whiten the waters of every sea with its sails. We have marble enough to build all of earth's structures, and granite enough to pave every street in Christendom. Our water power will turn all the machinery on earth, and our forests are as inexhaustible as the boasted lands of Norway and Sweden. Our orchards are laden with golden fruit, our vineyards are groaning beneath the burden of the ripe and mellow grape, and our presses are bursting forth with new wine. Our flocks are fattening upon a thousand hills, and our lowing herds return at night to barns that are filled with plenty. As one of the humblest of her citizens, I say "God bless old Georgia to-day." We are proud of her history in peace and in war. We love her for the sacred dust that we have confided to her bosom, for the imperishable memories of her past, for the glorious opportunities of her present, and for the boundless hope and promise of her future. We ask no higher fortune, we have dreamed of no greater destiny than to be permitted to consecrate all that we are, all that we may have, and all that we hope to be in this life to her service. Let me express the sentiment of a great Irish lawyer and patriot, who lived and died in this fair city: "Land of my birth where the loved sleep, folded in the embraces of your flowers, would to-day it were my destiny to add to the floodtide of your glory, as it shall be mine to share your fortunes; and when my few years shall tremble to their close I may sleep beneath your soil, where the drip of April tears shall fall upon my grave, and

the sunshine of her skies shall warm Southern flowers to blossom upon my breast."

FOR THE CITY.

The address in behalf of the city was delivered by Mayor Porter King in the following words:

(Mayor Porter King represented the city in the opening exercises.)

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Board of Directors of the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, Ladies and Gentlemen: As the official representative of the city of Atlanta and in her name and on her behalf, I throw wide open our gates to the assembled multitude. I bid you, and those to come after you, a cordial and hearty welcome to a progressive, healthy, clean and happy city. Breadth of comprehension, liberality of spirit, a lack of narrowness, and indomitable energy, pluck and determination, are the distinguishing characteristics of this people. Our city has grown to her present splendid proportions, with all that is necessary to the happiness and enjoyment of life, through the wisdom, the courage and the industry of her men and the helpfulness of her glorious women. I could point to her magnificent public buildings: our State Capitol, bearing the distinction of having been erected within the original appropriation, and a part of it being turned back into the treasury; the Equitable Building, with its many stories of marble, pressed brick and tile; the splendid storehouses occupied by our merchant princes, the numerous hostelries, and grand and beautiful church buildings, with their lofty spires reaching heavenward, where congregations of all denominations worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Our public school buildings, too, are numerous and commodious, models of convenient and tasteful arrangement. And our private homes, with their modern houses and lovely lawns, are only less dear and attractive than the charming people who have builded them.

We bid you come and see all these things, and share them with us. Nay, more, we invite your attention to the lavish manner in which nature has heaped upon us her blessings. Our elevation, more than a thousand feet above the sea level, and our salubrious climate are direct gifts of nature's God. They insure to us health and the absence of the enervation of a torrid summer and the dread of a frozen winter. All the trees of the forest, all the grasses of the field, all the crops and the fruits needful for man and beast, grow in this favored clime. You have only to walk upon our streets to witness the splendid paving, taken from the mountain of granite that is planted but little beyond the confines of our city limits.

Welcome! Thrice welcome! to all these blessings! Share them with us during your stay, and make such stay as long as you can. We remember that you, too, have cities and homes that are dear to yourselves, and an unworthy people you would be if your own hearts did not beat a little faster and there was not a flutter of loving excitement when your own dear homes are called to mind. For the time, make our city and our homes your own, love them as nearly like your own as you can; and, believe me, we welcome you with a sincere and hearty greeting.

The occasion of this gathering is one that will prove memorable in the annals of the country. It is the second largest exposition ever given in America, and certainly the largest ever seen in the South. Our people are a brave and a courageous people, and of this sufficient demonstration is given in the outcome of this day. It took bravery and courage to enter upon the enterprise of an International Exposition when the whole Union was suffering from the throes of financial depression such as have been but seldom experienced, and these were the qualities which animated Atlantians when they came together to inaugurate this movement. The first meeting was a success, the heaven took, the spirit spread; first a few, then more, then the city, then the State, and then the National Government loaned their aid and encouragement, until large and ample proportions were assured; and we now have with us our friends and brethren from all climes and countries.

It is the hope and purpose of Atlanta, by this Exposition, to show to the world what manner of city she is, with her cosmopolitan population of one hundred and ten thousand souls; to demonstrate her breadth, her liberality, her thrift, her morality and her good-will; and to learn more of the good traits and characteristics of the other cities and countries in the world. She knows there is commingled good and evil in all human institutions, and, by a closer contact, she expects to learn more of the good. She desires to cultivate a feeling of friendship and brotherly interest with all the counties, cities, states, and nations which have generously taken part in this Exposition. And while she expects a benefit by the establishment of new ties, friendships and relationships, she is not so selfish as to expect or desire that these benefits shall be solely her own. The bringing of the people together from their widely-scattered homes, with their diversity of products, customs and interests, can but benefit all. If any should see here aught of the beauty or attractiveness we know so well and become induced to make it their home, such would be Atlanta's peculiar gain.

She is not unmindful of the great progress she made after her Cotton Exposition in 1881, the first time in the world's history that the possibilities of the growth and manufacture of this great Southern staple were made known. She remembers, too, that she is not only the centre of a great producing section, but as well of a manufacturing people, and she would encourage and stimulate manufacture in every possible way. The worthiest tribute to this as a place suitable for manufacture is that two of her largest cotton mills have, within the year, doubled their capacity; and, if home plants are thus enlarging their business from their earnings, we believe others will come when they see and know these facts for themselves.

While material prosperity is greatly desired, and while Atlanta expects to continue near the front in the advance progress of the cities of the world, she knows that there are ends above and beyond piles of brick and mortar, and more to be sought after than the riches of a Cræsus. She believes in the mental and moral elevation of her people, and encourages every agency having this object in view. She again bids you come and welcome, and pledges herself to join with you in the promotion of all elevating, refining and ennobling undertakings. For well she knows

The immortal mind, superior to his fate,
Amid the outrage of external things,
Firm as the solid base of this great world,
Rests on his own foundation. Blow ye winds!
Ye waves, ye thunders, roll your tempests on!
Shake, ye old pillars of the marble sky
Till all its orbs and all its worlds of fire
Be loosen'd from their seats; yet, still serene,
The unconquer'd mind looks down upon the wreck;
And ever stronger as the storms advance,
Firm through the closing ruin holds his way,
Where Nature calls him to the destin'd goal.

JUDGE EMORY SPEER'S ORATION.

The oration of the day was delivered by Hon. Emory Speer, Judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of Georgia. A contemporary and a classmate of Henry Grady, Judge Speer had distinguished himself at the bar and in Congress while Grady was winning laurels in another field. Both had grown to maturity in the classic atmosphere of the old town of Athens, the principal seat of learning in Georgia. Widely different in experience and in the fashion of their minds, both preserve in their maturity the same flavor of Attic salt, the same literary tastes which they learned to cultivate in their youth; and even as they advanced to middle life, and their public utterances show the

broader views of experience and the wholesome influence of maturer learning, the poetic spirit common to the two is still. It had not waxed dim nor its natural force abated. There is an impression common to a certain order of indolent genius, that the fires of nature are quenched by too copious draughts from the springs of wisdom, and that the mind grows poorer by reason of a generous diet, or loses originality by constant association with the genius of all ages. Strange as it may appear, this idea is quite common, especially among certain lesser latter-day lights, who constantly pour out upon the public great sluices of their own original minds, absolutely pure and uncontaminated by any classic alloy. Originality is everything with them, and they fancy that it is best conceived when the mind is empty and free from the influence of example. It seems not to have occurred to them that the flames of genius never leap upon the altar until sacrificial toil has laid in order upon it the materials for combustion.

If the grotesque theory of indolence did not refute itself, it would be shamed by the utterances of the two men we were thinking about. All their speeches were saturated with the fructifying moisture of the classics, and all show a sturdy and wholesome independence of thought. A fine example of this is Judge Speer's oration, here given in its entirety.

This is, indeed, a happy day for our country. Cold and dull must be the nature of that man who is insensible to these convincing proofs gathered that the world may see the advancement of our people on all the paths trending toward a more perfect civilization. The spectacle is, indeed, auspicious. The astounding manifestations of the energy of modern nations exalt while they amaze the understanding. They elevate and enrich the imagination, and yet it is impossible for that lively faculty to conceive the complete reality of the wondrous and imperial display. Such is the ennobling panorama this exhibition of the possibilities of the young and potent nation will place before the sentient and observant mind, inconceivably significant of mighty national life, and weighty beyond estimation in its lessons of patriotic duty to the people to whom, according to their several ability, as in the parable of the talents, these potentialities for the advancement of mind have been entrusted by the Master.

Possible Only to This People.

The substantial magnificence and beneficent humaneness of this vast undertaking was possible only to the resolution and activities of a free people. An autocrat might rear these magic structures and might gather this vast assembly. An arctic island on the borders of Finland, in summer a heap of mud, in winter a frozen marsh, accessible only by pathless forests and deep morasses, within a year was filled with a population of 300,000 men, whom the Czar Peter had forcibly assembled to establish a new capital. These he brought from the vast plains of central Russia, the sandy deserts of Astrakhan, the fertile meadows along the Don and the bleak promontories which project into the Caspian. Wharves, harbors, streets, palaces and fortresses were created at the will of the despot, as if he possessed the necromantic lamp of the Arabian story. Said Voltaire: "The whole was a force upon nature. Neither the inundation which razed his works, nor the sterility of the soil, nor the ignorance of the workmen, nor even the mortality which carried off about 200,000 men in the beginning of the undertaking, could divert him from his firm resolution." Thus the material victories of autocracy have been won, without regard to the agony inflicted upon its subjects. Thus St. Petersburg was completed. But that stately abode of bureaucracy and despotism is not more beneficent to the people whose simple ancestors died under the knout for its con-

struction than one of those fantastical palaces of ice which annually glitter on the wintry banks of the Neva.

Creations of Free People.

Not so with creations such as this of a free people. They are enlivened by the benevolence of great and generous men. They are encouraged by the fostering hand of sympathetic popular government. They are symptoms of vigorous national life. They are attended with warm demonstrations of concern by a people unpracticed in the arts of dissimulation. Whether the sagacious people of the British Isles provide and perpetuate the lucent glories of the Crystal Palace; or the brilliant Frenchmen, while the soil of the republic is yet scarred with hoof-marks of the Prussian Uhlans, by gigantic expositions demonstrate their unimpaired power; or grateful America lavishes her own bounty, and becomes trustee for a willing tribute from mankind in reverence for that sailor philosopher, whose genius and constancy discovered half the habitable globe; or these typical Georgians consecrate their disinterested lives to demonstrate to all men the strength of Southern character and the plenitude of Southern resources and the adaptability of our country as a home for unimagined millions of prosperous and happy people—in any event, it is a creation of the people's prophetic intelligence of their resplendent public virtue, nourished into generous activity by the kindly hand of popular, constitutional government.

The Inspiring Purpose.

Here the liberal and inspiring purpose is the advancement of our country. It kindles the imagination of the projector when the bright conception dawns upon his teeming fancy. It reminds the capitalist that economy in its broadest sense is a distributive virtue. With free hand then he makes his wealth a willing servant of public honor. It animates the genius of the architect, and his airy fancies become a thing of beauty and joy forever. It gives precision to the trained eye, and power to the nervous arms of the artificers. It musically rings in the trowels of the masons. It crackles like rifle fire in the hammers of the carpenters. Every detonation of the blast which swiftly sinks the foundations of the great buildings to the bed rock sweeping down from the mountains in a salvo of triumph to the civilization of a great people. Over the fair and mighty structures streams the ensign of a nation's hope and a nation's honor. Beautiful flag of the republic! All the fairest conceptions of government, of social order, of human accomplishment—all that promotes the perfectibility of man are typified by thee. Law and progress are thy color guard. Their reviving and assuring presence is borne on every zephyr that woos the mountain and tempers the vale, and brings life and strength to the increasing millions to whom thou art an inspiration and a joy. But not to them alone.

Treasures of Other Lands.

“Humanity with all its fears
With all its hopes for future years,
Are all with thee, are all with thee.”

Here o'er the mountain waves of the ocean have been brought the treasures of other lands. From the Gulf of Mexico to the Straits of Magellan our sister republics proudly come, bringing with willing hands of the bounty the God of nature has bestowed upon them. Comes the Argentine Republic, her territory greater than all central and western Europe, stretching from the Atlantic to the summits of the Andes which guide the mariner who sails the distant Pacific, in latitude exceeding our own, whose beautiful city is the Paris of South America, and whose gallant people have twice captured invading British armies larger than those surrendered by Burgoyne at Saratoga and Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Venezuela comes. If she has not captured armies, has she not captured one more terrible than “an army with banners?” From

the llanos of the Orinoco, where the coffee and the cocoa are shaded by the scarlet erythrinæ, making a scene of brilliant beauty as entrancing as the garden of the Hesperides, she brings her rich and varied products. The average yield of her gold mines, \$3,700,000 per annum, has excited cupidity, but the integrity of her soil is the anxious concern of every American patriot.

And Costa Rica, extending from Nicaragua, which holds the keys of the commerce of the world, to the undulating savannas of Panama, from her gigantic forests may bring Brazil wood, india-rubber, mahogany and ebony. There may be found all the fruits of the tropical and temperate climes growing in luxuriant profusion. There the snow-clad peaks of Irazu, Turrialva and Pico Blanco may reflect the tropical sun upon a flora comprehending every growth, from the shrinking Alpine violet to the gorgeous splendor of mighty forests, gay with birds of brilliant plumage, rich with priceless products and gently stirred by the odor-laden breezes of the Pacific ocean and the Caribbean sea.

Salvador, the smallest but most densely peopled of the republics of Central America, contributes her interesting quota.

Gallant Mexico's Part.

And what shall we say of our gallant neighbor, the Republic of Mexico, who in the same century overwhelmed the armies of Spain and the imperial forces of Napoleon III. Indeed, hers was a marvelous civilization when Cortez landed on her shores, and to-day thousands of the original Aztec type may be seen among her people. Her administration is conducted in her beautiful capital, 7,500 feet above the level of the sea, hard by where the storied lakes Tezcuco and Chalco mirror on their sparkling water the surrounding mountains. Rich in all the precious metals, and richest of any in argentiferous products, in recent times over half the silver of the world has been supplied by Mexico. Up to 1880 she had afforded to the world \$2,990,000,000 of silver and \$120,000,000 of gold. Her supply of copper and iron is simply inexhaustible. Cerro de Marcado is an entire mountain of magnetic iron. Coal, marble, gypsum and alabaster are plentiful. Her territory stretches across seventeen parallels of latitude. Her virgin forests abound in every variety of rare and precious woods. They afford 114 species of trees and cabinet woods; seventeen kinds of oil-bearing plants and more than sixty medical plants are among her products. She is rich in maize, wheat, tobacco, cocoa and coffee. It is not uncommon for her haciendas to rear twenty or thirty thousand head of oxen. Sixty million pounds of sugar are produced in the State of Morelos alone, and the product of her pearl fisheries in the Gulf of California rivals the fabled pearls of Ceylon. The noble cathedral in the City of Mexico is the largest church in America. The floating gardens of Chalco and Xomilcho bring the choicest fruits and flowers to the markets of the capital. Bound to us by great railroads, and even more closely by the magic wires of the telegraph, we welcome, thrice welcome, the proud sons of the land of the Montezumas.

Queen of the Antilles.

But there is one whom we would gladly welcome, and who is not here—beautiful island of Cuba, queen of the Antilles. The dim religious light of her hoary cathedral falls softly o'er the sacred ashes of the discoverer. Rich and rare in all her products, in coffee, sugar and tobacco, in the pineapple, orange, banana, the mahogany, ebony and palm. Her coast line is indented with harbors. The altitude of her plateaus and mountains tempers with delicious coolness the soft breezes of the tropics, and she has ever been and is now endued with the abounding sympathy of the people of this land of freedom. May I not now paraphrase the language of Daniel Webster, spoken in the House of Representatives of the brave Greeks when they were driving the unspeakable Turk from that land “where the mountains look on Marathon and Marathon looks on the sea”: “I will not say, sir, that they will succeed—that rests with heaven—but for myself, if I should hear

to-morrow that their last phalanx had sunk beneath the Spanish sword, their last city had gone down into ashes and that naught remained but the wide melancholy waste where Cuba once was, I should reflect with the most heartfelt satisfaction that I have asked in the name of seventy million of free men that you would give them at least the cheering of one friendly voice."

Our Sister Republics.

These are our sister republics. They have imitated the example our forefathers gave. The great powers of Europe, and some not so great, have parceled out the continent of Africa. It is nearly all within the sphere of influence, as it is called, of one or the other of the European nations. Almost the whole of Asia is under European control. Even now certain great powers threaten to divide the empire of China, and to assail the insular kingdom of Japan, the genius of whose brilliant and heroic people has placed them in the first rank of the forces of civilization. It is the plain duty of our own nation to see to it that the "sphere of influence" of European nations shall not further extend to any foot of the soil of that continent discovered by Columbus. We owe it to the traditions of our glorious past, as well as to the peoples who from us have caught the inspiration of popular government. We owe it to the countless millions of self-respecting and freedom-loving people who are to inherit America when we are gathered to our fathers. "America for Americans" should be the animating principle of every administration which wields from Washington the moral power of the American people. Nor should we for this reason withhold the due meed of honor and admiration to those great European powers which in their own way and on their own soil are contributing to the advancement of mankind. To the Spanish crown we owe the discovery of America. Side by side the Light Infantry under Hamilton, the Corps de Elite of the French army swarmed over the palisades at Yorktown. The great Frederick, the last of the great kings, refused passage through Prussian territory to the Hessian mercenaries hired to subjugate our fathers and devastate our land.

The Triumphs of Italy.

Of Italy it may be said that her sons have surpassed any other people in many departments of human endeavor. In sculpture and architecture one may point to Michael Angelo; in painting to Titian, Correggio and Raphael; in statecraft to Machiavelli, to Cavour and Mazzini; in generalship to Napoleon and Massena; in poetry to Tasso and Dante; in discovery to Columbus. Nor should America encourage any feeling save that of amity and pride for England, after America the strongest friend of civil and religious liberty on earth—land of old and great renown, where freedom broadens slowly down from precedent to precedent.

It is well to meet at this great Exposition the people of these and other lands. In the French exposition of 1849 it was held by the minister of commerce inadmissible and injurious to admit the products of other nations. No policy could be more short-sighted. It is exclusiveness in her own and ignorance of other lands that has reduced China to the degrading position she now holds. International expositions are amongst the most beneficent means for the advancement of the people. Society in this has its accounting. It takes stock of its assets. A nation like a business house must know how it stands. It must make its exhibition to the world. When the solvency of Jay Gould was questioned by the magnates of Wall street he called them into his business office and spread before them the millions of value in his securities. There is an old adage that "seeing is believing," and the exposition appeals directly to the sense of sight. It constitutes a compendium of the accomplishments of a people. It focuses the intelligences of observant men until the truth of a nation's power is not only made clear to all present, but through the cumulative testimony of the witnesses becomes unquestioned by all the world. The exposition is to the student of manufactures and the practical arts what the luminous and elo-

quent commentaries of Blackstone are to the student of law. It was remarked by the celebrated James Otis, when he received a copy of that work, that if he had possessed it when beginning his studies it would have saved him seven years of arduous labor. It is most judicious to profit by a close contemplation of the works of others. The German emperor at Kiel turned away from the festivities incident to the opening of his canal to go aboard our own splendid ship, the New York. This he did, not only to enjoy the artistic hospitalities of that fine officer, "Fighting Bob," but for the benefit of the imperial navy, to examine from main truck to stoke hole every feature of our gallant cruiser, "which walks the waters like a thing of life." So, too, Herreshoff and Watson, the builders of the Defender and the Valkyrie, stood four mortal hours in the broiling sun of the Erie basin, when the rival yachts were docked, neither bestowing a glance upon his own creation, but scrutinizing the work of the other. No doubt they wished their eyes were what Sam Weller called "patent double million magnifyin' gas microscopes of hextra power."

The Educative Advantages.

Besides, who can doubt the educative effect of such proofs of human advancement as this Exposition. A lad can walk through these halls and acquire knowledge of which Sir Isaac Newton or Sir Francis Bacon were ignorant. He may behold dainty products of all lands for which Lucullus might have sighed in vain. He may watch the noiseless operations of engines a Watt or Stephenson could not even conceive; models of ships which would have been deemed impossible by Nelson, or Rodney, by Bainbridge or Decatur; arms and munitions of war the mention of which Marlborough or Frederick, Wellington or Napoleon would have pronounced the dreams of a madman. "Homekeeping youths," said Shakespeare, "have ever homely wits." The powers of the brain are like the fire in the flint. A collision with bright steel of other minds is essential to evoke the sacred spark. This Exposition, carefully studied, will be a liberal education for thousands who attend it. To be attained, knowledge must be sought, and what joy it imparts! What matters to the ignorant man the clear and lucent glories of the dawn, the zephyrs which attend it, and scatter incense to delighted nature! What the mysterious dome of heaven inlaid with patines of pure gold; what the rolling billows of the deep and dark blue ocean; what the mighty grandeur of the storm, the life-giving breeze, the green fields, the placid intelligence of domestic animals.

"A primrose by a river's brim
A yellow primrose is to him,
And it is nothing more."

But to him whose mind is stored with knowledge every suggestion of nature brings its joy and fills his heart with images of indescribable beauty and ineffable charms.

But the utility of this Exposition to our State and our section is especially significant, and especially opportune. The prophecy of the generous Bishop Berkeley, the friend and associate of Oglethorpe, has been completed:

"Westward the course of empire takes its way,
The four first acts already past;
The fifth shall close the drama with the day—
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

The West's Civilization.

The young and strong civilization of the West has reached and appropriated the golden shores of the Pacific. It found a foothold along the Atlantic, from the bleak and icy rocks of Labrador to where the tepid waves of the tropics break over the fantastic coral and the gleaming sands of the Florida Keys. It thronged the mountain passes which divide the Atlantic slope from the great valley of the Mississippi. It appropriated the alluvial plains and mighty forests of that garden of the continent. Across the Father of Waters it pursued its

way, toiled up the tilt of the continent to serrated summits of the mountains which are the ridge pole of America, and thence downward to the golden strand of the Occident. It assimilated all the healthy blood that came. But the old Anglo-Saxon stock has ever predominated. The advancing wave was fringed with the fierce wildness of the frontier. Westward has been the inspiration of our history, and since the westward shore is reached, the tide of strong and resourceful men, "strong-backed, brown-handed, upright as the pines," must pour backward through many channels to the fruitful and opulent land which in their westward progress they had passed with but a glance. There were grave reasons which diverted this army of civilization from the soil of the Southern States. Slavery was here, and the toiling masses from other lands could not, or would not, compete with the slaves. But when slavery had been abolished, the obstacles to healthful immigration were scarcely less insurmountable. What was termed the negro "problem"—that is the doubt entertained by multitudes as to the effect of the presence of the negro upon the life and advancement of the Southern people—was ever present. There was never the slightest danger of continued negro control in the local affairs of a Southern State. Those who apprehended it had done well to consider that of all the American Union, the Southern people present the largest percentage of the old Anglo-Saxon stock. Of the white men of Georgia perhaps 90 per cent. are descended from men who were patriots either actively or in sympathy with the American Revolution. Even now there is but 1¾ per cent. of foreign blood in the population of this State. They had done well to consider the imperious and commanding nature of the Anglo-Saxon race. They might have reflected that the twelve provinces of India, with one hundred and fifty feudatory States, an empire of one and a half million of square miles, and peopled with two hundred and forty millions of dark-skinned men, are under the absolute control of men of our race who inhabit a little island on the other side of the world. And yet the people of the British India had an ancient and famous history when the Roman legionaries first landed on the savage shores of Britain. They were overcome by a handful of men of our race, and are wisely directed on all the paths of modern progress by the English Government as readily as it controls a parish in Yorkshire or Kent.

The Anglo-Saxon as a race has never mingled its blood with a darker people. From the Penobscot to the Altamaha, the white men landed on the eastern coast of the continent. Everywhere they found numerous and often powerful Indian tribes. For two or three centuries their increasing numbers lived in almost constant intercourse with the aboriginal inhabitants of America. These are gone. They have left everywhere the monuments of their existence here. Their memory will last as long as Yonah and Currahee shall redden with the "rosy blush of incense breathing morn," or catch the purple shadows as the setting sun irradiates the heavens with the splendor of his evening smile. Their names are on our rivers and we cannot blot them out. The Chattahoochee as it glances "down from the hills of Habersham and out of the valleys of Hull," the Tugaloo, the Turora, as they swiftly flow to join the brimming Savannah, the Hiawasse and the Toccoa, as they bear the crystal waters of Georgia mountains to the rolling volume of the Tennessee, the Thronetteska, as it pours its turbid current to the gulf, suggest legends of mighty tribes, whose heritage was Georgia's soil. But not a drop of the Indian's blood flows in veins of the white men who succeeded him.

Race Question a Myth.

I here declare that the so-called "race question" does not exist.

The Indian was a nomad. The negro has the strongest local attachment, and will remain but as a race unto himself. Nor do I mean to suggest that force or violence in any form will be essential for white control of the local affairs of these States. The representative people of this State, and I believe of the South, will never tolerate such a demoralizing and cruel policy. It would recoil on them and their children, even unto the third and fourth generation.

The same influences which affect men elsewhere will ever prevent the solidarity of the negro vote here. Every intelligent Southern man understands this, and a Northern man who comes here soon ascertains the fact for himself. This is a fortunate fact for the negro and for the country. Our theory of government does not contemplate voting on color or other class line.

There are millions of colored people who live and who will live among many more millions of white people. Why shall any one forge a race issue? Honest and decent men will accord to the negro that just measure of favor as a member of society the laws afford him, and which his conduct deserves, and the long processes of time will determine whether his presence is a benefit or injury to himself and to the land to which he is now as warmly attached as his white neighbors? No process of reasoning, no fertility of conjecture, no empirical legislation will afford another solution of the so-called question. Why agitate it then? Its unnecessary discussion, as I have already said, has withheld from the resources of these States the developing hand of the industrious white man, whether farmer or artisan who, earning a bare support elsewhere, could, in this genial clime, win an abundance of which he never dreamed. It is more cruel to the negro than it is detrimental to the white men, for the prejudice it awakens causes the idle, ignorant and lawless to become his suspicious enemies. It is, indeed, a source of alarm to those industrious and respectable negroes whose intelligent labor and self-denying habits have supported their families, educated their children and added millions annually to the taxable values of these States. The true policy of our people is to ignore the question and drench with vitriolic contempt the narrow, intense, infinitesimal creatures who forge the issue and disturb the good feeling between the races to advance their political ends.

There is one thing since his emancipation the South has ever guaranteed to the negro, that is, no matter what his trade or occupation, the privilege of earning his living. It is a common spectacle upon structures of every character to behold numbers of white and negro mechanics working side by side. I have regretted to learn that this is not true in the Northern States. I was informed by the president of a Technological school from Philadelphia, a man of great intelligence and great benevolence, that they yearly turned out numbers of colored youths trained, skilled in the trades they had mastered, but that if one of these men should be employed as a skilled laborer upon any work every member of the trade union would quietly gather up his tools and quit the job. No such feeling has entered here. The opportunity for technical education is the greatest benefaction his friends can bestow on the negro. The skill of the graduate of an industrial school is his capital. He has been taught to appreciate the dignity of labor. He is not striving for the unattainable. He is a useful citizen from the start. He begins his lifework on a solid basis. How incomparably superior is his condition to that of one of his race who is trained for a profession where he must depend upon the patronage and slender means of his own people, or of one who has merely acquired a fatal facility of speech. If it be said that the argument would restrict the genius of the Afro-American orator (though why "Afro" I do not know), let him bear in mind that it took 300 years for the white people of America to bring forth such orators as James Otis, Samuel Adams and Patrick Henry. A poor man should make sure the means of a livelihood before he attempts excursions in the domain of art. Let him remember the epigrammatic language of our sagacious president, "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us," and the certain comforts of a good home and an ample support are worth more to him than all the orations since Demosthenes thundered in Athens or Cicero charmed the crowds of the Roman forum.

There's No Better Country.

The truth is, after making due allowance for our disadvantages, the world should awaken to the fact that no other land lighted by the sun in its diurnal progress around the world affords such attractions as a home for men with lives before them as do these Southern States of the Union. It is demonstrable beyond question. Here the observant

traveler will see on one farm the luxuriant beauty of our royal staple, the dark, rich green of the Indian corn, the golden glory of the ripening grain of every kind, the sweet yams, Irish potatoes, peas, hay, ground-peas, sorghum, watermelons, apples, pears, figs, pomegranates, grapes, plums and other crops and fruits all grown in perfection in the same soil. Of late years the Georgia peach, for its flavor and its beauty, commands the market. Georgia is especially fitted for small farms. In the mountain county of Habersham, where is my summer home, there are a number of Swiss and Germans. They were very poor when, a few years ago, they purchased small holdings of land on what was known to be a barren ridge. They planted the grape, and while many of them were in danger of starvation until their vines became productive, I do not know now anywhere a more thrifty rural community. The income from wine and grapes of a man who, with his wife, does the whole work of the vineyard and the farm, his plow beast an ox without the pride of ancestry, is annually from \$1,500 to \$2,000 net. These industrious people are all living in great comfort. These are object lessons which might be gathered from every county of what may be accomplished in this genial clime under circumstances the most unfavorable. At this moment the rivers of Georgia flow idly over admirable locations for water powers which would turn the spindles of the world. The mountains of north and the swamps of south Georgia are luxuriant with a great variety of rare and beautiful hard wood. The Georgia pine is famous throughout the world. There is scarcely a farm in the State which has not a copious water supply, even for the hottest season of the year. The authoritative figures of the cotton exchanges and other business associations bear out and sustain all I have said with regard to the productiveness of the South. Texas is the first and Georgia the second as cotton States. In 1893-4 Georgia produced 1,125,000 bales, Texas and the Indian Territory 2,059,000 bales. The total crop of that year was 7,550,000 bales, and it will be remembered that in 1818 the entire crop of this country was but 200,000 bales. But while the production of cotton has wonderfully increased, its consumption has increased proportionately. In 1893-4 the total consumption for the United States was 2,319,388 bales, of which consumption 718,515 bales were taken by the spinners of the South, and in the consumption by Southern factories Georgia is only surpassed by North and South Carolina. The consumption of cotton throughout the world has doubled since the year 1870. The average annual increase in consumption is 245,000 bales of 400 pounds each. Of all the cotton grown in the world, the United States produces 72-10 per cent. It should ever be borne in mind that cotton is a quick money crop. It is incomparably the chief article of export from this country. It was the foundation of our national credit and enabled us to redeem our national debt after the civil war. American cotton is held in higher esteem than any grown elsewhere, and it may be marketed at less cost. I have not spoken of that beautiful grade of cotton known as sea island, which is grown in South Carolina and on the coast of and more latterly, with great results, in many of the inland counties of Georgia. Indeed, the chief sea island cotton market of the world is the beautiful and thriving city of Valdosta in southern Georgia, 150 miles from the sea.

Some Statistics.

But a shipload of cotton goods is infinitely more valuable than a shipload of raw cotton, and the cotton manufacturers of the South are increasing rapidly. Some of the largest cotton mills in the Eastern States are moving their plants to the Southern States. Successful mill companies in Georgia and Alabama and the Carolinas are now spending \$28,000,000 in increasing their equipment and building new mills. In 1880 the South had 180 mills, with 660 spindles and 14,300 looms. A careful compilation in 1894 shows 405 mills, 2,700,000 spindles and 62,000 looms, with \$97,000,000 of capital invested. These figures were made in March of this year by Mr. John C. Latham, of the New York Cotton Exchange, who, I believe, is an acknowledged authority. I read in the New York *Herald* of the 8th of this month

a statement from that valuable publication, the *Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, that during the past three months there have been projected in the South seventy-seven new cotton mills, with 300,000 spindles—a greater number than were ever projected during a similar period. Most of them are under construction or are contracted for. The *Herald* concludes: "It is no longer doubtful that the South is destined to become the leading manufacturer as well as grower of the great staple. The rapid extension of the textile interests of the South and the phenomenal activity prevailing in iron and coal matters, coupled with the increasing demand for farm lands for settlement by Western people, is bringing about an unusually healthy condition throughout this entire section." I once heard that distinguished New Yorker, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, an expert on the subject, declare that iron could be made cheaper in Alabama than in any other iron producing country.

Our great lines of railroads are now in the hands of men who have something to lose, and not everything to gain. They know that the safety and profits of the hundreds of millions they represent depend on the broad and even development of our country, and in sympathy with this purpose our people will accord them their ungrudging support.

The truth is, the South is beginning to think more of its interests and less of its rights. We have more earnest workers and fewer grandstand performers. The most important fact of all is that our people have at length learned the inexorable necessity of raising their own food crops. This was always easy. An immense acreage in cotton had a delusive charm which for years they could not resist. They bought their corn and meat, and when the cotton crop was sold and the cost of production paid, no profit remained to the farmer. This is no longer true.

New Industries Here.

The great packing houses like that of Armour have commenced to order meat from Georgia farmers. The estimate furnished me a day or two ago by the largest commission house in Central Georgia states that since 1891 the sale of corn from other States has decreased 71 per cent. and meat 85 per cent. The estimate is taken from the books and railroad delivery records of the house. These figures are most significant and demonstrate that our people almost entirely depend for support upon their own farms, and yet the trade of the cities has largely increased. The mayor of Columbus wired me on the 11th instant that the jobbing trade of that city had increased 500 per cent. in ten years, and is now \$4,000,000. This does not include the manufacturing trade. The retail trade has doubled in ten years. The secretary of the board of trade of Macon informs me that the commerce of that city has increased 50 per cent., and Augusta, the second largest interior cotton market in the world, Memphis being the first, has increased its trade 25 per cent. In 1883-4 it received 131,400 bales of cotton, in 1894-5 211,951 bales. Its cotton factories have increased from four to nine, and the capital invested from \$2,200,000 to \$4,000,000. Savannah, the second largest cotton and first naval stores market in the world, shows the following surprising figures: In 1872 Savannah's commerce by water was \$72,358,000, and in 1892 over \$150,000,000, an increase of more than 100 per cent. And what shall we say of this glorious city, the finest type of Southern progress? Such an one the Master must have had in mind when he exclaimed: "Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid." I might enlarge on the inspiration its sturdy people gather from its bracing clime, their indefatigable industry, their broad and liberal talents, the cordial welcome they give the stranger within their gates, the exemplar of municipal activity and municipal virtue it affords. It is American to the core. Its every expiration is a hurrah. Within the structure of the majestic church of St. Paul's in London there is a simple inscription in honor of an architect, Christopher Wrenn, who is there sleeping—"Si monumentum requiris, circumspice." "If you would behold his monument, look around you." This was an inscrip-

tion to the mighty dead. It is equally appropriate to the mighty living. If you would behold the monuments of this proud Georgia city, the pride of the State, look around you.

A Great Climate.

While our winters are bracing and invigorating, our streams are never frozen. The death-rate throughout the entire State is fifteen and a fraction to a thousand, and among the white people even less.

Moreover, the people of Georgia respect and enforce the laws. I have had the opportunity to know the truth. I say, with absolute sincerity, what I have repeatedly asserted elsewhere, that I never knew a failure of justice in a Government case, or in a suit by or against a non-resident, because of the failure of duty on the part of the jury. The jurors, composed as they are from the best class of Southern manhood, have invariably done their duty, regardless of every consideration save the evidence and the law. Of course there have been seasons of great political excitement, when even good men lose the tolerance and mental equipoise which characterizes the majority of our people, but in this respect there has been great improvement. When in the annals of time was there ever heretofore presented the spectacle we daily see where men, who but a few years ago exerted their energy of mind and body to disrupt and destroy the Government, who were defeated, and not only find their effort condoned, and themselves restored to all the rights of citizenship, but actually for nearly a quarter of a century are entrusted with the duties of governing. Representatives and Senators, members of the Cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the Circuit and District Courts—in fact, offices of every class of trust and responsibility connected with the Government have been confidently and wisely entrusted by the nation to Southern men who were Confederate soldiers. If there is any parallel in the history of the world for this trustful magnanimity, it has wholly escaped my attention. Such conditions would only be possible to the generosity of a Government responsive to the hearts of a noble people. Our Government has lavished upon Southern harbors and Southern public buildings millions of the people's money. We may see hard by its noble contribution to this Exposition. It has come swiftly to our aid when pestilence threatened our borders. It has afforded the most graceful recognition to the undoubted loyalty of the Southern people. Of those gallant vessels, which proudly bear the stars and stripes on the waters of every ocean, the Montgomery, the Raleigh, the Atlanta, are sister ships with the Minneapolis, the Cincinnati and the New York.

Our Fighting Strength.

Our Southern people know and appreciate these facts, and let no military staff of other nations, when it is taking into account the military power of this American Union, fail to estimate the full fighting strength of the men who wore the gray and the sons of their blood. When on a memorable occasion, not long ago, the President of the United States proclaimed that he would reply to an insult to the American flag with the guns of the American fleet, they who cheered him until the pictured ceiling of the Capitol quivered with their plaudits were men who had worn the gray and rallied to the battle-riven banners of the Confederacy. Sir, when the time shall come, and come it must, when America will need the help of all her sons, the men who wore the gray and their sons will be no laggards then. With fiery swiftness of Jackson's corps as it swept through the woods at Chancellorsville, with the cool courage and deadly aim with which they held the slopes at Kennesaw, with the constancy and the heroism when starving and shivering they manned the lines at Petersburg and with the rebel yell smiting the sulphurous air of battle, true comrades they will bear the gorgeous ensign of our country far into the ranks of the foe as will the Grand Army of the Republic and the gallant youth of the North. But our mission is to speak of the methods of peace and not of war.

We Are a Religious People.

Surprising as the statement may seem to the uninformed, people of the South are distinctively a religious people. They are a temperate

people and are friends of temperance. They remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, and in the enforcement of the law they make it exceedingly uncomfortable to persons who have not its fear in their eyes. The students of the late war will recall how many battles take their names from the churches of a pious rural people—Shiloh, Bethel, New Hope, Ezra, and a multitude of others. No man will long hold a representative station in the politics of this State if he is either immoral or intemperate or lawless. In the country the entire population assembles when there is preaching at the unpretentious church, and woe be unto those “biggity” youths who attempt to attract attention by misbehavior in church. The next session of the grand jury will certainly present them for disturbing a congregation of persons lawfully assembled for divine service, and the prisoner may as well plead guilty for conviction is certain. So, too, with keeping open a tippling house on the Sabbath—that true American, Theodore Roosevelt, may study Georgia methods. So with the pursuing one's ordinary avocation or running freight trains on the Sabbath day. The church people are resolute friends of law and order. But they are noted for their tolerance and liberality of spirit. Denominational bitterness is unknown. The magnetic and Rev. Sam Jones illustrated this before a great and enthusiastic Georgia congregation. “I hope,” said he, “to see all denominations racing on the way to salvation. I hope to see the Methodists, and the Episcopalians, and the Catholics, and the Presbyterians as if on trains on parallel lines of railroad, the sacred engineers with hands on the throttles and the sanctified firemen shoveling in coal to speed the happy passengers as the crowded trains glance along the gleaming rails, and the dear old Baptists, with bands playing and colors flying, with shouts of joy and hope, coming swiftly up the river on a steamboat.” Indeed, the Georgians had early religious exemplars of the loftiest character. While Oglethorpe was in charge of the first colony there came to Georgia three clergymen of the Church of England whose names and memory are known and honored throughout the world. Of John Wesley, the eldest and most influential of these, I may say in the language of Macaulay: “He was a man whose eloquence and logical acuteness might have made him eminent in literature; whose genius for government was not inferior to that of Richelieu, and who, whatever his errors might have been, devoted all his powers in defiance of obloquy and derision to what he sincerely considered the highest good of his species.” It is computed that in his ministry of fifty-three years he traveled 225,000 miles and preached 4,500 sermons. Nothing caused him to deviate a hair's breadth from his prescribed course. A lady once asked him: “Mr. Wesley, supposing that you knew that you were to die at 12 o'clock to-morrow night, how would you spend the intervening time?” “How? madam,” he replied; “why, just as I intend to spend it now. I should preach this evening at Gloucester, and again at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning. After that I should ride to Tewksbury, preach in the afternoon and meet the societies in the evening. I should then repair to Friend Martin's house, who expects to entertain me, converse and pray with the family as usual, retire to my room at 10 o'clock, commend myself to my heavenly Father, lie down to rest and wake up in glory.”

Pioneers of Religion.

The Rev. William Bacon Stephens, in his history of Georgia, says that John Wesley, in the parish of Christ Church, Savannah, had established a Sunday-school fifty years before Robert Raikes originated his noble scheme of Sunday instruction in Gloucester, England, and eighty years before the Sunday-school, on Mr. Raikes' plan, was established in the city of New York. The little band of thirty persons who, on Sunday evening after service, used to meet at the rector's house in Savannah, were the founders of the Methodist church, and their influence has spread from age to age and nation to nation, until the name of Wesley is now known and cherished all over the Christian world, and the earth has been girdled by the love feast of his followers. Of Charles Wesley, the second of this triumvirate, it may

be said that the lyrical power and sweetness of his hymns contributed incalculably to the great religious movement in the last and present century. What Georgian has not felt the charm of this lyrical rapture? Who has ever attended an old-fashioned Georgia camp meeting without feeling his soul stir within him, especially at night, as the outburst of song worship rolled away in waves of melody through the aisles of the forests, or swelled up to heaven in thunders of triumphant adoration? But the third, George Whitefield, possessed a heart that kindled other souls with the fire of his own conviction and awakened them to a higher consciousness of religion and duty. He was a born orator, and the most successful and wonderful preacher that England or America ever saw. When shut out of the churches of London he preached on Kensington common to multitudes that no church could hold. He received in one week a thousand letters from persons convicted by his sermons. In Lady Huntington's chapel he was listened to with admiration by the most noted men of his time. The elder Pitt, the terrible cornet of horse; David Hume, the historian; Robert Walpole, who for so many years controlled the policy of England, and the Earl of Chesterfield. Of Whitefield Lord Bolingbroke said: "He is the most extraordinary man of our times. He has the most commanding eloquence I ever heard." It is related of him that he preached at St. Bartholomew's fair, and the mountebanks, and Merry Andrews and the acrobats, stilt-walkers and theatrical booths were deserted to hear Whitefield preach the Gospel, and multitudes who seemed foredoomed to Newgate and Tyburn were plucked as brands from the burning. The Bethesda Orphanage, founded by him in Savannah, still exists, and his name in the New as in the Old World

"Is as the precious odor shed
On consecrated Aaron's head."

Who can doubt that the presence in Georgia of 151,500 Methodists and 163,000 Baptists is due to the impetus to religious thought imparted by these inspired missionaries of Christ?

The People's Trust.

We are trustees for humanity, the trust is free government, and the beneficiaries of that trust are our fellowmen everywhere. For myself, I do not doubt that the American people will be worthy of their trust. It is true that never in the past did there meet so many different races in so broad an arena. It is true that multitudes of those who seek our shores to better their condition have no conception of the character of our Government, and, therefore, no devotion to the institutions of free men, and this is one of our greatest dangers. Our responsibilities are tremendous, but we must, in the future as in the past, see to it that the American stock which made the country shall dominate its institutions and direct its policy and work out its destiny on the lines our fathers marked. The people must remove certain malignant excrescences, the growth of the last half century, which have well nigh poisoned the whole body politic.

Municipal corruption, another evil peculiar to our country, can only exist by the indifference and lack of public spirit of the people affected by it. An immense proportion of the citizens of our towns are honest, and if they were not inert bad men could never hold control. But when good men are indifferent and inactive, when short-sighted considerations of business or personal ease control them, the worst man in the community is usually selected to represent it in the eyes of the world. And what a reproach to a people and to what tyranny does it subject them. We hear much of the dangers of organized labor, but to me when we see the appalling power of organized capital it seems altogether just and proper that the men whose labor is the foundation of all our prosperity shall themselves organize that their consolidated energies may by lawful methods protect their rights or advance their interests. So rapid has been the develop-

ment of corporate power in modern times that the laws are wholly inadequate to control its excesses. Indeed, that statesman who will mark out a system of public law which will prevent the unholy rapacity of injurious trusts, and clothe in the stripes of the felon the wreckers of railroads, which will wisely and righteously adjust the difference between capital and labor and compel obedience to the adjustment, will be honored in future generations like Columbus, who discovered America, and like Washington, who saved it.

Let us afford the procedure which will enable the people to ask redress for gigantic modern abuses our fathers could not foresee, and all will be well with the Republic. Whether it be the plaint of the widow against a conspiracy of wreckers, who would reduce her and her children to pitiable beggary, or the protest of a brakeman against the tyranny of his superior, or the prayer for relief of a taxpayer to whom ruin is imminent from municipal corruption, or corporate greed, or the just appeal of the corporation itself when its business and its existence are threatened by rascally legislation or by the passion or prejudice of the hour, in any event the law should point out the avenues of justice. "Justice," exclaimed Sheridan, "I have now before me august and pure. The abstract idea of all that would be perfect in the spirits and aspirations of men where the mind rises, where the heart expands, where the countenance is ever placid and benign; where her favorite attitude is to stoop to the unfortunate; to hear their cry and help them; to



CONFEDERATE RELICS HALL.

rescue and relieve, to succor and to save; majestic from its mercy, venerable from its utility; uplifted without pride, firm without obduracy; beneficent in each province; lovely though in her frown." With this no more is needed and the Republic is safe. We have seen the strife of our fathers with savage Indians and they prevailed. We have seen them unite in sacred rebellion against a sullen monarch and a tyrannical parliament. We have seen the regulars of a venal ministry lay down their arms before the homespun soldiers of America, and the veterans who conquered Napoleon swept down like grain before the sickle by the devastating fire of our citizen soldiery. Division came in our own councils, civil war ensued. We have seen the massy columns of the Union in battle array confronting the gray lines of the Confederacy.

"The thunder clouds close o'er them, which, when rent,
The earth is covered thick with other clay,
Which her own clay shall cover, heaped and bent,
Rider and horse—friend-foe—in one red burial blent!"

Then came gentle peace, and with its sweet presence no relic of the struggle in the tender heart of the people, save the sacred duty of keeping green the memories of our hallowed dead.

“How sleep the brave, who sink to rest
 With all their country's wishes blest !
 When spring, with fingers cold,
 Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
 She there shall dress a sweeter sod
 Than fancy's feet have ever trod.
 There honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
 To bless the turf that wraps their clay—
 And freedom shall awhile repair
 To dwell a weeping hermit there.”

And if we had succeeded and destroyed the Union, what then? Two powerful Anglo-Saxon nations with all the hatred and resentment resulting from separation after internecine strife could not have confronted each other across the imaginary line without frequent wars and the most exhausting preparation for them. The resources of the people would have been consumed by the expense of a strong military government. Modern forts must have bristled on every coigne of vantage on the border, modern iron-clads and batteries of incalculable cost must have guarded our harbors and our coasts. Steeped with suspicion and rankling with revenge, the great American people, divided into hostile sections like France and Germany, would have waited for the signal to “loose the dogs of war.” No other condition could have been possible for the proud and resolute people of America. The blood-stained annals of our race prove this to be true. Militarism here as on the continent of Europe would have for years withdrawn the able-bodied population from the pursuits of industry, and the charms of home, and our young men, instead of pursuing productive occupations, would have wasted

the best years of their lives in military servitude. The sergeant and corporal would have been substituted for the professor and the preacher. Destructive taxation would have reduced the people of this land of comfort and freedom to the level of the pauperism of Europe. Oh, my countrymen, we should be grateful to God that He spared us the calamities I feebly picture. How unwisely, I need not say, we marched down into the valley and shadow of death, but He who rules the destinies of nations was with us. His rod and His staff did comfort us, and He has restored our souls, and is even now leading us through green pastures and by the waters of comfort. And here and now, not before our enemies, for thank God we have none, but before the people of the habitable globe, He spreads the table that all may come and see and know the bounties and benefactions He has showered on this favored people. And shall we not be worthy of His loving kindness, His care for our past and His provision for our future? Yea, we shall say with the psalmist of old, “Surely goodness and mercy shall follow us all the days of our lives, and we shall dwell in the house of the Lord forever.”

At the conclusion of Judge Speer's speech, President Cleveland, who had been waiting by a telegraph instrument at Gray Gables, touched a button and started a current which set the machinery in motion at Atlanta. It was just 5:54 P.M. when the wheels began to whirl, and the first bomb of the presidential salute announced that the Chief Executive of the United States had formally opened the Exposition.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE PASSING SHOW.

The ninety days of the Exposition, covering fifteen weeks and omitting Sundays, brought a succession of events almost every one of which would have attracted attention in ordinary times, but events crowded on each other so fast in those three months that only the greater ones made an impression proportionate to their importance. Gatherings national in extent and well recognized factors in the progress of the country came and went without further remark than the daily record in the press. In their respective departments of work they considered matters of importance, and some of them may have been making history, but the great panorama of the Exposition was a passing show of immense perspective, and one day's proceedings, unless of commanding importance, secured but a small part of the public attention, which was directed rather to the Exposition as a whole, a great and constantly changing picture, the unity and sequence of whose parts were not to be destroyed by too close attention to any one of them. While this was disappointing to the conventions or gatherings themselves, it was undoubtedly best for the public, whose enjoyment and comprehension of the Exposition in its entirety would have been less complete and less edifying had it undertaken to study each line and each character among the many thousands in the constantly changing scenes of the fair. Those who have a particular or professional interest in certain features of the programme will find complete and satisfactory accounts of their proceedings in the records of their associations, or in the daily papers of that day, but the introduction of such detail here would destroy the historical perspective which is indispensable to the value of this narrative. In reading of the Exposition the general public will be guided by the same principles of economy which were employed in studying the fair itself, and it will be the endeavor here to follow that course which the experience of the majority has so clearly pointed out, varying the rule far enough to admit of a closer study of certain facts the significance and value of which must be appreciated both by the public and by the builders of future expositions.

Of the ninety different daily programmes we may select for our narrative fifteen or twenty as of especial interest, and for the rest, must be content with the mere enumeration of the daily events. It will facilitate this method to introduce here the full programme for the ninety days and then take up the more important events to show their pleasing or significant features.

EVENTS OF THE NINETY DAYS.

- Wednesday, September 18th.* Opening Exercises.
- Thursday, September 19th.* Georgia Press Association. Address by President Collier and Reception in the Woman's Building.
- Friday, September 20th.* Flag Presentation to Gate City Guards. Address by Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, represented by Robert L. Adamson.
- Saturday, September 21st.* Blue and Gray Day.
- Monday, September 23rd.* Opening of the Women's Congress. Mrs. L. M. Gordon, chairman; Mrs. Felton, presiding.
- Tuesday, September 24th.* No Special Exercises.
- Wednesday, September 25th.* No Special Exercises.
- Thursday, September 26th.* Kentucky Press Association. Address by Hon. Jack J. Spalding.
- Friday, September 27th.* No Special Exercises.
- Saturday, September 28th.* No Special Exercises.
- Monday, September 30th.* Opening Exercises of the Woman's Building.
- Tuesday, October 1st.* Professional Women's Congress.
- Wednesday, October 2d.* Georgia Bar Association. Address by Wm. B. Hornblower.
- Minnesota Press Association. Address by Vice-President Hemphill.
- Minnesota Day at the Woman's Building.
- Thursday, October 3rd.* Georgia Bar Association.
- Reception and Speech of Gen. Carlos Diez Gutierrez, Governor of the Mexican State of San Luis Potosi. Fireworks in his honor.
- Friday, October 4th.* Tennessee Press Association. Women's Congress. Mrs. Wm. C. Falls, Mrs. M. French Sheldon, Miss Emma Steiner, Paper of Amelia B. Edwards (deceased), Mrs. Stuart Wheeler.
- Saturday, October 5th.* Tennessee Day.
- Exercises in the Auditorium.
- Poem, Mrs. Octavia Zollicofer Bond.
- "Wautauga, the First Settlement and Her Heroes," Colonel Columbus Marchbanks.
- "The Women of Wautauga and the Women of To-day," Mrs. T. J. Latham.
- Solo, Miss Mary Fleming.
- "Tennessee Women's Heritage of Patriotism," Miss Mary Desha.

"A Daughter of the Revolution," Mrs. Sadie Beaumont Kennedy.

"Speed the Peace Plow," Miss Margaret Lacey Doak.
Music, Gilmore's Band.

"The Day We Celebrate," Mrs. Ed. Cormack.
Solo, Mrs. Elizabeth Cowen Latta.

1812. "Old Hickory," Mrs. Mary C. Dorris.

"Tennesseeans at the Alamo," Colonel Robert Crockett.

"Through '65," Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle.

"Dixie," Mrs. Elizabeth Cowen Latta.

"The Tennessee Centennial," Major A. W. Wills.

Reception to Tennessee Women at the Woman's Building, 3 P.M.

Opening exercises of the foreign section. Addresses by President Collier, Mr. A. Macchi, Commissioner General for Europe, and Mr. R. Saulay of the French section.

Monday, October 7th. National Irrigation Congress.

Tuesday, October 8th. National Council of Women.

Wednesday, October 9th. Liberty Bell Day.

Thursday, October 10th. Farmers' National Congress.

American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Women's Congress, Clara Barton.

Friday, October 11th. Alabama Day.

Oration by Governor W. C. Oates.

Addresses by President Collier and Rufus N. Rhodes.

Iowa Press Association, Women's Congress, Memorial to Sidney Lanier.

Saturday, October 12th. No Special Exercises.

Monday, October 14th. Women's Congress. King's Daughters.
American Publishers' Association.

Tuesday, October 15th. Bankers' Association of America. Maryland Democratic Editors. Mothers' and Children's day at the Woman's Building.

Wednesday, October 16th. North Carolina Press Association.
Hospitals and Charities day at the Woman's Building.
General Passenger Agents. Board of Award.

Thursday, October 17th. Woman's Suffrage Conference. Addresses by Mrs. Virginia Clay Claxton, Alabama; Mrs. Rachel F. Avery, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, Massachusetts; Mrs. Miriam Howard Dubose, Georgia; Mrs. Virginia D. Long, South Carolina; Mrs. May L. McLendon, Atlanta.

Road Parliament, Ex-Governor Fuller, of Vermont, presiding.

Friday, October 18th. Daughters of the Revolution. Addresses by Mrs. John W. Foster, of New York, and Mrs. Joseph Thompson, of Atlanta.

Saturday, October 19th. Texas Press Association. Vice-President A. E. Stevenson received by the Directors.

Monday, October 21st. Connecticut Day. Louisiana Press Association. Women's Congress. Inventions. Formal Opening of the Negro Building. Live Stock Parade.

Tuesday, October 22d. Virginia Day.

Wednesday, October 23rd. President's Day. Electric fountain begins to play.

Thursday, October 24th. Formal Opening Savannah Exhibit by D. G. Purse and President Collier. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association visits the Exposition. Florida Press Association. Georgia Association of Manufacturers.

Friday, October 25th. Educational Congress. Education week begins. Women's National Press Association. New York Press Association.

Saturday, October 26th. Educational Congress. Women's Congresses.

Monday, October 28th. Plant System Day. Addresses of welcome. Address by Mr. H. B. Plant.
Educational Congress—Common Schools.

Tuesday, October 29th. Illinois and Missouri Press Associations.
Buffalo Bill's Advent.

Wednesday, October 30th. Educational Congress. Arkansas Day. Addresses by W. G. Vincenheller, commissioner; W. M. Kavanaugh, president Arkansas Press Association; Mrs. W. M. Neal, Col. Oscar Miles and Prof. J. Jordan. Arkansas Press Association.

Thursday, October 31st. Atlanta Day. Rain interfered, but 20,000 people came. Atlanta Day set again for November 28th.
Educational Congress.

Friday, November 1st.

Saturday, November 2d. Women's Congress—Belva Lockwood.

Monday, November 4th. Women's Congress. Association for the Advancement of Women. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, presiding.

Tuesday, November 5th. Women's Congress. Women's Christian Temperance Union. Putnam Phalanx.

Wednesday, November 6th. Formal Opening of the Mexican Exhibit. Speeches by President Collier, Mayor King and Gregario E. Gonzalez, Mexican Commissioner. Music by Innes' band and the Mexican band.

Chinese Fete Day.

Thursday, November 7th. Southern Baptist Female College Day. Exercises in the auditorium with addresses by President C. C. Cox, Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, Ex-Governor Wm. J. Northen and Dr. Henry McDonald. Poem by F. L. Stanton. Congresses in Woman's Building. Vermont and New Hampshire Day.

Friday, November 8th. Professional Women's Congress.

Saturday, November 9th. Delaware Day. Daughters of the Confederacy.

Monday, November 11th. Illinois Day. Indiana Day. Exercises in Woman's Building. Mrs. Laura D. Woodley, presiding.

Tuesday, November 12th. Chicago Day. Negro Congresses begin.

Wednesday, November 13th. Commercial Travelers' Day. Parade. Addresses by Gov. Atkinson, Mayor King, W. H. Fleming, Clark Howell, J. O. Waddell, W. C. Glenn, John A. Lee, J. W. Adams, and Jerry M. Porter.

Thursday, November 14th. Pennsylvania Day. Mississippi Press Association. Women's Congress. International League of

Press Clubs. Ohio and Michigan Editors. Philadelphia Pen and Pencil Club.

Friday, November 15th. Massachusetts Day. Cleveland, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce. Atlanta and West Point Railroad Day.

Saturday, November 16th. Fruithurst Day. Kentucky Day.

Monday, November 18th. Greek Letter Fraternities. Baptist Church Council.

Tuesday, November 19th. Georgia Day. Grady Day. Women's Congresses.

Wednesday, November 20th. Louisiana Day. Women's Congress. Methodist Episcopal Mission. Wilmington Chamber of Commerce and North Carolina Troops. Maryland Press Association. Letter Carriers' Day.

Thursday, November 21st. The Gridiron Club. Awards announced St. Louis Commercial Club. Mayor and Council of St. Louis.

Friday, November 22d. Women's Congress.

Saturday, November 23rd. Brooklyn Day. Atlanta and West Point Railroad Day.

Monday, November 25th. New York Day. Women's Congress.

Tuesday, November 26th. Women's Congress.

Wednesday, November 27th. Women's Dramatic Congress.

Thursday, November 28th. Atlanta Day. Inman Day. South Carolina Day. Savannah Day. Women's Congress.

Friday, November 29th. Women's Congress. Librarians.

Saturday, November 30th. Women's Congress. Costa Rica Day. Nicaragua Canal Day. Lucy Cobb Institute Day. Mercer University Day. Exercises in the auditorium.

Monday, December 2d. Women's Congress. Poetess Day.

Tuesday, December 3rd. Brickmakers' Congress. Women's Congress. Rhode Island Day Exercises in Woman's Building.

Wednesday, December 4th. Ohio Day. Women's Congress. Bee Keepers' Congress.

Thursday, December 5th. Cincinnati Day. Women's Congress.

Friday, December 6th. Women's Congress.

Saturday, December 7th. Maryland Day. Women's Congress. Monteagle Day.

Monday, December 9th. Michigan Day. Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Club from Detroit. Women's Congress. Physical Culture. Reception to Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Tuesday, December 10th. Omaha Day. Women's Congress.

Wednesday, December 11th. Florida Day. Texas Day. Chattanooga Day.

Thursday, December 12th. Western and Atlantic Railroad Day. Tennessee Centennial Day. Addresses by President Collier, Major J. W. Thomas, president of the Tennessee Centennial; Allen D. Candler, secretary of State, and Mayor King of Atlanta. Labor Day. Congress on Africa. Augusta Day.

Friday, December 13th. Women's Congress. Walter Damrosch in the auditorium.

Saturday, December 14th. Women's Congress. Colored Educational Day.

Monday, December 16th. Women's Congress.

Tuesday, December 17th. Southern Interstate Immigration Society. Women's Congresses.

Wednesday, December 18th. Children's Christmas Tree Exercises. Parade of Public Schools in costume representing ten nationalities headed by Santa Claus.

Thursday, December 19th. Women's National Christian Conference.

Friday, December 20th. Farmers' Day. Exhibition of American cotton picker and new compress gin.

Saturday, December 21st. Women's Congress.

Monday, December 23rd. Women's Congress. Acrobatic performances.

Tuesday, December 24th. Women's Congress.

Wednesday, December 25th. Collier Day. Christmas fireworks.

Thursday, December 26th. Negro Day. Women's Congress. Educators of colored youth.

Friday, December 27th. Women's Congress. Armenia. Colored Women's Congress.

Saturday, December 28th. S. A. E. Day. Folk Lore Congress.

Monday, December 30th. Folk Lore Congress and Colored Teachers.

Tuesday, December 31st. Woman's Board Day. Close of the Fair.

BLUE AND GRAY DAY.

The first event of national importance after the opening was the gathering of distinguished men and soldiers of renown on "Blue and Gray Day," the 21st of September, which came on Saturday of the first week. This day had been selected because the opening and dedication of the National Park at Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th was expected to bring thousands of the veterans of both armies together, and of this multitude a large number were expected to come on to Atlanta and see the Exposition. A general desire had been expressed by veterans of Sherman's army to return to the scene of its hard-fought battles of 1864, and the invitation to meet the soldiers who fought against them added to the interest of the occasion. A telegram was sent out through the press associations by Colonel Thomas G. Lawler, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, just before proceeding to the encampment at Louisville, notifying the veterans of the Exposition Company's invitation and urging its acceptance. About the same time general orders were promulgated by General John B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, conveying the same invitation. A considerable number came down from Chickamauga, and Confederate veterans were present in some force, but the occasion was more notable for the presence of the distinguished men and the historic characters which it brought together, and further, for the sentiments to which these men gave utterance.

General Schofield and General Longstreet were the two most distinguished veterans present; the one as General of the Army, representing the power and sovereignty of the United States; the

other, as a veteran of the Mexican war, and as one of the most eminent generals of the later and greater conflict, representing that element which, having contributed so much to make the history of the country in the earlier part of the century, and having added vastly to the strength of the Union, gave it afterwards the most tremendous test that any government was ever called upon to endure. These men in their respective capacities were striking and living reminders of the survival of the fittest government on earth, and of the complete unification of its lately discordant parts. Surrounded by other veterans of high rank, and by the governors of nine of the greatest States, one of whom was destined within a year to be nominated for the Presidency by the party which had conducted the war for the Union, they formed a historic picture which was eloquent without the utterance of a single word. It



ELECTRICITY BUILDING—NIGHT.

was natural that an occasion of this kind should call forth expressions of its meaning and the speeches all breathed that spirit. Mr. W. A. Hemphill presided and opened the exercises with a short speech so full of pith and pathos that it brought the audience cheering to its feet. Other speeches were made by Captain Evan P. Howell for the Exposition, Captain W. D. Ellis for the Confederate veterans, and General J. R. Lewis for the local Grand Army veterans, and by Governor McKinley, of Ohio; Governor Morton, of New York; Governor Woodbury, of Vermont; Governor Holcombe, of Nebraska, and ex-Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, for the visitors. General Longstreet, of Georgia, and Captain J. W. English, of Atlanta, were called out by the chairman. The last mentioned gentleman had been the medium for conveying General Grant's final note to General Lee at Appomattox.

When General Longstreet came forward there was a dramatic scene. The visiting Governors rose up on the stage with the distinguished men of their staffs, and gave the signal for applause.

The audience rose to its feet as one man. The color-bearer of the New York staff waved his flag, cheer after cheer rent the air, and handkerchiefs fluttered in all parts of the auditorium. The gray old warrior was visibly affected as the Governors came forward and shook his hand, and the audience applauded the action. At this opportune moment Governor Morton was introduced and expressed the great gratification which the representatives of New York had in witnessing such a scene. One of the striking incidents of the day occurred when Mr. Hemphill pinned a Confederate veteran's badge on General Fairchild, an ex-Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The speeches were all good, but it will answer the present purpose to reproduce those of Mr. Hemphill and Governor McKinley, as fairly illustrating the spirit of the occasion.

Mr. W. A. Hemphill's Speech.

In opening the exercises Mr. Hemphill said:

Comrades, Ladies, and Fellow-countrymen: It was a great and glorious privilege to take part in the late war. It is a greater privilege to witness this scene to-day—a reunited country. My heart has been thrilled with the patriotic and fraternal sentiments uttered this week at Chickamauga Park by prominent Union generals and distinguished northern men. (Cheers.)

An old Confederate soldier of Chattanooga, talking to several Grand Army men, said: "Boys, we gave you such a licking at Chickamauga that you have not forgotten it in thirty-five years." Indeed, there were some lasting impressions made at that time. We intend to lick you with kindness to-day, so that you will not forget it for a hundred years to come.

This is an appropriate place to hold this reunion. Over these fields thirty years ago, shot and shell flew thick as hail. These hills and woods resounded with the thunders of cannon and the rattle of musketry, and this soil was consecrated by the best blood of this nation, but that was in the past. To-day you see a different scene. On yonder hill stands a magnificent structure erected by the National Government. In that building are the portraits of Washington, Lincoln and Grant. I am sorry that Lee is not there, too. On that building, under a Southern sun, float the stars and stripes as proudly as if they were floating from the dome of the Capitol at Washington. That building is dear to us; those portraits we admire and love, and, as for that flag, my fellow-countrymen, we would die in its defense. (Cheers.) This, indeed, is a joyous day, and it is meet and proper that we return thanks to the Almighty God for His mercies and blessings.

Rev. Dr. Henry McDonald, of Atlanta, then offered a fervent and eloquent prayer, in which he thanked God for a reunited country.

Governor McKinley's Speech.

Governor McKinley's speech came just after the dramatic scene caused by General Longstreet's appearance, and the utterance shows an eloquence born of the occasion. Governor McKinley said:

Mr. President, Ladies, and my Countrymen: Thirty-one years ago the spot upon which we now stand was the theatre of an awful, dreadful and devastating war. For thirty-one years the swords have been sheathed, the arms have been stacked, the cartridge-boxes have had only empty chambers, and the arrows of death which fell thick and fast all about this region are now carrying only messages of love and

affection and fraternal union, and expressing a unity which is in the hearts of the people that can never, never be broken. (Applause.) The time, if not already here, should be here now, when the North and the South only suggest geographical divisions and nothing else. I believe, from what I have seen here to-day; what I have witnessed on the Chickamauga battlefield; what I learned from what occurred at Louisville, Ky., and again at Knoxville, Tenn., I am prepared to respond to the interruption of my friend that that hour is here now, and we all thank God for it. Those designations should no longer suggest passion and bitterness and hatred, but should suggest, and do suggest, that patriotism is in the hearts of the people to-day, North and South, and when united is invincible. (Applause.) What we have wanted in this country for years is a fresh baptism of patriotism. (Applause.) And the best way to get it is by immersion. (Laughter and applause.) The war has been over thirty-one years. The bitterness and resentment belong to the past, and its glories are the common heritage of us all. (Applause.) What was won in that war belongs just as securely to those who lost as to those who triumphed. (Applause.) And our concern to-day should not be about the past, for that is secure; our concern should be about the future, for to us and to those who shall come after rests the supreme duty and responsibility of carrying forward this great Government, builded upon foundations of liberty, builded in the hearts of the American people to carry forward to a more glorious destiny than has ever been anticipated in the past. If we ever fight again, and I pray God that we may never have to, but, if we ever do, we will fight on the same side—(great applause)—and we will fight under the same flag, and that flag will be the glorious old stars and stripes—(great applause)—the same our grandsires lifted up; the same our fathers bore; in many a battle's tempest it shed crimson rain, and it to-day means that what God hath woven in His loom let no man rend in twain. (Applause.)

I am glad to meet my countrymen here in Georgia; it is not my first visit to your hospitable city. Eight years ago when I came here men of all parties bade me gracious welcome, and at every succeeding visit I have enjoyed the hospitality of your homes and of your city. I come here now to bring to Georgia the good-will of the great State which for the moment I have the honor to represent—the State of Ohio. (Applause.)

I bring to you the best wishes of all our people. We will have no fighting any more, except we fight for a higher and better citizenship and a grander civilization for our common country. (Applause.) I am glad to witness this splendid Exposition. I see from what you have done what you will do and accomplish, for I have discovered that when Atlanta starts out to do anything Atlanta always gets there. (Applause.) And this Exposition, I trust, may be visited by all the people and by all the States, witnessing the arts of peace and the triumphs of the skill and genius of the American people. (Applause.) And what we have got to do, my countrymen, is to get closer together. (Applause.) We discover that there is not half so much difference as we imagine when we touch elbows. The fact is, we haven't had any trouble since the war between the men who fought on the one side or the other. The trouble has been with the men who fought on neither side—(applause)—and who could go on either side should interest or occasion demand it. (Applause.) We are all of us Americans now, and it may be some comfort to remember that Americans never surrender but to Americans. (Applause.) And all that the boys in blue and all that the boys in gray want is that the settlement made between Grant and Lee at Appomattox shall stand as the irreversible judgment of history, and the ineffaceable decree of a nation of freemen. (Great applause.)

Captain Howell's Remarks.

Captain Howell, in speaking for the Exposition, said many good things, and his genial humor came in well where there was an excess of feeling. He described the war as divided into two periods, as follows:

I can give you in brief the history of the war that every honest man who was in the Confederate army will vouch for, when I tell you that during the first two years of the war we were running after the Federal army and the last two they were running after us. (Great laughter and applause.)

Now, fellow citizens, I am satisfied of one thing, and it is an admission that a brave man will make if he tells you the truth—that I made the best time in the last two years—(great laughter)—because I had more experience. (Laughter.)

Selected from the body of his speech, the following paragraphs will serve to show the serious spirit and the enlightened views which pervaded it:

Now we have come to another field. This Exposition does not belong to Atlanta; it does not belong to the county of Fulton; it does not belong to the State of Georgia; it belongs to every State in the Union. We have contributed it as an example, not only to the people of the State of Georgia and of the South, but to the whole country, to let them understand that to-day the Confederates of Georgia, the men of the Union army in Georgia, have locked shields together, and we are determined from now henceforth and forever to put upon our flag this great American Union.

You frequently hear it said and whispered among politicians and men who want to create prejudice that we want to have slavery again. Now I say to you as a slaveholder who was willing to back his judgment with his ability to fight, that had it not been for slavery in the South it would to-day have been the garden spot of the United States. (Applause.)

We have been wandering in the wilderness almost forty years, but now we have got our beacon light, and we give warning to the people north of the Mason and Dixon's line that while there is no animosity toward you the race is open. We have taken our hospitals and our headquarters and such other spare houses as General Sherman left us and turned them into manufacturing establishments, and we are going to stand by them, and whenever the American flag is insulted by any other nation, I do not care whether great or small, I pledge you that you will find just as much patriotism to-day in Georgia as there is in Massachusetts. (Applause.)

This is an extraordinary occasion. We have nine governors with us, and you know, gentlemen, that it is peace time, or there would not be that many governors here.

Captain W. D. Ellis, in speaking for the Confederate veterans, made an admirable speech, from which this fine paragraph is reproduced:

Inevitable destiny caused the irrepressible conflict to culminate in our day and generation. We fought it out like brave men; we settled it forever, and with a magnanimity equal to our courage we shook hands across the bloody chasm. In response to the invocation of your great chieftain, "Let us have peace," and in obedience to the "Amen" uttered by our great leader, we have long since come together, and we will leave behind us a reunited country where, God grant, the white-winged angel of peace may forever stand guard. May it continue to grow great and prosperous until all good men of all the earth will hold it up as a model—better than any that has ever existed and as good as humanity can ever hope for.

VISIT OF GEN. GUTIERREZ.

On October 3d General Carlos Diez Gutierrez, Governor of the State of San Luis Potosi and Commanding General of the Mexican Army, arrived in the city. The Exposition authorities were advised

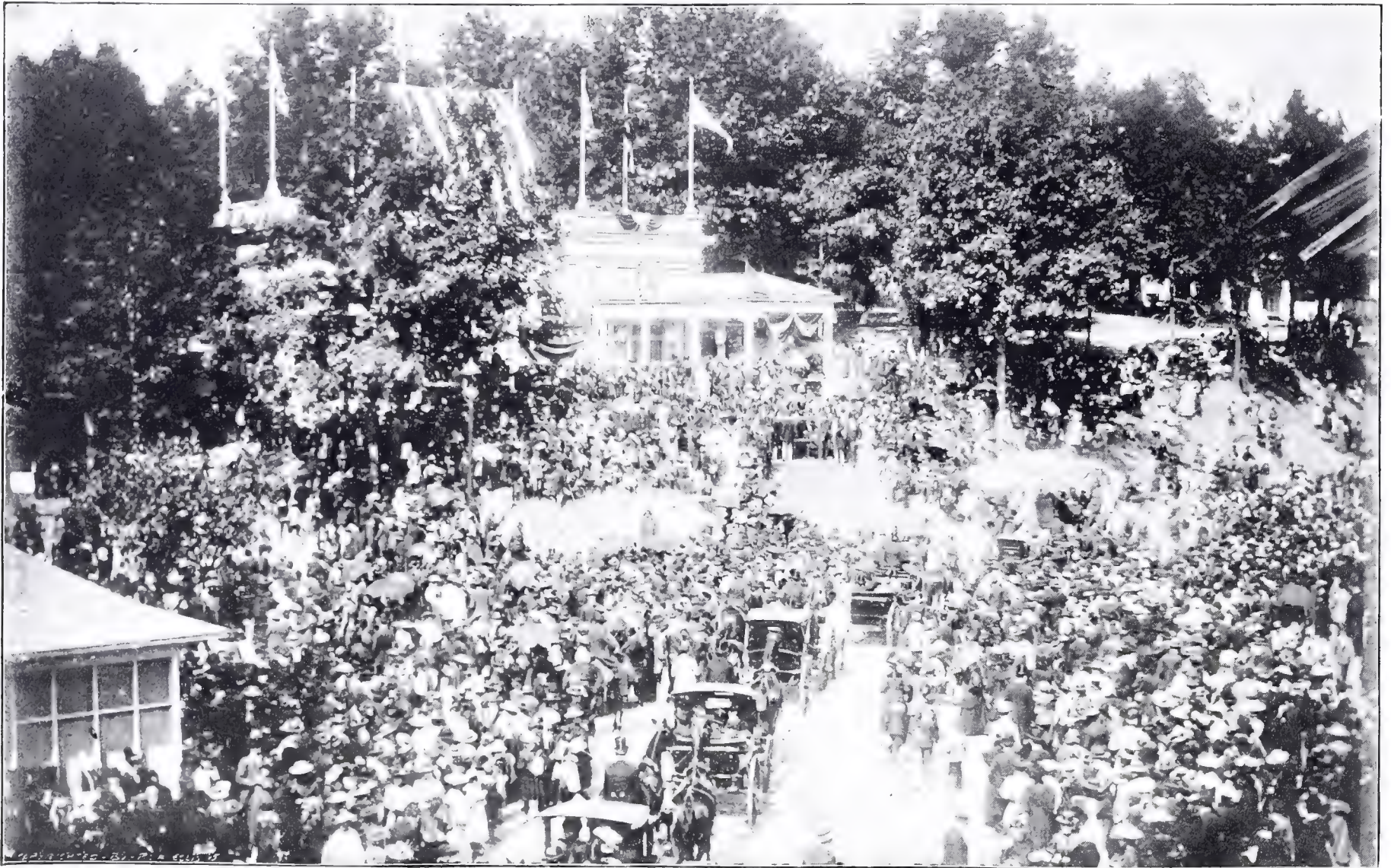
of his coming, and the Directors met Gen. Gutierrez at the train. He was escorted to the Kimball House, where introductions followed. After an interval for rest a committee from the Directory—Dr. R. D. Spalding, Mr. T. B. Neal, and Mr. Forrest Adair—took the distinguished visitor in charge and showed him the city and the Exposition. In the afternoon he was received by the Board of Directors in the Administration Building. To a very cordial welcome from President Collier, he responded as follows:

Speech of General Gutierrez.

I had never dreamed that so close to our border we had such a friendly nation, notwithstanding I had seen a number of excursions come into our country, and from the expressions and actions of those

General Diaz, every American will find a warm spot in the heart of every Mexican, and from the reception which I have had here to-day, I think every Mexican will find a warm spot in the heart of every American. Your country is to us the mother and the father of Liberty. (Applause.)

I had an idea that Atlanta was a very pretty city with a hundred thousand inhabitants, but did not conceive that such an important Exposition as this would be seen. Had I been asked the population of Atlanta, judging by this Exposition, I would say it was the home of at least half a million people. I hope that each time I shake hands with your countrymen I will have the pleasure of thinking, "Here is a new American friend for our country," and nothing will give me more pleasure than to shake his hand in my own country. I beg, gentlemen, to express my sincere appreciation and profound gratitude to you all, and, if I am permitted to speak as my heart dictates, I will say long



PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING ON LIBERTY BELL DAY.

visitors I had formed a vague idea of this grand country. A few years back it would have seemed like going to Africa to come to this country, but to-day we are so closely connected by railroads that it seems to be all one nation—all one home.

Never did I have before me such an enlightened gathering of representative Americans as I see here to-day. Since I crossed the border I have felt the warmth of friendship towards us by Americans. It seemed as I entered the country farther that the Mexican was welcomed, but never did I anticipate such a welcome as I received on entering your city, and I am becoming more and more satisfied of the true friendship of the United States to us.

The railway connections of to-day have brought us so closely together that the hand of the American has grasped the hand of the Mexican, insomuch as to say there can be no knife that will ever cut this friendship in twain. I can assure you that, with the knowledge I have of your country and under the administration of our President,

live the United States, long live Atlanta, and long live the intelligent directors of this Exposition.

To President Diaz.

General Gutierrez the same day sent the following telegram to President Diaz :

Mr. President, General Porfirio Diaz, Mexico : With surprise I find here a splendid reception, which I believe is due to your kindly remembering me to the good offices of these people. I have received it as an honor to our country and to its Government, of which you are the dignified chief.

CARLOS DIEZ GUTIERREZ.

Gen. Gutierrez remained two days in Atlanta, and on the evening of the second day a splendid pyrotechnic display was given in his honor at the Exposition, the closing design being a beautiful illumination of his name.

THE LIBERTY BELL AT THE EXPOSITION.

The advent of the Liberty Bell was the occasion of an outburst of patriotic feeling. The journey of the delegation from the Philadelphia Council charged with the safekeeping of the bell occupied about a week, and the trip was a continuous ovation from the Potomac to the Chattahoochee. All the way down crowds assembled at the station to see the bell, and wherever a stop was made there was a demonstration of some kind. At Dalton thirteen little girls, dressed to represent the thirteen original States, marched on the platform of the car, singing, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," each carrying a wreath of flowers, which was deposited on the venerable relic. Mayor Warwick, of Philadelphia, looking at the scene, remarked: "I would not have missed this trip to add a year to my life."

There was a similar reception at Rome, where the Daughters of the Revolution decorated the bell with garlands; but it was at Atlanta that the most tumultuous and overpowering reception was given. The special train bearing the bell and the Philadelphia delegation was met at the city limits by Mayor King and Committees from the City Council of Atlanta and the Directory of the Exposition.

The committees from Council and the Exposition Directory were composed of the following gentlemen:

President Charles A. Collier, Mayor Porter King, ex-Governor W. J. Northen, W. H. Venable, President of the State Senate; Mr. George W. Harrison, Chairman of the Exposition Committee; Councilman W. J. Campbell, Chairman of the Council Committee; Col. W. A. Hemphill, Mr. Clark Howell, Mr. H. M. Atkinson, Councilman T. J. Day, Councilman T. C. Mayson, Councilman Hugh T. Inman, Judge E. C. Kontz, Mr. Phil Harralson, Mr. J. G. Oglesby, Alderman Joseph Hirsch, Dr. J. D. Turner, Mr. D. A. Beatie, member of the Board of Education; Mr. Frank P. Rice, ex-Alderman; Alderman Albert Howell, Col. A. J. West, Capt. J. F. Kempton and company; Mr. John Cook, of the Philadelphia *Press*, and a number of local newspaper men. There were a number of Pennsylvanians among those who went out to meet the bell. Mr. T. J. Keenan, managing editor of the Pittsburgh *Press*, was there, and also were Messrs. Martin W. Bougher, J. H. Shaw, J. C. Sayre and J. Verden, who had many friends aboard the special train.

The following was the official escort of the Liberty Bell:

HON. CHAS. F. WARWICK,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCILS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CHARLES K. SMITH, *Chairman*.

Common Council.

Thomas L. Hicks,	Ellsworth H. Hults,
James M. Hibbs,	R. Cortland Horr,
John M. Stratton,	Wm. Van Osten,
Samuel Goodman,	Thomas Firth,
Chas. F. Iseminger,	Wm. W. Allen,
	Wm. H. Bristow.

Select Council.

Edward W. Patton,	Jos. H. Klemmer,
Jos. H. Brown,	Jas. B. Anderson,
Henry Clay,	Wm. McCoach,
Wm. G. Rutherford,	Isaac D. Hetsell,
Hugh Black,	Wm. F. Brown,
Wm. McMullen,	Thos. J. Ryan.

Wencel Hartman, *President of Common Council.*

James L. Miles, *President of Select Council.*

G. W. Kochersperger, *Secretary.*

Charles B. Hall, *Sergeant-at-Arms Common Council.*

James Franklin, *Sergeant-at-Arms Select Council.*

M. Russell Thayer.....	<i>President Judge</i>
W. J. Latta	<i>General Agent Penna. R.R.</i>
George W. Boyd ...	<i>Assistant General Passenger Agent Penna. R.R.</i>
Thos. M. Thompson	<i>Director of Public Works</i>
Abraham M. Beitler	<i>Director of Public Safety</i>
Wm. H. Lambert	<i>Pres't Dept. Charities and Correction</i>
John M. Walton.....	<i>City Controller</i>
J. L. Kinsey	<i>City Solicitor</i>
Elias P. Smithers.....	<i>Register of Wills</i>
Jacob Wildemore.....	<i>City Commissioner</i>
A. S. Eisenhower }	<i>Chief of Bureau of City Property and Custodian</i>
	<i>of State House and Bell</i>
John K. McCarty	<i>Secretary to the Mayor</i>
Thomas H. Andrews, M.D.....	<i>Police Surgeon</i>
Harry P. Wilson	<i>United Press Representative</i>

While the special stopped a few minutes to let the party on board, the Atlanta Artillery, which had unlimbered nearby, fired a salute of thirteen guns. Then the train moved on to the Union depot, passing through long lanes of people mounted on the tops of freight cars, fences and bridges, or crowding factory windows. For nearly two miles this continuous line of faces crowded the sides of the track, hats waved, handkerchiefs fluttered, and throats were almost split with cheers. Scores of locomotives parked along the track screeched madly as the Liberty bell approached, and kept up their incessant noise till it had reached the depot. There a vast multitude packed the open space around the car shed, waiting for a glimpse of the bell. Every available foot of space was taken, on the ground, on the cars and in the windows. Every face was aglow with enthusiasm, and for a moment people of every age seemed possessed with the urchin's fondness for noise. They all made noise and all seemed to be happy in the din which drowned their voices. Greetings were shouted and conversation was conducted with elbow neighbors in stentorian tones.

While the multitude was giving vent to its enthusiasm, Mayor King and the Atlanta delegation escorted the wayworn Philadelphians to the banquet room of the Kimball house, where they bathed their parched throats in champagne. Meantime the old bell had to do without champagne, but it was having refreshments of another kind. The crowd had pushed through the gates of the depot and surrounded the car. Little children were held up by their parents, and as their chubby hands patted the bell their lips kissed its brazen sides. They were hardly old enough to know the

meaning of the noise, but they caught the spirit of enthusiasm and seemed to be happy in the presence of the venerable relic.

There was a great parade of the military next day to escort the Liberty bell to the Exposition, and the ovation was renewed along the route. In all the public schools the story of the bell had been read by order of the Council, and a holiday was declared in order that the little ones might go out and see the tocsin of liberty. The Consolidated street railway, as a special inducement, carried the children free of charge to Piedmont Park, and twelve thousand of them went through the gates that day. A chorus of two thousand children's voices singing "America" greeted the bell as it was drawn up to the Pennsylvania building. The car, decorated with United States flags, stopped in front of the steps ascending to the loggia, and remained in the foreground while the exercises of the day continued. There the bell was visited by hundreds of children, who climbed or were lifted up on the car to be within touching distance of it. This was the children's day at the Exposition, and it was an event long to be remembered by both young and old.

While the young people were having a holiday on account of the Liberty bell, their elders were making a more formal demonstration over it. The day was a fine one for a parade, and the following programme was carried out with great enthusiasm:

- Forming of the parade and unloading of Liberty bell at 9:30 A.M.
- Review on Wall street by Governor Atkinson and Mayors Warwick and King.
- Parade to the grounds at 10 o'clock under command of Colonel John S. Candler, Fifth Regiment, marshal of the day.
- Reception of the Liberty bell at the Exposition grounds.
- Prayer by Rev. Dr. E. H. Barnett.
- Music—"America," sung by 2,000 school children.
- Address of Welcome—Mayor Porter King, of Atlanta.
- Response—Mayor Warwick, of Philadelphia.
- Music—"Star Spangled Banner"—Gilmore's Band and school children.
- Address—Governor W. Y. Atkinson, of Georgia.
- Music—"Exposition March"—Gilmore's Band.
- Address—C. A. Collier, president and director general of the Cotton States and International Exposition.
- Music—"Dixie"—Gilmore's Band.
- Salute of thirteen guns to the Liberty bell.
- Luncheon to the visitors on the Aragon roof garden at 2 P.M., Charles Harman, master of ceremonies.
- 4 to 5 P.M., concert by Gilmore's Band.
- 7 to 8 P.M., concert by Gilmore's Band.
- Fireworks.
- Master of Ceremonies for the Day—W. J. Campbell.

The occasion was one to call forth eloquence, and that article was not in default. There had been some opposition to the removal of the Liberty bell from Philadelphia, because of the supposed danger of breaking it. The crack which had silenced its voice forever when the funeral knell of Chief Justice Marshall was tolled had now become an inch wide and extended almost all the way up one side. This apprehension was overcome by the desire to gratify the patriotic sentiment of the enterprising people of Atlanta, and the distinguished judge who refused to grant the prayer for an injunction against its removal remarked that the custodians of the Liberty

bell not only had the right to take it to any part of the country, but would serve a high and commendable purpose in carrying it where it would call forth loyal and patriotic expressions from the Southern people. The speech of Mayor Warwick showed this sentiment and was one of the most eloquent of the season.

The Liberty bell was placed on the loggia of the Pennsylvania Building, where it was under the watchful eye of Mr. Thomas J. Keenan, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Commission, and where four policemen, selected from the Philadelphia force, remained as its guardians. It had drawn the first great crowd of the Exposition, but, what was of much more importance and of far higher significance, it had called forth expressions which did much to unify and perpetuate the sentiments of fraternity and patriotism in remote and once antagonistic sections of the country.

CONNECTICUT DAY.

Connecticut Day at the Exposition came on the 21st of October, and Governor O. Vincent Coffin was escorted to Atlanta by two companies of the Governor's Footguard. The day was a fine one, and the parade of the Connecticut troops, escorted by the Fifth Georgia, was an imposing affair. Commissioner Weeks, of the Connecticut exhibit, presided, and introduced the speakers. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor Atkinson and others, and Governor Coffin responded in the following remarks:

Address of Governor Coffin.

In the few minutes I am to take it is not my hope, however otherwise it might be my desire, to say anything new that would be worth saying on this interesting occasion.

I take much pleasure in tendering the cordial thanks and assurances of appreciation of the members of our State commission, who have so faithfully and intelligently labored to secure a creditable representation here of Connecticut. The time available for their work after the favorable action of the General Assembly was not sufficient to enable them to secure a very general representation, but you have the opportunity of seeing for yourselves to what a gratifying extent they have improved the time and facilities placed at their disposal.

These great expositions of material resources and human skill passing from south to north and north to south are as shuttles carrying threads of good will in the great loom of progress, aiding mightily in weaving out the fairest fabric of popular liberty, combined with justice and strength, in the best government seen among men. What we see about us here arouses anew our wonder and stimulates again our pride and gratitude at the advance of our country in many of the ways in which nations should become great. Our position at this moment is one of tremendous strength, and the time rapidly approaches when a warning note or encouraging word from Washington will be not only heard but heeded throughout the world. Our dangers, however, are far more likely to come from within our own borders than from beyond them, and we cannot strive too earnestly to eliminate and guard against the tendencies of deterioration in public and private morals and to conserve the interests and discharge the obligations of religion, which are universally regarded as the only sure and permanent foundation of true development and moral national health.

To-day we are witnesses of an unusual spectacle: Georgia and Connecticut, New England and the New South, are here in harmonious and cordial relations, working unitedly and enthusiastically in and for an industrial enterprise, which, for business importance and patriotic significance, rivals any enterprise of a similar character ever undertaken

in our country. It has been my most deeply heartfelt hope that this splendid effort of the South would so arouse mutual good feelings, cement the bonds of friendly regard, so indicate the inestimable value of a unity of hearts and hands in behalf of the best interests of all the people as to banish by common consent, and once for all, the unwelcome notes that have been sounded often enough and loud enough on one side or the other during the last thirty years to hold the two great sections of our country—the South and the North—still somewhat apart. It cannot be that we must go on forever insisting upon stirring the embers of the fiery controversy now a third of a century in the past.

There must be some properly accessible common ground of agreement to withhold the hot words of conviction which always have, and, to some extent, if still indulged in, always will, awaken afresh a feeling of antagonism that ought to have been put to sleep forever many years ago.

There are great memories of heroism on both sides in places both high and humble that must abide with us all and those who follow us through centuries of coming time. All alike may cherish them, without offence to any and without danger of provoking.

Here we may all stand together. The facts of history must remain whatever we may say, and no amount of present controversy can change them. Shall we not then avoid hurtful outcries over the past, turn toward the future and move unitedly, harmoniously and thus irresistibly toward the fulfillment of the great destiny of this nation.

Unity of feeling and action are always essential to success in the pursuit of a common purpose of mutual interests.

Turning to Governor Atkinson, Governor Coffin exclaimed:

“I extend my hand in friendship to you as the representative of Georgia.”

Governor Atkinson stepped forward and, amid the cheers of the audience, grasped the hand of Governor Coffin.

Holding the hand of Governor Atkinson, he continued:

Standing here in the centre of the South, surrounded by people of the North and South, a New England man speaking for New England men and women, I extend to you, sir, the governor of the great State of Georgia, and through you to the people of the South, the most cordial congratulation upon the marvelous success of this great Southern Exposition.

We glory in your achievement and pray for your prosperity. We pledge you here and now the right hand of brotherly fellowship, the spirit of mutual helpfulness and earnest co-operation in all practical and patriotic purposes in individual, sectional and national life.

VIRGINIA DAY.

The 22d of October was Virginia day, and Governor O’Ferrall came to Atlanta escorted by the Fourth Virginia Regiment and a battalion of cadets from the Virginia Military Institute. Captain C. S. Arnall, President of the Virginia Society, was appointed Commissioner for that State, and had charge of the arrangements. Mr. Hamilton Douglas, also a native of the Old Dominion, introduced the governor. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. G. B. Strickler, and at the close a benediction was pronounced by Father Keily. Governor Atkinson delivered the address of welcome. Governor O’Ferrall’s speech was as follows:

Governor O’Ferrall’s Speech.

It is now my privilege to congratulate Georgia upon the success of this exposition, and lay at Atlanta’s feet Virginia’s tribute, and for Virginia place upon Atlanta’s brow garlands of honor.

Happy, indeed, was the conception of the idea from which this Cotton States and International Exposition sprung. It required courage of the highest order to embark in such an enterprise, and energy unbounded and ability unsurpassed to bring it to the perfection which we witness.

Great was the labor expended, but far greater has been the success achieved.

Justice requires me to say that there was another consideration which added much to the confidence felt in the attainment of the object in view. Atlanta was the location of the enterprise, and she had given ample evidence that whatsoever she wills she does. Her life had been short, her years had been few, but her days had been full of wisdom and crowned with achievements. Intelligent thought, united action, concentrated purpose, nerve, and determination had characterized her movements and acquired for her a reputation to be envied. Her people had made common cause of everything that could promote her welfare, beautify or adorn her. If any differences had existed among them, they were settled in their own conferences, behind sealed doors, and to the world they were all love and charity toward each other. They have set an example worthy of emulation, and to one familiar with their character the marvelous growth of their city needed no explanation.

Mind can hardly conceive nor imagination fancy a scene more lovely, inspiring and instructive than the panorama before us. Here are the fruits of the fields, the woods of the forests, the treasures of the earth’s recesses, the products of the furnace, forge and rolling mill, the fabrics and wares of the factory, the skill of the artisan, the triumphs of art, the development of science, and—last, though not least—the handiwork of women.

And now I think no American citizen should fail to visit this superb Exposition, for it would give him a grander conception than he has ever had of the immensity of his country’s resources, diversified interests and recuperative power from disaster. If he was born and reared under a Southern sun and had remained under Southern skies and was old enough to witness the devastation of these Southern States thirty years ago, and had seen little of them since, as his vision would sweep over this scene, he would scarcely be able to divest himself of the impression that it was all a delusion, and he was sweetly reposing in the land of dreams. He would look with amazement upon the exhibits made by States so lately swept by fire and sword, with razed hillsides and hoof-beaten fields, homes draped in mourning and filled with lamentation, granaries empty, fences gone, plowshares rusty, farming implements destroyed, railroads wrecked, capital swallowed up, suffering and want everywhere, and private obligations reaching beyond all hope of payment. In wonderment he would gaze upon these splendid buildings, teeming with the products of his desolate and grief-stricken section of less than a generation ago, and his soul would glow with exultation over her triumphant victory.

We have a combination unequalled. We have inexhaustible beds of wealth-producing minerals, metals and stones, unbounded forests of oak, ash, hickory, pine, locust, walnut, hemlock and spruce. We have a soil rich and kind and diversified in character, producing abundantly all the cereals and grasses, cotton, rice and tobacco, and all the vegetables and fruits known to the vegetable and horticultural kingdoms. We have water powers unsurpassed, and rivers and bays upon whose bosoms the navies and merchant crafts of the globe could float.

But while we are glad the lines have fallen to us in such pleasant places, we are neither vain nor boastful, selfish nor exclusive. We invite the good and virtuous of every State and clime to come and share with us our blessings.

While we are Southerners, we are Americans, too. We have our sectional memories that no cruel hand can take from us, no brave man would pluck from us; but we have our national memories, also, which, like precious jewels, we treasure. We rejoice that we are a part of this “indestructible Union of indestructible States.” We love the

Constitution and cherish the glories that encircle it; and, in the language of one of the most illustrious men this country has produced, we regard "the open enemy to that Constitution as a Pandora with her box open, and the disguised enemy as the serpent creeping with his deadly wiles into Paradise."

The South needed neither a warrior, explorer, navigator, crusader, nor reformer; but she wanted one who had the courage and ability to defend her against aspersion, refute falsehood and drive deep the truth, and who, at the same time, was free of sectional prejudices, and had been endowed with the power to stir the feelings, touch the hearts, awaken the reason and arouse the patriotism of the people and make them realize that the war was over, that the brave men of the South were faithful to their pledges, and the time had arrived when equal rights and equal confidence should prevail throughout the broad limit of this Union of States—this priceless heritage. The occasion and necessity produced the man. He came forth from the privacy of a private citizen, with no trumpet blast, no sounding cymbals, no rolling drum, no loud acclaim. There was no wrinkle in his brow, no silver thread in his locks. Only a few years of life's experience rested upon his shoulders; but he was fully armed and panoplied with the right, and that has ever been might. He proceeded on his mission,



ELECTRIC TOWER AND BRIDGE OVER CLARA MEER.—NIGHT.

and soon the whole land was thrilled with his stirring words and charming eloquence; and, almost within the cycle of a single day, he became famous and his name honored in every home where beat a patriotic heart. He had only kindled the fire in one Northern city, but it had spread like "freedom's holy flame" of old. God, in His inscrutable wisdom, cut him down early, but, short as was his mission, it was full of results. It brought a restoration of charity and generosity, fraternal feeling, kindred interests and patriotic fervor, and awakened a spirit that recognized this as "our country, however bounded or described—our country, to be cherished in all our hearts—to be defended by all our hands."

Within the sound of the voice of this city, for which he did so much, he sleeps. To his grave pilgrims wend their way to pay tribute to his memory. In the market place, where the busy throng pass to and fro day by day, proudly stands a monument of imperishable marble, preserving the life-like form and commemorating the virtues of Henry Woodfen Grady.

We will return to our homes bearing with us ever-lingering recollections of our visit to this State, so rich in historic lore, as well as material resources. Reluctantly, indeed, will we turn our backs upon this city of hospitable people, physical beauty and business enterprise,

leaving behind us, however, our hearty wish that she may continue to grow and expand until she reaches the acme of her ambition.

PRESIDENT'S DAY.

October 23rd was President's day. Mr. Cleveland had been asked to attend the opening ceremonies, but had deferred his visit until the Exposition should be fully complete. He had taken a deep interest in the enterprise and wished to see it at its best. The time was well chosen, and when he came there was nothing unfinished and no further attractions to wait for. The weather was ideal and Atlanta was full of visitors. The Presidential party came in a special train arranged by Vice-President Baldwin, of the Southern Railway, and furnished with every luxury and convenience that ingenuity and money could provide. The President occupied Pullman's private car "Wildwood," and the members of the Cabinet occupied cars in front. The "Columbia," one of the finest cars ever built, was occupied by the ladies of the party. At Atlanta elaborate preparations were made to receive the Chief Executive of the Nation. There was to be a dinner in his honor by the Mayor, a military parade the next day on the Exposition grounds, a speech by the President, and that evening a reception at the Capital City Club was to close the day's events with a social gathering of unrivalled brilliancy. There was the usual desire on the part of everybody to engage in the business of hospitality and this disposition was encouraged by the appointment of a long list of committees. In order that no gentleman who distinguished himself on that occasion may fail to go down to posterity with the laurels due him, the full list of committees is hereby and herewith appended.

Committee on Arrangements.

The following Committees were appointed from the General Committee on Entertainment and Ceremonial days:

General Committee on Reception: A. D. Adair, Forrest Adair, M. L. Adler, J. H. Allen, R. B. Bullock, Fulton Colville, W. L. Cosgrove, G. T. Dodd, R. P. Dodge, D. O. Dougherty, J. W. English, Jr., C. A. Evans, H. G. Fisher, W. D. Grant, P. H. Harralson, E. P. Howell, Clark Howell, H. T. Inman, J. W. Nelms, C. S. Northen, J. G. Oglesby, H. E. W. Palmer, E. C. Peters, A. W. Smith, Joseph Thompson, E. L. Tyler, W. H. Venable, B. F. Walker, Grant Wilkins, H. L. Wilson, S. F. Woodson, David Woodward, J. R. Wylie, A. L. Kontz, I. W. Liebman, J. A. Miller, W. J. Northen.

Committee to meet the presidential party, and perfect arrangements for the public ceremonies:

W. A. Hemphill, H. M. Atkinson, Porter King, C. A. Collier, L. Mims, J. J. Spalding, R. D. Spalding, Governor W. Y. Atkinson, W. H. Black, Clarence Knowles, E. P. Chamberlin, F. P. Rice, T. B. Neal, W. H. Baldwin, S. M. Inman, J. W. English, H. H. Cabaniss, C. E. Harman, and E. C. Spalding.

Committee to Entertain Vice-President Stevenson: Messrs. H. H. Cabaniss, E. P. Howell, Fulton Colville, A. J. West, E. Rich, Clarence Knowles and F. P. Rice.

Committee on Luncheon: Messrs. H. M. Atkinson, Clarence Knowles, J. W. English, R. J. Lowry.

Committee on Reception at Capital City Club: Messrs. Livingston Mims, Charles Harman, and C. S. Northen.

Reception Committee: Captain R. J. Lowry, chairman; Captain Harry Jackson, Mr. Clarence Knowles, Mr. Charles A. Collier, Captain J. C. Haskell, Mr. Benjamin H. Hill, ex-Governor Rufus

B. Bullock, Mr. Frank Hoyle, Mr. Burton Smith, Major John A. Fitten, Captain E. P. Howell, Captain J. W. English, Judge W. T. Newman, Judge Henry B. Tompkins, Mr. Eugene Spalding, Mr. E. C. Peters, Mr. S. M. Inman, Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, Mr. Thomas D. Meador, Mr. A. H. Cox, Mr. C. S. Northen, Mr. W. M. Dickson, Mr. C. H. Wilcox.

Floor Committee: Mr. Thomas B. Paine, chairman; Mr. J. M. Slaton, Mr. R. F. Maddox, Jr., Mr. T. C. Erwin, Mr. W. H. Black, Mr. Hugh B. Adams, Mr. J. W. English, Jr., Mr. S. Mays Ball, Mr. Gordon P. Kiser, Mr. Willis E. Reagan, Mr. Frank C. Block, Mr. Thomas B. Felder.

The Committee to wait upon the President and tender the invitation to the reception and escort him to the club, in company with a committee from the Board of Directors of the Exposition, was as follows:

Major Livingston Mims, Mr. C. E. Harman, Mr. J. F. O'Neill, Mr. Fulton Colville.

Committee to wait upon the Vice-President and escort him and party to the club:

Mr. William P. Hill, Mr. Stewart Woodson, and Mr. H. M. McKeldin.

The following ladies were requested to act as a Reception Committee to receive the distinguished guests at the club:

Mrs. Livingston Mims, Mrs. H. P. Cooper, Mrs. H. M. Atkinson, Mrs. W. S. Elkin, Mrs. James F. O'Neill, Mrs. J. C. Courtney, wives of the members of the Governing Committee of the club, with the following ladies:

Mrs. W. M. Dickson, Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mrs. Thomas B. Meador, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. W. H. Inman, Mrs. John A. Fitten, Mrs. S. M. Inman, Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins, Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Mrs. C. A. Collier.

The Presidential party arrived in Atlanta at four o'clock on the afternoon of October 22d, the day before the public ceremonies were to take place. They were met at the train and escorted to the Aragon Hotel. That evening in the banquet room of the Aragon Mayor Porter King gave his dinner in honor of the President. The room was decorated with smilax, evergreens and roses, and the table was set in the form of the letter "C." The gathering was the most distinguished that ever graced a table in Atlanta. The President and six members of his cabinet, the Vice-President, the Governors of Georgia, Virginia, Connecticut and Mississippi, two ex-Governors of Georgia, the United States Senators and the Supreme Court of Georgia, the late minister of the United States to Spain, the Mayor and Council of Atlanta, the officers and directors of the Exposition, the foreign commissioners to the Exposition, and many gentlemen prominent in business and professional life. The following is a list of their names:

President Grover Cleveland, Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, Mayor Porter King, Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, Secretary of War Lamont, Postmaster General Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Secretary of the Interior Smith, Secretary of Agriculture Morton, Dr. C. W. Dabney, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. H. T. Thurber, private secretary to the President; Daniel H. Morgan, Treasurer of the United States; Dr. D. C. Gilman, Hon. John B. Gordon, Hon. A. O. Bacon, Governor W. Y. Atkinson, Governor O. Vincent Coffin, Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall, Governor John M. Stone, Chief Justice T. J. Simmons, Judge S. H. Lumpkin, Judge Spencer R. Atkinson, Chevalier A. Macchi, Count Alberti, Vice-Consul for Italy; Dr. Gustave Neiderlein, Signor Gregorio E. Gonzales, Signor Lewis M. Jove, Signor Osio Cotterell, Signor Theodore H. Mangel, Mr. Richard Villafranca, Judge J. H. Lumpkin, Judge

Howard Van Epps, Attorney General W. H. Terrell, Judge W. T. Newman, Judge W. L. Calhoun, Judge C. C. Smith, Judge E. H. Calloway, Judge Marcus W. Beck, Hon. Allen Fort, Hon. J. L. M. Curry, ex-Governor W. J. Northen, Hon. C. A. Collier, Colonel W. A. Hemphill, Captain E. P. Howell, Messrs. Clark Howell, A. D. Adair, Forrest Adair, M. F. Amorous, H. M. Atkinson, W. H. Black, H. H. Cabaniss, E. P. Chamberlain, D. O. Dougherty, George W. Harrison, John A. Colvin, W. F. Bell, M. L. Tolbert, Arnold Broyles, M. P. Camp, W. J. Campbell, T. J. Day, R. P. Dodge, C. E. Harmon, P. H. Harralson, Joseph Hirsch, Albert Howell, Sr., T. C. Mayson, Captain J. A. Miller, Dr. J. W. Nelms, George H. Sims, J. H. Welch, M. M. Welch, S. M. Inman, Hugh T. Inman, A. L. Kontz, Captain R. J. Lowry, Major Livingston Mims, T. B. Neal, J. G. Oglesby, H. E. W. Palmer, E. C. Peters, F. P. Rice, Colonel W. L. Kellogg, Colonel John S. Candler, E. C. Spalding, J. J. Spalding, Colonel A. J. West, Dr. H. L. Wilson, Stewart F. Woodson, Captain James R. Wylie, W. T. Kimsey, Grant Wilkins, D. B. Woodward, W. D. Grant, C. L. Anderson, F. H. Richardson, Walter R. Brown and W. L. Peel.

The following menu furnished the chief topic of discussion, and among so distinguished a company, the discussion was very able and very thorough:

	Blue Points	Sherry
	Olives	Celery
	Green Turtle Clear	
	Lobster a La Newburg in Cases	
Cucumbers		Chateau La Tour Blanche
	Sweetbreads Pique a La St. Cloud	
Green Peas		Chateau Lafite
	Filet de Boeuf Bardes aux Truffs a La Perigord	
	Asparagus	
	Punch a La Roman	
	Quail Farcie La Lucullus	
		Veuve Clicquot
	Lettuce Salad	
Ice Cream in Forms		Fancy Cakes
	Fruit	
Roquefort Cheese		Toasted Crackers
	Coffee	

At the conclusion of the repast Mayor King proposed a standing toast to the President. Mr. Cleveland was apparently taken by surprise for his reply appeared to be offhand. Bowing his acknowledgments he said:

I know not hardly how to reply to this and shall attempt to do but little more than to return thanks for the kindly attention that has been shown me. Ever since my visit to your city I have been reminded constantly that I was in a country of hospitality. Nothing reminds me more of this fact than now. Hospitality develops into fraternity and the hospitality as shown between the people of the North and South has developed a fraternity which knows no section. Northern hospitality vies with you and Northern hospitality is no less strong than yours. If this hospitality means union, what else could unite a country in stronger bonds? It means devotion and attachment to the flag we all love. I feel, then, that while I am a visitor to this community that I am among those who are determined not to be outdone in anything that is patriotic. When I shall recall the incident of this visit I am sure that none shall find a warmer place than those present on this occasion, and before I close I wish to say that you have here a city for which fate has reserved all that is good and prosperous.

The morning of President's Day dawned with a cloudless sky. The weather was ideal for such an occasion, and the elaborate pro-

gramme was executed in the most brilliant manner. The Committee on Arrangements had made Mr. H. M. Atkinson the master of ceremonies, and he managed the affair with great skill. The military parade was arranged to form within the Exposition grounds, whither the troops went by the Southern Railway. The Presidential party had gone out an hour ahead of time in order to take a look through the Government Building. Opposite the main entrance of that structure a reviewing stand had been erected and appropriately decorated with the national colors. Colonel J. F. Burke, of the Gate City Guard, as marshal of the day, had organized the most brilliant parade of the fair. The troops marched from the Southern Railway terminal round the park on the main avenue in front of the Machinery, Forestry, Agriculture, Administration, and Fine Arts buildings, to the Government Building, where they passed in review before the President. The following order of march was observed:

Marshal—Colonel J. F. Burke.

Aids—Colonel Clifford Anderson, Gate City Guard; Colonel W. H. Hulsey, Gate City Guard; Colonel Albert Howell, Gate City Guard; Major John Clem, United States Army; Captain Lewis Kenan; Major W. G. Smith, Fourth Regiment North Carolina State Troops.

Fifth Regiment Infantry, United States Army, Colonel Kellogg commanding.

Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, and staff.

Battalion Cadets Virginia Military Institute, Major Shipp commanding.

Fourth Regiment Infantry, Virginia volunteers, Colonel C. A. Nash commanding.

Grimes' Battery, Virginia, Captain C. R. Warren commanding.

Asheville, N. C., Light Infantry, Captain Bookhart commanding.

Atlanta Artillery, Captain J. F. Kempton commanding.

The President stood patiently in the sun while the long parade passed in review, and acknowledged the salutes of the officers or the doffing of the colors by repeatedly taking off his hat. As soon as the parade had passed the ropes were removed and the vast crowd pressed around the reviewing stand to hear the President's speech. There were 25,000 people in the park, and most of them gathered about the Government Building.

President Collier, of the Exposition, introduced Rev. Dr. I. S. Hopkins, who opened the exercises with the following prayer:

Prayer by Dr. I. S. Hopkins.

We rejoice in Thee, O God, and in this beautiful day which Thou hast given us. We bless Thee for the occasion which has called this vast multitude together and made our hearts to beat as the heart of one man. We rejoice in the tokens of prosperity which gladden our eyes on every side. We rejoice that our lot has been cast in this land of plenty and that we have been reared under these benignant skies and that the sounds which have oftenest greeted our ears have been those of a material prosperity and spiritual and intellectual freedom.

We thank Thee to-day for the presence in our midst of so many of the men who bear rule over this great people. Especially do we thank Thee for the mercies vouchsafed to the Chief Executive of the nation for the courage and wisdom granted him in the great crisis of the country's history; for the kind providence whose guardian care has been over his life and those of his family through these years. May Thy blessing continue to rest upon him and through him upon the entire land. May this nation never lack in its times of peril men of strong hands and true hearts to guide its destinies and administer its affairs. Grant to our

people the light of wisdom and knowledge. Scatter the darkness which is yet in our midst by the light of Thy truth. Take away the temptations to vice and intemperance and lust, of greed and avarice and evil of every kind. Grant that this people may be obedient to law and seek for rulers who are just, obedient and righteous. May justice, purity and righteousness prevail everywhere. May this country never imbue its hand needlessly with the blood of other nations. May it keep back from aggressive invasions and dangerous entanglements of every kind with other nations of the earth.

We pray for other nations that they and we may learn war no more, may we never need more to learn war. We pray for the uplifting of men into the likeness and image of God. More and more may the earth rejoice in the coming of the kingdom of peace and in the shining of the sun of righteousness. More and more may we see the realization of our hope and promise as a nation honored and chosen of God to enlighten the world and teach the lesson of national righteousness to men. May we be indeed that nation whose God is the Lord, and to Thy name shall be the praise, Father, Son and Spirit. Amen.

President Collier's Introduction.

Mr. Collier then introduced President Cleveland in the following words:

To an assembly composed of American citizens no introduction of the most illustrious of living Americans is possible, save as a mark of courtesy and an expression of the regard in which he is held by his fellow countrymen. Still, it may be possible on this occasion to signify in some degree our profound gratification at the presence of the Chief Executive of the nation. The demonstrations he has already witnessed prove better than could any mere words the sincerity and the warmth of his welcome. He, of all men in this country, should be the best able to recognize the voice of the people, for unto him it has called in more emphatic terms than to any of our generation. But we must convey to him an assurance of the admiration and esteem of the people of the Southern States, and especially of Atlanta. The South has received from him a recognition as a constituent element of this Union to which it had for many years been a stranger when he was chosen and commissioned to erase the dark lines of sectionalism from the map of the Union. The administration of which he is the head not only gave its aid and indorsement to the dearest enterprise this city has projected, but has established here for the inspection of the world the most comprehensive and instructive display of our Federal resources that ever ennobled any exposition. No intelligent citizen can visit this display without experiencing a quickening of his patriotism as well as an extension of his general knowledge. We rejoice also to-day in the reflection that no other nation in the years that have passed since the foundation of this government has had in its highest office such an unbroken array of men, who, for devotion to their country, for faithful performance of duty, and for those virtues which adorn the citizen as well as the executive, have been worthy of comparison with the Presidents of the United States. From Washington to Cleveland we may contemplate that list with pride in the thought that these are the men whom a great people in the effort to solve the problem of self-government have chosen as their representatives and leaders. Every true citizen of the United States who is here to-day must rejoice that to these assembled citizens of most of the States and of many nations we present the man who, under conditions in many respects unprecedented, has been twice honored with the Presidency of the greatest of republics, and who has proved himself so worthy of the trust his country has bestowed upon him. I have the honor to present the President of the United States.

President Cleveland's Speech.

When the President rose it was some time before the applause ceased. He spoke deliberately, giving careful emphasis to his

words, and, as his voice was strong and his enunciation clear, he could be distinctly heard by a large part of the great crowd. He said :

Mr. President: On my own behalf, and for my co-laborers in the executive branch of our Government who have accompanied me, I thank you for your kind words of greeting. We are here to congratulate you and your associates upon the splendid success of the Exposition you have set on foot, and upon the evidences you have here gathered, chiefly illustrative of Southern enterprise, Southern industry and Southern recuperation.

But we are also here to claim a share in the pride of your achievement. No portion of our countrymen, wherever found, can exclusively appropriate the glory arising from these surroundings. They are proofs of American genius and industry which are the joint possession of all people, and they represent triumphs of American skill and ingenuity in which all our citizens, from the highest to the humblest, have a proprietary right.

While our fellow-citizens of Georgia and her neighboring States may felicitate themselves to the fullest extent upon such evidences as are here found of the growth and prosperity of interests and enterprises in which they are especially concerned, I cannot be deprived of the enjoyment afforded by the reflection that the work they have done emphasizes, in the sight of the world, the immense resources and indomitable thrift of the people of the United States.

It seems to me the thought may be suggested as not inappropriate to this occasion, that what we see about us is an outgrowth of another Exposition inaugurated on American soil more than a century ago, when a new nation was exhibited to the civilized world, guaranteed and protected by a Constitution which was ordained and established by the people of the United States, with the declared purpose of promoting their welfare and securing the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. The success which has attended this exposition of products and manufactures is not altogether due to the quality of the soil or character of the people in any of the contributing States, but it rests largely upon the fact that the States are members of a beneficently governed nation, whose natural resources and advantages have been developed and improved by the influence of free institutions, and whose people have been stimulated and encouraged by the blessings of personal liberty.

A contemplation of the benefits vouchsafed to us by our Government easily reminds us of the importance of a hearty and united co-operation in its support and protection. We should lovingly watch and guard it, not only because we are recipients of its precious gifts, but for its own sake, and because it has been put in our hands in sacred keeping, to prove to the world that men can be trusted with self-government.

We shall walk in the path of patriotic duty, remembering that our free institutions were established to promote the general welfare; we strive for those things which benefit all our people, and if each of us is content to receive from a common fund his share of the prosperity thus contributed, we shall sadly miss our duty and forfeit our heritage if, in narrow selfishness, we are heedless of the general welfare and struggle to wrest from the Government private advantages which can only be gained at the expense of our fellow-countrymen.

I hope I may, therefore, be permitted, in conclusion, to suggest, as a most important lesson taught by this occasion, the absolute necessity to our national health and welfare, and consequently to our individual happiness as citizens, of a careful discrimination in our support of policies and in our advocacy of political doctrines between those which promise the promotion of the public welfare and those which simply seem to serve selfish or sectional interests.

If we are to enjoy the blessings our Government was framed to fairly and justly bestow, we shall secure them, in due time, by cultivating a spirit of broad American brotherhood and insisting upon such conduct as will, within the spirit of the golden rule, promote the general welfare.

When the President had concluded there were repeated calls for Secretary Carlisle and Vice-President Stevenson, but these gentlemen observed the propriety of the occasion and merely bowed an acknowledgment of the compliment. The President then descended to the foot of the steps in front of the stand and held an outdoor reception. "Now comes the great American handshaking," said he, "and I am to perform that feat." There was a grand rush on the stand and an indescribable scene followed. The crush was so great that ladies struggled up to the President with hair disheveled, and shook hands with him while they re-arranged their headgear, and men came with cravats untied or pulled off in the struggle. The President smiled on his panting or perspiring admirers. Meantime other and less pleasing incidents were occurring a little further back in the crowd. Near the corner of the stand the pressure from several directions seemed to concentrate and the crush was terrible. Within a few minutes half a dozen ladies fainted and were pulled out of the crowd. Several of them were lifted to the reviewing stand as the nearest place of safety and there remained till they had recovered themselves.

From the "great American handshaking," Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet were taken to luncheon at the Piedmont Club house. Afterward they visited the Woman's Building and the Negro Building and were driven over the Exposition grounds. At six o'clock the electric fountain showed its many-colored sprays for the first time, and afterwards there was a magnificent burst of fireworks in the President's honor.

The reception that night at the Capital City Club was the most brilliant social gathering in the history of Atlanta. More than a thousand guests crowded the halls and reception rooms.

The *Atlanta Constitution's* society editor gave the following description of the decorations:

The wide verandas were entirely enclosed. The pillars and walls were twined about with smilax and roses, and in the deep window-seats were placed palms and jardinieres of bright flowers. Through the windows one caught opalescent glimpses of the café where the President's table was spread, and a step or so through the hall brought one to the arcade door, where the gorgeous picture burst clearly upon the sight. In compliment to the occasion the wine glasses show red, white and blue, and along the center of the board were great banks of pink roses and maiden's-hair fern. The central adornment was a bust of President Cleveland amid a mass of pink roses, and ranged about this were exquisite statuettes representing Columbia, Art, Agriculture, and Atlanta, all giving their greeting to the President. The electric lights in the room had pink shades and were wreathed in big roses, and the paper shades and confections on the table were pink. This one great table alone stood in the café, and about it in the corners and window-seats lovely tropical plants were arranged. All the other rooms were furnished with small tables, decorated artistically with jardinieres and vases with flowers.

The second floor was enhanced in every way that bright lights and floral ornaments made possible. The lofty ballroom with its clouded blue ceiling scattered with roses, with its rich seats and lovely windows, was turned into a palatial apartment. At the end of the room a fairy bower of palms and roses was arranged, and roses and smilax, forming a graceful union, greeted the eye on every hand.

Major Livingston Mims, the president of the club, was, of course, the special host of the occasion, a social president of whom the South has

every reason to be proud, for other presidents may gain their places though time and circumstances, but a great host is an individual gift which one's fellows can neither make nor destroy.

The President had been grave and dignified at the review, but he was all smiles at the reception. He seemed particularly to enjoy this experience and the visit to the Woman's Building. After the reception the Washington party was driven to the train and by morning were far on their way to the capital.

ILLINOIS DAY.

Chicago was the first of the great cities to recognize the importance of Atlanta's Exposition. Her press and people encouraged Atlanta from the start, and there was a very cordial feeling between the two cities. Illinois day and Chicago day came on the 11th and 12th of November, and both were celebrated with exercises at the Auditorium. A distinguished party, headed by Governor Altgeld, Hon. A. S. Trude, Ferd. W. Peck, Mayor George B. Swift, Hon. H. N. Higginbotham, President, and Hon. F. B. Bryan, Vice-President, of the World's Columbian Exposition; Herman H. Kohlsaat, publisher of the *Times-Herald*, and other prominent gentlemen, came down from Chicago under escort of the gallant First Regiment. Colonel Turner and his Chicago command were escorted to the Exposition grounds by the Fifth Georgia Regiment, in command of Colonel John S. Candler.

On the 11th, Illinois day, Hon. A. S. Trude, of Chicago, presided. Speeches were made by Governor Altgeld, President Collier, of the Exposition; Ferd. W. Peck, President of the Chicago and Southern States Association, and by Lucien Knight, of the Atlanta *Constitution*, representing the press. Governor Altgeld's speech was the feature of the day, and is here given in full:

Governor Altgeld's Speech.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I very much fear that you may judge my friend who has so flatteringly introduced me on this occasion to be an Irishman. (Laughter.) Such is not the case. Certainly he has since crossing the Ohio River become extremely enthusiastic. But, as for that matter, we have all become enthusiastic.

Would that we were all natural born orators like you sons of the South. Put a man from Illinois on the stand to make a speech and you give him a task that is burdensome indeed, but it seems to me every living man in the South is an orator.

If our great State were making an exhibit here, if we had come to promote our material advancement and display our products, then I should talk to you about the brilliant career, the limitless resources, the great riches and the high development of the State of Illinois. I should tell you about the progress of our people and the glory of her institutions and the wonder of her cities. But such is not the case. We have come upon a different and nobler mission—a mission that rises above profit and all pecuniary considerations—indeed most of these gentlemen who, by their great liberality, have made this journey from the North possible, are so situated that they can get no pecuniary profit from it. Our people have come upon a mission of good fellowship. The people of the South have invited us within her gates and we have here accepted the invitation.

The people of the South have held out a friendly hand and we have come down to grasp it. In a sense we are the guests, invited to see

the creations and treasures of a host, and in judging their merit it is necessary to consider the conditions out of which they grew and the difficulties which had to be overcome, for this determines the character of the genius and the effort that was required.

This magnificent Exposition becomes clothed with a mighty importance when we consider that thirty years ago the Southern States lay prostrate. They had just emerged from the most gigantic war the world had ever seen—a war carried on within their borders. To the west the great father of waters flowed for hundreds of miles by fields that lay waste and by villages whose inhabitants were ruined, and toward the east the morning, the noon and the evening rays of the sun fell upon land that was desolate. For four years the passions had been unchained and the waters of bitterness and hatred had been lashed into fury. Industry was dead and agriculture lay helpless.

Farmers were without stock, without food, without money and without seed. The institutions of society had been destroyed. The only class that possessed intelligence and which had once ruled the land was dethroned as well as impoverished. More than this, nearly one-third of the population that had existed in a condition of slavery and ignorance was at once free from restraint and clothed with all the powers of citizenship. Some of these poor people thought freedom meant not simply the possession of liberty but the release from toil. They had yet to learn the hard fact that life is everywhere a struggle. Formerly they had done the work of the South; under the new conditions this could not be expected of them.

This was not all; after a great battle the vultures swoop down upon the field and tear the flesh from off the bones of the prostrate—so after the close of the struggle there came to the South from different parts of the country many good men, indeed, bringing industry, character and capital with them and bent upon an honorable career; but there also came a cloud of vultures swooping down upon the unfortunate land; and taking advantage of the ignorance and the credulity of some of the people, they proceeded to still further lacerate this great country. They developed methods of plunder that the ancients knew not of.

The Goths and Vandals took what there was in sight. Cromwell in Ireland took only what his soldiers could carry, but these men operated not only latterly, but by means of issuing bonds and mortgaging the future they projected their slimy fingers a century ahead and ate of the inhabitants of coming generations. They loaded the country with a burden of taxation under which a more prosperous people would have groaned.

In addition to this there was yet another evil, and that was an attempt by the Federal Government to interfere in the local affairs of the South in times of peace, with the usual result of making matters worse instead of better. It simply intensified the bitterness and increased the difficulties. (Much applause.)

Only one thing has been clearly established by the various acts of Federal interference in local affairs in this country, and that is the fact that while such interference is always ordered ostensibly for the purpose of upholding and enforcing the law, it is never done at the request of a community, but is always due to the scheming and solicitations of selfish private interests that seek to derive a personal advantage from such a step—interests that would sacrifice republican institutions at any time for personal aggrandizement or profit.

This was the condition of the South at the close of the war. Never before in the history of government was so difficult a problem presented as the re-establishment of civil institutions in the Southern States.

But fortunately for the South, amid all this turmoil and wrong, she had some men who stood upon a plane sufficiently high to discern the great principle that there can be no prosperity or greatness unless it rests upon a basis of universal intelligence—that there can be no growth nor development without universal industry. Fortunately for the South she had men whose vision was not dimmed and whose spirit was not broken by the din of daily happenings, but who recognized the great

fact that fair play and equal rights were necessary to the healthy circulation of the blood in the arteries and the veins of a great State. (Applause.)

They recognized the fact that the Goddess of Liberty will not smile upon a people as long as the least of God's creatures are denied the privilege of gazing upon her countenance. They perceived the great truth that the Goddess of Justice dare not recognize either color or sex or condition—that her needle must point to the great pole star of eternal right, and that whenever it varies from that high point, then the germs of disease, the germs of dissolution and destruction begin their work.

While these men could not at once calm the troubled waters, draw order out of chaos, breathe new life into prostrate industries, nor restore agriculture, yet they made their influence felt. Silently and without noise they began to lay the foundations of new institutions. While the outside world censured, they went on calmly doing the best they could.

By slow degrees they established order, schoolhouses began to appear all over the South, courts of justice resumed their functions and the industries again became active; old cities renewed their life, new ones were founded, and in time the God of nations smiled upon the South. This, in brief, is her history. She is not yet perfect; wrongs both great and small are still committed upon her soil, wrongs done in violation of law and wrongs done in the name of the law. But this can also be charged against the North. Our safety lies in the fact that the great masses of our people are becoming imbued with a sense of justice, and even when at times wrong or misinformed they endeavored to right themselves, and this same sense of justice is permeating the mind of the South.

Now, my fellow-citizens, considering the conditions out of which this Exposition has grown, the difficulties that had to be met, the almost insurmountable obstacles that had to be overcome, it is one of the most remarkable creations of civilization. It is proper that the people of the South should rejoice over it. We rejoice with them. They are proud of it and we share their pride with them. Considering the conditions out of which it grew this Exposition has demonstrated to the world, as never was demonstrated before, the vitality, the life-giving principle of republican institutions. No other form of government could have dealt successfully with this problem. If we had a monarchy, and the iron hand of brute force had reached over to govern these States, instead of this magnificent Exposition, instead of this product of high civilization, we would find here another edition of Ireland, or another chapter of Armenian horrors.

Only a few hundred miles to the south of us lies the richest island of the globe, blest with all that nature could give it. For over a century a foreign military force has ruled and robbed this island until to-day, instead of standing with civilized nations and giving the world an exhibition of its products as the South has done, it can only show to the world its bleeding heart, and cry of anguish for assistance. (Cheers.)

My fellow citizens, the friends of justice have a right to hope that there will come a time when our government will have enough regard for the principles of home rule—enough respect for republican institutions, enough concern for our own safety, and enough Americanism in its blood to rest from its solicitude for corporate interests just long enough to proclaim to all the world that this noon-day robbery, noon-day outrage and noon-day butchery of helpless people, even though done in the name of the law, must cease upon the American continent and in the American waters. (Prolonged applause.)

But this brief backward glance tells us something more. It tells us that people who could overcome these great obstacles and could lay the foundation of prosperity under these adverse conditions have a capacity for a greater career. Yea, this Exposition tells us that the war was but a storm in the night for these people—terrible and destructive it is true, but having in its wake a day that is pregnant with a grandeur and a glory such as would have been impossible under former conditions.

People of the South, we have watched your career, we have watched your struggles and we rejoice in your successes, and the gentlemen and ladies who have come down from our great State, have come on a mission of friendship. They want to know you better and want you to understand them better.

They do not ask whether (as you develop) your trade will go to the North, to the East, to the South or to the West. They do not ask where you sell your cotton or where you buy your supplies. They know that the great laws of commerce will determine these questions. They know that the great rivers of the world were once not only highways of commerce, but were dividing lines, not simply between States, but between different civilizations, and they have noticed in the progress of time that the new agencies given to the world by science and by civilization have almost wiped the rivers off the map so far as commerce is concerned. And our people feel that the time is come when rivers should no longer be dividing lines between civilizations or between different people in this country; that whether a man stands upon the north bank or the south bank of the Ohio, he should be surrounded by the same institutions, the same civilization and the same spirit. That not only should the citizens of this entire republic stand under one flag, but they should be actuated by the same motives and the same high aim and struggles toward the same end. Our people are imbued with the idea that this great continent, from the aurora-tinted skies of the North to the warm waters of the South, from the morning to the evening should be inhabited by a great, intelligent, liberty-loving, justice-loving, law-abiding brotherhood of men. That is the spirit that has brought our people into your midst, and they will more than reciprocate your every act of friendship and your every expression of fraternal sentiment. And as opportunity offers they will make every Southern man feel that there is a welcome for him in the country by the great lakes.

The public exercises of Illinois Day were followed by a reception at the State Building.

CHICAGO DAY.

Chicago and Atlanta had greeted each other with the warmth of cordiality on the day before, and on Chicago's own day they were almost affectionate in their expressions of mutual regard. The stage of the Auditorium was occupied by a distinguished company, and the speeches were many and eloquent. For Chicago spoke Mayor Swift, President Higginbotham, Judge Thomas Bryan, ex-Congressman George E. Adams, Mr. A. H. Revell, and Colonel Henry Turner. Attorney General Terrell, Mayor King, President Collier, Vice-President H. H. Cabaniss, and Colonel A. J. West, spoke for Atlanta. These utterances aroused great enthusiasm, but there is room in this narrative for only two, those of Mayor Swift, of Chicago, and President Higginbotham, of the World's Columbian Exposition. These were of especial interest, both on account of the distinguished position of the speakers, and because of the significance of their utterances.

Mayor Swift's Speech.

As the official head of Chicago, Mayor Swift received a great ovation when he rose to speak. The following is his address in full:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: It requires some temerity for a modest Chicago man to attempt any public utterance here in a State whose atmosphere seems charged with oratory, as was so pleasingly evi-

denced by the eloquent address delivered in this hall yesterday by your fellow-townsmen, Mr. Knight; and I call to mind that on this day one of Georgia's most gifted orators is held in special remembrance. We all remember the electrical effect produced some years ago by a great speech made by the lamented Grady. No one in this city to-day can fail to think of him or to regret his untimely death. It aids me on this occasion that I am conscious of being among friends and of addressing friends, and that in responding in behalf of Chicago and its visiting delegation my words are spoken in a city not inaptly termed "The Chicago of the South." Naturally we of Chicago do not think this expression at all uncomplimentary to the city of Atlanta.

The two cities have much in common. Each is the metropolis of its own region. Each has been terribly tried by fire. The growth of Chicago has been equalled by the extraordinary increase of the population of this city. We are standing practically in a new city, and if the growth of Chicago has been something wonderful, surely that of Atlanta must be conceded to have been quite as wonderful. Its location seems admirable. One can well imagine that here a perfect drainage system exists, conducing greatly to the health and comfort of the people. Lying in the midst of a rich agricultural and mineral region, with abundant railway facilities, its designation as the "Gate City of the South" seems strikingly appropriate, and when we realize the activity and energy of its people, we feel less wonder at its present position and entertain no doubts about its future.

One trait of the Atlanta people strikes a responsive chord in the breast of every Chicagoan. Indications of a great public spirit are everywhere apparent. Nothing but a strong desire to promote the public good could have built the really great Exposition in which we stand at this moment. It is an enterprise which reflects credit upon your city, and which would have been worthy of a much older and larger and wealthier community. Such expositions as this are important steps in the progress of civilization. They are educators, not merely in a material point of view, but quite as much in a moral and intellectual direction. The mere bringing together of people ordinarily widely separated is in itself an element of great value. Ignorance is often if not usually the parent of misunderstanding and of strife. At Nashville I was forcibly impressed by a remark made by a gentleman to the effect that if the people of the Northern and Southern sections of our common country had interchanged visits and mingled together before 1861 as much as they have latterly done, they could never have taken up arms against each other. Thank God, that great difference has ended beyond the possibility of any return. The new South and the new North understand each other to-day better than the old South and the old North ever did, and they know that the welfare and progress of each is essential for the other, and that whatever aids the one must in the long run be an efficient help to the other.

I think we can say that in creating the Columbian Exposition we in Chicago builded better than we knew. Through it millions came to know more of that city than they could have learned by reading libraries of literature about us. We of Chicago learned more of the nations and peoples of the earth than we could have learned in many tours of the world. That exposition sent the name and fame of our city to the remotest ends of the earth. What we reaped you here will reap in a large degree. Your present Exposition will extend the reputation of Atlanta and promote its growth and progress in every way. Throughout the length and breadth of the United States the Cotton States and International Exposition is known. Hundreds of thousands will see it. Millions will be told about it, and everyone who sees or hears will be in an increasing degree a friend of the plucky people who have carried to successful execution so difficult an enterprise.

Of my own city of Chicago I think I may be pardoned for speaking with pride. Why should I not glory in the strides it has so plainly made toward greatness and power and a better municipal life. A painter will sometimes stand back from his easel to note the effect of his recent touches. He will not incessantly apply his brush without occasional glances of scrutiny. So properly may we stand back as

it were and gaze from time to time upon the incomplete picture of our civic development. Incomplete, I say, for it is incomplete. Although Chicago is great, it is going to be greater. Although it has beauty spots, it is to be further adorned. Chicago is not perfect. What city on earth has ever been or ever will be perfect?

Chicago is not done trying; it is not done proving. It has some of the faults of youth, but its people earnestly desire to correct these faults, and they can be relied upon to do so in good time. The idea sometimes seems to be depressingly stamped on one's mind that whatever is every one's business is nobody's business, and such an idea might perhaps be thought to lead in a large city to dangerous developments, but somehow it happens that when the crisis comes, the people assert themselves and the rocks are avoided. One thing can be said, without undue boasting: Chicago will never refrain from attempting to do a thing because of a fear that it cannot be done. In the end it will accomplish what it undertakes. If the accomplishment be not seen, then it will be because the effort has not been made. Great bodies move slowly, and a vast city can be no exception to this rule, but the city of Chicago, keenly alive to its faults, will grow in grace and perfection as it has grown in other ways and fulfill hereafter the present promise of a glorious future.

We probably would not mingle to-day as we do if the pursuits of the people of Georgia were in all respects the pursuits of the people of Illinois.

There would be no commercial interest to aid in binding us together. The Empire State of the South, as the State of Georgia is appropriately called, would necessarily possess some less attractiveness for us of the northwest, if we are entirely without the knowledge that you have here many things that we want and the belief that we have many things that you want, or at least many things that we think that you ought to have. We desire closer and more extended commercial relations with you and with the people of this part of the country, but while we desire and seek these, we seek also your increasing respect and regard, and expect to entertain an increasing respect and regard for you.

The public spirit of Chicago to which I have alluded has been a great factor in connection with this visit. It is no small thing to send over a thousand people in half a dozen special trains for nearly a thousand miles upon a nine days' journey. It is no small thing to send more than eight hundred citizen soldiers upon such a trip, taking them out of their daily walks of life. The young men who form our military escort come from all branches of business, and over forty of them come from one great mercantile establishment, whose name and fame are probably almost as well known here as in Chicago. I deem it proper to express my sense of appreciation of such public spirit on the part of the citizens of Chicago. It is but the truth to say that all of us who have come here have come gladly, and that this march to Atlanta is much more desirable and more healthful than was a march to Atlanta from my section of the country in 1864.

We cannot say too much, Mr. Mayor, in praise of the hospitality with which we have been received. We have been made to feel as if at home. As we have viewed your Exposition and walked about your beautiful streets, hands have been extended in generous greeting on every side. We know that we have been no unwelcome guests, and we take pride in the fact that some of you have heretofore been our guests, and we hope you have equally been made to feel at home among us.

We welcomed you two years ago at our own great exhibition of human achievements, and we greeted you again by the shores of our inland sea when a granite shaft was there raised in kind and tender memory of the men of the South who laid down their lives in high devotion to what they conceived to be their duty. We also welcomed your leaders of the South—statesmen, orators and soldiers—who found that in Chicago thirty years of peace had cemented the bonds of affection so rudely shattered by the hand of war. They were welcomed not only as survivors of that great period in our country's history, but as

brothers in a reunited family, and together we joined in honoring the soldier dead without regard to the uniform they wore. Courage and bravery should know no section in this land of ours, and when time had quenched the flame of passion our citizens could do honor to the gallant men who were once opposed to us on the field of battle. As the dust of the men who followed the silent soldier of Illinois was mingled with that of the men who fought under the gallant and intrepid warrior of Virginia, so were our sympathies mingled with those of your surviving veterans. We welcomed them as neighbors, friends, and brothers. We clasped hands over graves that were strewn with the flowers of remembrance and love, and as the shafts of granite rise almost side by side in the memory of the blue and gray, so do we stand side by side and renew our pledge of patriotism and brotherhood.

President Higginbotham's Speech.

When President H. N. Higginbotham, of the Columbian Exposition, was introduced, the audience was fairly carried away with enthusiasm.

President Higginbotham said :

In coming to Atlanta we had hoped that we would not be asked to mention the World's Columbian Exposition. We come to pay our respects to this, the latest echo of that great work. We come to offer our congratulations to your citizens for having dared to attempt such an enterprise when the memory of our effort was still fresh in the minds of all. We come as officers of the World's Columbian Exposition to assure the officers of the Cotton States and International Exposition that we appreciate their efforts, and that we sincerely sympathize with them.

Men and women charged with the creation and administration of such an undertaking need and should have the fullest and most cordial support and sympathy of the public. Their responsibility is great, and the amount of mental and physical force required amounts to something heroic. Of necessity they plan, execute, build and create in a limited space of time that which is soon to perish and pass away, leaving in its train only the heritage of its influence. The differences, contentions and imperfections, if any there be, it is to be hoped will soon disappear, and that the good, the true and the beautiful will endure and ever remain a sweet and blessed memory. Speaking of the World's Columbian Exposition, I know you will pardon me for saying that we have much satisfaction in the fact that we were factors in its creation. We are, however, too modest and too truthful to claim all the credit for ourselves, for Chicago, our State or even our nation ; it was the creation of the whole world sustained and hallowed by the blessing and favor of Almighty God. The conditions were favorable, the time was ripe and rich with the fruitage of the ages ; the bringing together of the people of all lands that they might compare their religions, their laws, their customs and the results of each was something that had never before been fully accomplished.

Architecture found there its fairest blossom ; the arts, the sciences and industries were never so thoroughly brought together in friendly rivalry. Scholars, after viewing the magnificent spectacle, have impoverished all languages in seeking for suitable words with which to express their delight. Poets have sung their sweetest songs in its praise. Divines have compared it to the one incomparable "white city" seen in a vision by St. John. Lovers have likened it to a dream. The masses beheld it with awe and silent admiration. Its influence on all was ennobling, and uplifting ; its value to humanity was worth all and more than it cost in money and human effort. Those who made sacrifices or contributed in the slightest degree that it might be will not have lived in vain.

While not here long enough to inspect your vast enterprise, having only arrived last night, I have nevertheless looked with admiration upon the outline of the Exposition. The grouping of your buildings is impressive, a striking architectural effect has been produced without a

loss of the practical and economical requirements as regards utility of space and locality. I doubt if you appreciate the excellence of your general plans and the intelligence of their execution. We sincerely hope that fate will decree for your Exposition the largest measure of success and that its memory will be a benediction to your people forever.

PENNSYLVANIA DAY.

Pennsylvania Day, the 14th of November, was honored by the presence of the governor, lieutenant-governor and several members of the Supreme Court of that State, together with the Pennsylvania commissioners and a number of prominent citizens. Formal exercises were held at the Pennsylvania Building, and a number of speeches were made. In behalf of Governor Atkinson, State School Commissioner Glenn delivered an address of welcome for Georgia. Similar addresses were delivered by Mayor King for the city of Atlanta, and Vice-President H. H. Cabaniss for the Exposition. Pennsylvania was given utterance through Governor Daniel H. Hastings, Lieutenant-Governor Walter A. Lyon and Henry W. Williams, associate justice of the Supreme Court. After the exercises the governor of Pennsylvania held a reception at the Piedmont club house, where a luncheon was served to the visitors. The next day, by special invitation, Governor Hastings addressed the General Assembly of Georgia, and on that occasion was accompanied by Governor Lippitt of Rhode Island.

Governor Hastings' Speech.

The following is the address delivered by Governor Hastings at the State building on Pennsylvania Day :

Ladies and Gentlemen : This is Pennsylvania day in Atlanta and the Cotton States and International Exposition. We are here by your invitation, and we find on all sides the evidence of your hearty welcome and your well-known hospitality. (Applause.)

Pennsylvania comes to Georgia to-day to renew her sentiments of good will, and to reaffirm that spirit of comity and fraternity which should always exist between sister States.

Georgia and Pennsylvania, two great sovereign States, to-day meet in fraternal association ; they offer in friendly rivalry the products of their native resources, wealth and development.

Their State flags to-day are intertwined in hearty good will, and above them both waves in peace and in glory the beloved emblem of our common country. (Applause.)

In our journey here we passed through rich and historic States, but we have crossed no sectional lines. They have been obliterated. They should never have marred the map of the United States. (Applause.)

We have seen, as we have never seen before, the New South, not in bud or blossom, but in that full and radiant bloom whose fragrance permeates the whole land.

There is much of similarity in the two States united in these ceremonies ; similarity in the hills and the valleys ; in the fertility of the soil ; in the abundance of their crops ; in their stores of mineral wealth ; in value of internal commerce ; in their "mountains that point to the heavens and rivers that run to the sea."

The early settlement of both States was composed largely of the same people. Much of your population in early days came from Pennsylvania, although many of them, after leaving the Cumberland Valley, may have stopped for a generation or two in Virginia, the Carolinas, or other States, before reaching Georgia.

In the struggle for freedom, Pennsylvania and Georgia stood side by side. Georgia's representatives came to Philadelphia to take council with the patriots. Their names, with those of ours, are signed to the Declaration of Independence. With us they heard the first defiant ring of freedom from yonder Liberty bell. Your Georgia patriots fought side by side with those of the Pennsylvania line at Saratoga and at Monmouth. They stood at Pennsylvania's side and crimsoned Pennsylvania's soil at Brandywine and Germantown. They went down into the gloom of despair with Washington at Valley Forge, and they were with the conquering hosts at Yorktown.

I proclaim to you that the patriotic heart of Pennsylvania beats as warmly and as steadfastly for Georgia and her sister States to-day as when they first united to found a government upon the rock of freedom. (Applause.)

Your great Exposition gives to the world abounding proof of your industry, your business expansion and your surprising growth and development. Every day with you during the term of this Exposition is a Georgia day. In your welcome to the several States and to the great organizations representing the patriotism and the material wealth of the country, so much is your time occupied, that Pennsylvania, with the others, can be accorded only a single day, and, by your leave, I



CONFEDERATE RELICS.

would improve the occasion to tell you something of our State; something of her relations to the nation; the part she bore in the formation period; her growth and development; her relations to the emergencies and struggles through which we have survived; and the development of the great natural wealth planted by the Almighty in her hills and valleys; the moral and mental advancement of her people and to the relations which she proudly claims to bear to all the people.

The history of Pennsylvania is a part of that of our common country. On every page may be seen the Keystone State identified with every movement for its development and upbuilding.

In 1683, before our ancestors had covered themselves from the weather, and while William Penn, our great founder, was still a young man, a school for the education of children was opened in Philadelphia. This was the first free school in the western hemisphere. Within four years from the time our ancestors landed in Penn's woods a printing press had been successfully working in Pennsylvania. The first newspaper was published in the province of Penn in 1719 by Andrew Bradford, and was called the *American Weekly Mercury*. In 1760 there were five weekly papers published in the province. There were more books printed in Pennsylvania prior to the revolution than in all the other colonies together. The first hospital in this country was

founded in Pennsylvania in 1761, and in the same year the University of Pennsylvania, the pride of our commonwealth, was established. The first medical college in America was founded in Pennsylvania. Education was advanced by the first public library in the land. And in this connection I call your attention to the fact that recently a private citizen of our State voluntarily donated of his own means the sum of \$5,000,000 for free libraries for the use of our people. The first vessel propelled by steam for the transportation of passengers and freight sailed from Philadelphia. The first experimental railway was operated and the first insurance company was organized in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania erected the earliest institution for the care of the insane, the blind and the deaf and dumb children of the commonwealth, and one of our good ladies has brought here to exhibit before you some almost miraculous successes in the education of the deaf and dumb children.

Pennsylvania was one of the earliest provinces to throw her weight, her influence, her fortune, her honor and her future in favor of a free and independent government. That historic bell which you see at my right for more than twenty years rang out a warning to the mother country against the oppressions visited upon our people, and Georgia and the Carolinas and Virginia and Delaware and Maryland stood around the cradle of liberty when this same bell rang out its triumphant notes of liberty and equality to the western world and all the inhabitants thereof (Applause.)

While calling the attention of Georgians to these things of which we boast in Pennsylvania, let me avail myself of the opportunity to direct the attention of Pennsylvanians to some distinguishing features in the history of Georgia. No State, no section can successfully boast of much more than its proportionate share in the great work of national upbuilding.

Georgia's versatility of climate and soil induced her law-makers to establish the first State department of agriculture in the land.

Georgia was the first and only free and anti-slavery colony in America. Her code of laws of 1799 was so wise and symmetrical that it was afterwards approved and to some extent engrafted upon the venerable body of English jurisprudence.

The first steamboat that ever crossed the ocean sailed from Savannah. (Applause.)

The first female college in the world, the Wesleyan Female College, was established at Macon, Ga.

The cotton gin was invented in 1793 by Eli Whitney, near Savannah, on the plantation of General Greene of revolutionary fame.

The first sewing machine was invented by a Georgia preacher, F. R. Goulding.

Georgia is the second State in the production of cotton, and the first in the South in all general lines of manufacture.

The State of Pennsylvania comprises forty-five thousand two hundred and fifteen square miles, and contains a population of 5,745,000.

Within her borders there are erected, by the voluntary contributions of her people, 10,624 churches, of all denominations. Her people worship in a larger number of churches than those of any State in the Union. Georgia comes fifth in the order of precedence with over 7,000 churches, according to the latest statistics.

The total value of church property of all denominations in our State amounts to \$89,917,370.

Mind training is an established industry in Pennsylvania. It is the most profitable investment within our borders. There are no dividends so great as those that come from the church, the schoolhouse and the college. Free education has become as necessary a part of our Government as our legislatures and our courts. No tax is paid so cheerfully as the school tax. No expense is met so readily as that for the education of the boys and girls growing up around our family hearthstones.

In Pennsylvania to-day there 14,783 schoolhouses and 22,850 schoolrooms. The value of our public school property in 1890 was \$42,625,000. We have 26,200 school teachers, instructing an army of 1,040,000 Pennsylvania boys and girls for future usefulness and happiness. Our school teachers have received in salaries in the past ten years

\$73,146,300. I was informed only last week by our Superintendent of Public Instruction, who, at my request, made a careful estimate, that the total expenditure for the public schools of our commonwealth, from 1885 to 1894 inclusive, was \$138,750,000.

The total expenditure for the support of the public schools in Pennsylvania is more than the aggregate of expenditures for schools in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Pennsylvania's school expenditure exceeds that of the south central division of States, which includes Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.

The expenditure for her public schools exceeds the combined expenditures of the western division, which includes Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California.

Agriculture, the chief occupation of our people, which, in every adjustment of legislation, has always received our first consideration, has kept pace with the development of all other branches of industry.

Last year we raised 2,710,000 tons of hay; 23,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 26,226,740 bushels of oats, 3,750,000 bushels of rye, 18,848,700 bushels of wheat, and 40,749,376 bushels of corn, which yielded to the Pennsylvania husbandmen a total of \$81,730,407.

These products were raised by 300,000 farmers, on 200,000 farms, whose assessed value is \$2,000,000,000.

You of the South who are particularly interested in the production of sugar may be surprised to learn that one of the numerous refineries of Philadelphia uses more raw sugar every year than the States of Louisiana and Texas produce; indeed, more than the annual production in the United States. The one to which I refer has a capacity of 7,000 barrels of refined sugar per day.

The average annual production of pig iron for the past four years has been 3,914,939 tons. During the same period the average annual production of crude steel has been 2,831,757 tons, and the average production of rolled iron and steel has amounted annually to 3,120,002 tons.

Pennsylvania occupies the first rank in the manufacture of combined textiles. Since 1860 the capital employed in the textile industry increased nearly eight fold, and the value of its products nearly seven fold, while the amount paid in wages has increased nearly five and one-half times. The capital invested is \$95,686,227. More than 100,000 skilled workmen are employed, who have received annually during the past five years an average of \$30,236,000, while the total value of the textile products is \$137,367,500 annually. These remarkable figures have been prepared and tabulated by the State Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

I have contemplated with much interest your vast coal fields aggregating, according to official statistics, an area of 175 or more square miles. Whether the quantity or quality of your coal is greater and superior to ours, I do not presume to say, nor am I familiar with the annual production of your mines. We employ in Pennsylvania 197,104 coal miners, paying them annually \$60,076,865. They produced in 1893, an average year, 43,221,898 tons of bituminous coal, 47,179,563 tons of anthracite coal, the price of the former at the mines being 77 cents per ton, and of the latter \$1.77 per ton. And in addition thereto 5,549,296 tons of coke.

Petroleum is peculiarly a Pennsylvania product. While it is true that a part of the crude material is produced in some of the adjoining States, and a considerable proportion of the refining is done outside the boundaries of our commonwealth, we can justly claim that the home of the coal oil industry has been, and still is, in Pennsylvania. Scarcely thirty years have passed since the first barrel of refined oil was offered for sale, and now the exports exceed all else but cotton, bread-stuffs and provisions. To-day our exports amount to over 700,000,000 gallons per year, and the last census report estimates the total capital invested in the oil production in our State at \$300,000,000.

I have but a moment more to speak of the other great products of

the Keystone State. To be sure, we have the greatest locomotive works in the country; we have the greatest saw manufactory in the world; the greatest shipbuilding yards in the world; and it was in Philadelphia that the first United States mint was established.

These things that I have told you have inspired our people to a greater measure of loyalty and devotion to our beloved commonwealth. We have gathered a few testimonials and have brought them here to lay them as an offering of friendship at your feet. They testify better than our briefly spoken words of the good-will which we bear to the people of Georgia and her sister States of the South. We are but one of that great constellation of four and forty stars which comprises the only government founded on the rock of freedom, blessed with every gift of nature, now so peaceful, so prosperous and homogeneous.

The starry banner designed, woven and first flung to the breeze in Philadelphia, now floats in peace and in glory over an undivided nation. We, in Pennsylvania, believe in one flag and one country; we believe in the Union of States; we believe in a common country, a common flag, a common Americanism, a community of interest and patriotism. (Applause.)

MASSACHUSETTS DAY.

Massachusetts day followed close upon that of Pennsylvania. The 15th of November was honored by the presence of Governor Greenhalge and a number of distinguished men from Massachusetts. Governor-elect Bradley, of Kentucky, was also present and made an off-hand speech. Commissioner Guild presided and introduced the speakers. Governor Atkinson, Mayor King and President Collier made the addresses of welcome. The formal exercises of the day were held in the Massachusetts Building, which was an exact reproduction of the home of Longfellow, and Governor Greenhalge made a felicitous reference to this fact. His speech elicited much applause and is here given in full:

Governor Greenhalge's Speech.

Your cordial greeting is a most inspiring prelude to the performance of a delightful duty. I come here charged with a message as lofty and loving, as full of affection and respect as the ancient commonwealth of Massachusetts can send or the imperial State of Georgia can receive. And if the voice of Massachusetts fails; if we, the representatives of Massachusetts, fail adequately and sufficiently to express to you all the love and good fellowship, all the sisterly affection she bears to her sister State of Georgia, we know that our deficiencies, our weak utterances, will be hidden, lost, or made good in the great, undying, ever-increasing song of the angelical choir proclaiming "Peace on earth, good will to men," first heard on the plains of Bethlehem when Christ the Lord was born, and which has filled the world with divine music ever since.

I bring this message of Massachusetts to Georgia, and it is delivered in a most appropriate place. This mansion of Massachusetts speaks for Massachusetts more clearly than any lips, than any mortal voice. This structure is the counterfeit presentment, the verisimilitude, the true image of perhaps the noblest mansion of Massachusetts, which, though silent, proclaims her history, her life, her thought, her purpose.

This house stands in Cambridge by the placid Charles. We may not catch here to-day, except in fancy, the murmur of the river sweeping by the poet's study. We may not see

"The lights of the village

Gleam through the rain and the mist,"

but we may hear the old clock on the stairs ticking:

"Forever—never—

Never—forever."

The sweetness of the "Children's Hour" has soothed many a mother's and father's heart here in Georgia, and the trumpet blast of the "Psalm of Life" has stirred every young man's heart from Boston to Atlanta.

We know, then, that the soul of Longfellow is with us here to-day. And the other great tenant of the Craigie house—the grandest, standing alone, supreme—Washington—his spirit is present here. Under the old elm of Cambridge he drew that sword which flashed freedom from Massachusetts to Georgia.

And be sure that as we gather here to-day a brighter ray of sunlight than common plays around the summit of the gray shaft on Bunker Hill, and the old war-echoes which haunt the peaceful vales of Concord and Lexington come to us softened into murmurs of peace and love.

We come, then, to encourage, to aid you in a slight degree in your great undertaking. We earnestly hope that you may win solid success and derive substantial profit from your earnest and untiring labors. May they bring you material wealth, and, better still, may they bring you the riches of mind, the broadening and uplifting of soul more precious than jewels of silver and jewels of gold, and the strengthening of the spirit of fraternity, of patriotic love, which shall warm the great heart of America, giving to seventy millions one flag, one purpose, one destiny, one glory.

Already upon your State seal you have written, "Agriculture and Commerce." To-day you may proudly add "Manufactures," and the progress of a community in art and skill and handiwork, in the industrial arts, which means a step in the direction of the highest civilization.

We see here the dawn of a grand future. The funeral drums of the past are dying away in the distance. This grand Exposition, the sympathy and cheer of your sister States from every quarter, the grand message delivered in Boston by that chivalric and high-souled son of Georgia, Henry W. Grady, which is even now ringing in our ears; the increasing trade, the closer business relations, social and political ties, the clearer understanding of the community of interests, the similarity of conditions—all point to a grander and higher development, a wider and nobler future, not only for Georgia, but for the Union.

As for Massachusetts, she fears no rivalry; she invites each and all to a generous and friendly emulation. We do not repine because you have captured some of our cotton mills—be careful that some of the owners do not capture you. If some of the blood of Massachusetts is injected into the veins and arteries of Georgia, it will not be found cold or sluggish; it will give strength of heart and clearness of brain, sound judgment and high courage.

Massachusetts cannot boast of treasures of the earth, of vast territory, of coal or cotton, iron or lumber. The best product of Massachusetts is Massachusetts. The best work of her people is her people. As they wring from the barrenness of Plymouth Rock the everlasting riches of civil and religious liberty and well ordered government, so from every adverse condition, from every grim obstacle, they wrest the jewel of success.

They see in your glory and prosperity no menace to their own, but a help and a stimulus.

If you catch up with us in one line of industry, we must try to increase our pace. If we cannot do that we will strike out in another line. If you must manufacture cotton cloth, we will dye and print and decorate it. If you make our product more cheaply than we, we will diversify, invent more delicate textures, more artistic designs. If we cannot do this, we will make the machinery for you to do the work.

"One star differeth from another star in glory," and the glory of this star of the South adds to the glory of our star of the East.

"The heavens declare the glory of God." Yes! and what brighter vision of heaven can mortal eyes ever see, what heaven better declares the glory of God than that heaven in which the constellation of the union shines with increasing splendor, every star lending luster and beauty to every other?

In bringing our message we do not hide a single page of history. In 1799 you wrote upon your State seal, "The Constitution, Wisdom,

Justice, Moderation." These still you have. There is the whole story. In the new Georgia, the new Atlanta, there is much of promise and hope that we need not dwell on.

"Old, unhappy, far-off things
And battles long ago—"

And upon the most urgent problems of our day a word of power and light has been spoken by one of those most interested, Professor Booker T. Washington. It is words of wisdom like his which give life to nations.

If we must go back, let us go back to the inspiring recollections of the very origin and foundation of freedom.

Let us remember how, as Pallas sprang, fully armed with spear and shield from the glowing intellect of Omnipotence, so the genius of constitutional freedom sprang in perfect panoply from the glowing thought of the revolution—the mightiest revolution in the recorded history of mankind—whose great waves are even now beating against every throne of oppression in the world.

No later shock or disturbance can impair or destroy the grand results of that divine movement of humanity. No subsequent revulsion can dissolve the eternal ties then formed among the thirteen colonies.

Representing, then, the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution in Massachusetts I greet with warmest welcome the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution in Georgia and throughout the broad land. Keep forever burning the pure fire of patriotic love and patriotic purpose here in Georgia, in Massachusetts and elsewhere.

After the formal exercises were concluded, Governor and Mrs. Greenhalge held a reception in the Massachusetts Building. The Governor was by resolution invited to address the General Assembly of Georgia, then in session, and his speech there was received with great favor.

GEORGIA DAY.

It was meet that Georgia should have a day at the Exposition, and the nineteenth of November was set apart for the occasion. The directors of the Exposition invited the governor and the legislature to take charge of the exercises, and Governor Atkinson communicated the invitation to the General Assembly. A joint committee from the House and Senate formulated a programme which included addresses by the governor, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House. The justices of the Supreme Court were also asked to lend their presence to the dignity of the occasion. The day was widely advertised and a large crowd came. The admissions exceeded 20,000. Altogether, with those admitted free, there were nearly 30,000 people on the grounds. By some misunderstanding Governor Atkinson was not present. With that exception the exercises of the day occurred according to arrangement. Senator Walter C. Beeks, of Griffin, chairman of the joint committee, presided, and introduced the speakers.

The speech of Mr. W. H. Venable, president of the Senate, was in part as follows:

President Venable's Speech.

There is a legend in the Floyd County exhibit which reads, "From the seed in the ground to the crop packed and weighed." What a world of thought and wisdom in that compact sentence! The man that guided the plow that made the furrow in which the seed was planted was to the manor born. The mule that pulled the plow was foaled in Floyd. The steel points, the stock, both came from the for-

ests and the mines of Floyd. The ties that bound the bale of cotton, the gin that separated the seed from the boll, the limestone and fluxing, and the coal that melted from the ore the pig iron, all found their way from the mines and forests to the shop and mill and the manufactories of Floyd.

The scales by which men's rights are determined, metal, wood and all, are the result of Floyd's handiwork. The black marble on which the scales rest is the product of Floyd. The cloth and the hemp that encircled the bale came from the fields and mills of Floyd.

Shut out from the world with such diversified interests, these would be a happy and prosperous people. Every other county in the State has the same opportunity. There is a glorious future awaiting you. Get into the ships of progress that daily pass and join Floyd on the industrial seas of Georgia. Seas, whose waters shall cause the weed of penury and want to perish, and shall bring forth in their stead the golden rod and flowers fit to fill the horn of plenty, in valley, slope and mountain in this glorious State of Georgia.

The other lesson is at the forestry building. There are two scenes—the first a barren waste; great furrows, plowed by tooth of time, running along down the hillside abandoned, the floods and storms have rent and torn. Desolation and ruin are depicted everywhere. The next scene is the same abandoned waste, changed by the skill and energy and push of the husbandman into a hillside and slope of smiling verdant forest, whose buds and branches of a few years' growth whisper a benediction to God for tempering the winds to fashion and shape their destinies for His beneficent purposes to mankind. An acre reclaimed is worth a thousand acres of abandoned waste lost to the farmer.

This era has no place for drones, pessimists, demagogues or croakers. They are the camp followers to the industrial army, and have no place in its advancing columns. Relegate the calamity howlers to the rear. Croakers are a hybrid species, a cross between the raven and the frog. Like the raven, everything is seen darkly through the gloom of night. Like the frog, with his green coat of envy, he sees with jealous eyes the advancement of his fellow-man, and when adversity comes gloats over the fallen with the croaking cry of, "I told you so." There is no place for them in the advance of civilization; weed them out. The gaze of the world is upon us; let us rivet their vision to our good and advancement. What care we about the war of the standards, if we have within our grasps the substance drawn from mountain and valley and stream and forest, which, when moulded and cut shall exchange always for gold and silver in all climes. 'Tis not the standard so much as the lack of energy to produce the stuff in which to make the exchange for the standard. Build up your waste places, make valuable the valueless, start enterprises, manufactures, shape, carve, cut, hew, spin and weave, and ship to the marts of trade of the world, and the standards to suit the fancies of the wildest dreamer will flow in from every quarter to fill your empty coffers, and pay tribute to your skill and energy and devotion to laws of business jurisprudence. Let us work together for the good of mankind. The Divine Giver of all hath said that the nation will work out its own salvation.

Speaker Fleming's Address.

Hon. W. H. Fleming, Speaker of the House, delivered an address eloquently descriptive of Georgia. The significant part of his speech was as follows:

We of to-day will not halt the march of progress by the idle and useless sorrowing over the glories of a sun that has set. Rather with faces turned to the morning will we joyfully hail the glowing dawn of a brighter day. But in laying broad and deep the foundations of our New South—never, never, will we, or can we, forget or neglect the Old South of our fathers. If we should cast it away, rest assured the future philosopher and historian will write it down in everlasting characters, that the stone which the new builders rejected, the same should have been the head of the corner.

The South of this generation is a new South, but new, just as the sturdy sapling is new that springs from the same soil and the same root, when the parent tree has been felled by the woodman's axe. The old and the new, though different, are yet the same.

The nation that takes up arms against the flag of this Union will find that Southern men, cheered on by Southern women, will join the charge with their Northern brothers, and vie with them in such deeds of heroism as the world has never seen before. But loyalty to that flag does not require treason in act or speech to the memory of "our storm-cradled nation that fell." Brave men of the North will have a contempt for too much subserviency.

Now, my friends, with such ruins and memories behind us, and with rich, glowing hopes before us, why should we not love this good old State of Georgia?

I love her for her thriving plains and her desolate, scarred old hills; for her crystal fountains and her gently flowing rivers. I love her for her golden sunlight, and for the balmy air we breathe; for the zephyrs that play around us and the storm-clouds that roar above us. I love her for the noble hearts and brilliant intellects of her sons, and for the fairer forms and purer thoughts of her daughters. I love her for the glorious memories of the past, her triumphs and defeats, for the rights she has maintained and the wrongs she has endured. I love her for the sacred dust she holds of dear friends gone before, and for the precious blood that stained her countless battlefields. Yes, I love her most of all for that mighty host of heroes who sacrificed their lives in defence of her honor, and, clasped to her dear old bosom, now sleep beneath the sod.

Mrs. Felton's Tribute to Grady.

Georgia Day had also been called "Grady Day," and Mrs. W. H. Felton, of the Women's Board, paid a tribute to his memory. A life sized portrait of the orator-journalist had been placed on the platform, and, pointing to this, Mrs. Felton said:

"The exhibitors connected with the Exposition, and every other true Georgian, have worked for the success of the Exposition; but there is the picture of the man who made this great reunion of States possible. Were he with us to-day, his voice would be heard pleading for brotherly love and fraternity. God bless the memory of Grady, for he will ever be loved by the people who knew him best."

Colonel Albert Cox's Address.

By invitation of the Colonial Committee of the Women's Board, through Mrs. James Jackson, Chairman for Georgia, Colonel Albert Cox, of Atlanta, delivered an address which was one of the gems of the Exposition. The following is reproduced as an illustration of the style and spirit of the speech:

Let the whole world understand our gratitude to our country, our State, our sister States, our county and our sister counties, our noble city and her sisters. Let us give garlands of gratitude to the indefatigable women of our city and State and country for their untiring efforts and never-flagging zeal. Let us all begin weaving civic crowns for the ability and patriotism of Collier and for the munificence of the incomparable Inman! Let the people thank the press that its mighty power has been exerted in unstinted services to this work! Let this roll of honor be called and honor be paid to every friend, ally and actor in the great undertaking.

Then let us do more! Let us attempt to appreciate their work! This will not be easy for us or even for them. True is it and accepted that men who make and mold, as well as men in the midst of signal epochs, most often underrate their own eras, and that results of popular

movement rise higher than forecasted by great actors or dreamed of by philosophy.

There is no better instance of this than is presented by Georgia herself. But a short while ago, as counted in the annals of States, Oglethorpe set in for Yamacraw to a shore of savages and wilderness. Three lives, of fifty-four years each, would reach backward to that time. Whom would he have believed telling him that in forty-two years that colony would have a provincial congress of its own; would be sending succor to New England, electing delegates to a continental congress—and, although prosperous, having quadrupled her export in ten years, refusing with scorn to be exempted from a bill of pains and penalties enacted by Great Britain.

Less than two lives of fifty years each, all Georgia had not more than one-fourth the inhabitants of this city and its suburbs. Who would have believed, if then told, that without the aid of any rush or migration, but steadily and surely, under equable climate and reliable seasons and almost certain harvests, despite of Spaniards on the south and Indians on the west, despite three wars, despite invasion length and breadth, despite burnt cities and wasted fields and subverted systems, yet Georgia would at this date have reached her present proud position?

How shall we rise to the estimation of our own era, and this exposition of it? How can we realize that the upas tree of sectionalism has been cut from our country, that the old colonial fraternity has returned, and that we can build on and earn now, not antagonized by the world, not on the quicksands of debatable ground, but with the assurance that what we earn our children will inherit. If Georgia, encumbered within and antagonized without, has made such wonderful strides, who shall measure her coming progress when disencumbered and befriended?

LOUISIANA DAY.

The twentieth of November was celebrated as Louisiana Day. Governor Foster was not present, but there was a parade of the Baton Rouge Cadets, and interesting exercises were held in the Auditorium. Colonel W. H. Parker, of the State Commission, acted as Master of Ceremonies, and in his introductory remarks paid a handsome tribute to the president of the Exposition. Mr. Collier was never more happy in his remarks than in the reply to this cordial greeting from Louisiana. It would be strange if a busy man, oppressed with the multitudinous cares of a great enterprise, called upon to make a public speech almost every day, should always say something of importance and real significance. During the Exposition Mr. Collier made nearly a hundred speeches to all kinds of people under constantly varying circumstances, and, in looking over the printed reports of his utterances, one is surprised to see in almost every speech something of permanent value and suggestiveness, as well as something particularly appropriate to the occasion, and to the audience to whom it was addressed. It is out of the question to print many of these speeches, but it is worth while to record this as the judgment, not alone of this writer, but of all intelligent men who have followed Mr. Collier's public utterances.

This fact is the more interesting when it is known that these were not carefully prepared speeches learned by rote. They were, as a rule, off-hand, with no effort for oratorical effect, yet, in purity of diction, felicity of expression, terse strength, and fruitful suggestiveness, they compare favorably with any of the utterances at the

fair. The brief reply to the introduction of the Louisiana Commissioners is a fine illustration of this kind of speech-making. He opened with a reference to the remark that the roll of the States was being called at this Exposition, and reminded the public that Louisiana was the first of the commonwealths to pledge a State Exhibit. His remark, "Louisiana, though not won to the Republic by American valor, is none the less noble. She was acquired by a master stroke of American statesmanship, and furnished the scene of the most brilliant victory that has crowned American arms," illustrates an admirable terseness of style. Though some might dispute the statement concerning the Battle of New Orleans, as compared with Washington's victory at Trenton, none will fail to appreciate the reference to the statesmanship of Jefferson in the Louisiana purchase. Perhaps the best and timeliest remark of the speech was the reference to the Nicaragua Canal, and the greatness which it promised for New Orleans. A mild rebuke to the indolence of latter-day statesmen was administered in the words, "We have reason to believe that, in quickening Southern energies and inspiring Southern genius, this Exposition may move Southern statesmanship to strive, as it has never yet striven, for the great boon to this whole country, and especially for the South, that lies in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal."

Colonel A. A. McGinnis, representing the Governor of Louisiana, responded briefly, but cordially, to Mr. Collier's remarks, and was followed by Dr. W. C. Stubbs, head of the Louisiana Experiment Station and Commissioner in charge of the State exhibit, who made a strong speech for the Pelican State. This gentleman, a native of Virginia, but for many years earnestly devoted to developing the resources of his adopted State, is a fine example of the mixture of population to which he alluded. Though a man of scientific habits of thought, he showed a felicity of expression which the *literati* might envy. After recounting the attractions of a balmy climate and the rich products of a fertile soil and incomparable forests, Dr. Stubbs reached this happy climax:

If agriculture here is a failure, it is man's mistake. (Applause.)

The trouble is not in the fertility of the soil, not in the balmy climate, not in our favorable seasons. God might have made a goodlier land, but it did not please Him to do so. This is truly "a land of sunshine without sunstrokes—a little sun-browned, perhaps, but greatly sun-blest, and the farmer or planter who intelligently strikes her springing breast may fill himself from her fountains." (Applause.) But to appreciate the nature and fertility of these lands one has but to watch the united waters of her streams, hurrying past us with a freight of sediment stolen from over a thousand townships. Remove a glassful of it and set it aside to settle and you have in the deposit a perfect museum of soils, gathered from the fertile farms of New York and Pennsylvania, from the sandy cliffs of the great Kanawha, from the clayey slopes of Cincinnati, from the blue grass regions of Kentucky and Tennessee, from the corn prairies of Illinois and Iowa, from the melon patches of a Cheyenne squaw or from the canyons of the far-off Yellowstone. Thus nature is robbing, and has robbed, the northern States of their finer soil material for the benefit of Louisiana, and many northern men are following it, recognizing that when thus triturated, mixed and deposited under southern skies, it has a marvelously productive capacity. Louisiana has 20,000 square miles of such soils, formed from the best materials of over twenty-five States.

Dr. Stubbs' reference to the people of Louisiana was equally happy. He said:

What shall be said of the population which is developing these resources? Of the typical Louisianian a special mystery seems sometimes to be made. But Louisianians have reason to be proud of their historical descent. They have a history as authentic as the Puritans of Massachusetts, as aristocratic as the cavaliers of Virginia, and as devout as the Huguenots of South Carolina.

The State's colonial structure was reared by the best blood of France. It was afterwards directed by Castilian grandees and finally incorporated into the American union under Claiborne and his associates. Louisianians are brave, chivalrous, hospitable, whether tracing their history back to Blenville, Lasatt, O'Reilly, Salcedo, Claiborne, or Wilkinson. The descendants of the above, blended with English, Irish and Scotch emigration and the offspring of the cavalier and Huguenot settlers from Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas, together with numerous additions recently from northern and western States, now make up the population of Louisiana.

These different types, vieing with each other in the cultivation of their noble traditions and refined associations, have become homogeneous and to-day exhibit the finest traits known to humanity, evidenced everywhere in the generous hospitality, the chivalric spirit, the punctilious courtesy, the knightly hand, the Christian knee, the clean fire-sides and altars, cherished in the hearts and homes of every Louisianian. In the hands of such people we can safely trust the future! (Applause.)

NEW JERSEY DAY.

November twentieth was also New Jersey Day. Governor Werts, who had visited the Exposition during its first week, was unable to make a second trip, but a representative delegation, headed by General Wm. Stryker, Adjutant-General of New Jersey, called upon President Collier and delivered the following letter from the Governor:

General WILLIAM STRYKER, Adjutant-General of New Jersey:

My Dear Sir—I regret very deeply that I find it impossible to be absent from this state on the occasion of New Jersey day at the Cotton States and International Exposition. The approaching meeting of our Legislature and the preparation of my annual message deprive me of the pleasure of meeting the people of Atlanta on this occasion. In September last, when I enjoyed their great hospitality, I was much pleased with the wonderful success of their efforts to make a grand and complete exhibit, and I was particularly pleased with the display of the industries of the South. Marvelous work has been accomplished in a very short period of time and the managers of the Exposition deserve all praise for the success it has achieved. I am sure this year will mark a new era in the industrial work of the South: and, speaking for Jersey-men, I sincerely express my great admiration for the men and women who have labored so enthusiastically for this great object. The future of this country and especially of that portion of the country which this Exposition particularly illustrates is bright and promising.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE WERTS, Governor.

President Collier responded with a brief but cordial address of welcome, and an informal reception was held in the Administration Building.

BROOKLYN DAY.

Brooklyn Day, the twenty-third of November, was signaled by the appearance of a galaxy of distinguished men from the City of Churches. Mayor Schieren, Mayor-elect Wurster, Timothy L.

Woodruff, Will Carlton, whose poem, in honor of the event, was read by Wm. Berri; St. Clair McKelway, Murat Halsted, and other prominent citizens, took part in the exercises. The brilliant "Troop A" from New York accompanied the parade to the grounds, and a great concourse of people witnessed the spectacle. Speeches were made by Mayor Schieren, Mayor-elect Wurster, Timothy L. Woodruff and Murat Halsted of Brooklyn, and by Mayor King, of Atlanta, and President Collier of the Exposition; but the event of the day was the oration by St. Clair McKelway, editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle*. It was, perhaps, the most eloquent utterance of the Exposition, well considered, upon a high moral plane, and remarkable for purity of English. The limits of this chapter do not admit of the full reproduction of this admirable discourse, but some of its best parts will be given.

Mr. McKelway's Oration.

There are those who differ with Mr. McKelway on his idea that one part of the country is growing old without change, while another has begun life wholly anew. Still, others will except to the proposition that the men of this generation, or any other generation, must, or can, "run it" without inspiration or assistance from the men of the past, who gave us civilization as we found it, and whose surviving ideas, with ever increasing potency, dominate in the transactions of every-day life, whether it be high or humble, and whether we will or not. Still, there is so much that is admirably interwoven, with a few points of difference, and the whole so beautifully expressed, that these words must be read with profound satisfaction:

Georgia and New York belong to the aristocracy of America. They were numbered among the original Thirteen. Both are battle-scarred with revolutionary sufferings and crowned with revolutionary triumphs. Both have united to defend the Union against every foreign foe. Both are a unit in the spirit of love among men and of justice between States which makes and can make the Republic's peace. Contemporaneous as we are, however, it is with us the Old North and with you the New South.

Our public life and public forces have undergone expansion, without change, for an hundred years. Yours have undergone prostration and re-creation into and under absolutely new conditions, in less than a third of a century. Of memories your past has as rich a heritage as ours. But from deterring responsibility for retarding causes you are free—and we are not. You had the not always injurious opportunity either for a man or for a State, to begin all over again. We inherit and carry our years with all their infirmities and errors as well as with all their advantages and successes. You should be better than we are, for "purified as if by fire" is the figure of inspiration to signify enlargement from alloy and deliverance from dross, release from rust and from all corrupting and corroding influences. The resultant is that New South which attests not only the originality, resiliency and indestructibility of your section, but also the homogeneous character, at last, of our common country.

The Old North is in sympathy with the New South. We recognize that with you, as with us, the folk who face toward the future outnumber those who face toward the past by seven to one. The young captains and soldiers of industry refuse no reverence to the veterans of the Civil War, on either side, but the men of this generation are determined to run it. The sons will preserve and magnify the fame of their fathers, but they will not foster or fight over again their feuds,

since the fathers themselves, an illustrious and pathetically thinning band, long ago renounced rancor and dissolved differences. Let what people that may elect to do otherwise, the effectives both of the North and of the South to-day believe in factories quite as much as in pantheons and in expositions more than in inquests. A spent quarrel, not of our modern making, shall not work our present unmaking. We will filially worship the shades of our ancestors, but we will not cut ourselves among their tombs. We will honor, as children their parents, the survivors of the struggle between the States. May their days—and ours—be still long in the land which the Lord, our God, hath given to us and to them. The full and fervent sincerity of that prayer, however, shall not affect the fact that to the men of each generation belong the moiety of the duties and the whole of the destiny of that generation. Our fathers fought out the questions which their forefathers left unsettled. We recognize and rejoice in their settlement, but we are resolved that neither the charm of historical study, nor the passion of poetry, nor even the pious exaltation that shrines incite and monuments inspire shall hold back Old North and New South from the new and noble obligations and from the benign and brotherly competitions of this teeming time. Better a decade of love and peace than a cycle of the mutilations and of the memories of civil war!

Speaking of political issues, Mr. McKelway happily remarked:

"If we leave the quarrel words out of our converse, out of our speeches, and out of our journalism, we shall find that the things whereon we agree vastly outnumber and immensely outclass the things whereon we differ."

After giving some illustrations from current politics, he continued:

Too little of any argument argues. Too little of debate debates. Too much of contention is about names rather than things. Too much of controversy is around terms rather than truth. Too much talk is for victory rather than for verity. Reform in these respects must begin with the chief sinners, our so-called statesmen and our journalists. We must import into our writings and into our speeches more of candor and less of passion. We must make our statements purposely plain rather than deliberately ambiguous. The best place for us to look for the best public is into our own hearts. What we there find to be true we can know will be everywhere everlastingly true. The things men are thinking about are the things we think about ourselves, when alone with ourselves. The statesman or the journalist of contemplation and of faith becomes, by the laws of our universal nature, on confidential terms with humanity. "To thine own self be true," was the injunction of Polonius to Laertes. "Know thyself," was the injunction of an even terser and greater philosopher. Thereby comes strength. Thereby comes courage. Thereby comes the assurance which made the heart of Paul indomitable and the words of Paul immortal: "If God be for us, who can be against us!" The intense earnestness and the equal simplicity which will issue from the conjunction of our own heart with the heart of our race will make oratory colloquial and unstilted. It will make journalism honest and not sophistical. It will make statesmen fearless and free, not time serving; and the miserable spectacle of Northern and Southern senators and congressmen voting for measures, which they condemn in their minds, but voting for them lest the rapacity or the ignorance of their sections may defeat them for re-election, would not then be presented. The wretched manifestation of men of historic names and fames, going up and down the land and talking rabble slush to rabble throngs, would not then offend the eye of man or challenge the judgment of heaven. The people are far better than those who give to them a low moral rating. Their intelligence is far greater than is that of those who serve out to them the pabulum on which fools are fed. Our readers better edit us than we edit what we give to them, when we give to them anything which we know to be wholly false or only partially true.

My State, your State, our nation await the men of thought and the men of action to clear the way. I know that such a man will somewhere be found. I know not whence he will come, but I know that in New York political philosophy is not all buried in the grave of Hamilton; judicial greatness is not all buried with the form of Nelson or the bones of Kent, and that practical statesmanship was not committed to the dust where DeWitt Clinton is entombed and Silas Wright is lovingly mourned. So do I know that not from Georgia went the power of creative leadership, when Oglethorpe exchanged worlds with the serene assurance of immortality, and that if from nowhere else, then from the ashes of Alexander H. Stephens would grow the principles of patriotism and the perfection of political expression under the fostering and the fertilizing tears of those who make his grave a shrine.

Nor can any New Yorker, nor can any Georgian, nor can any American, especially can no American of my profession, despair of your commonwealth or of his country, when he recalls that in these Atlanta streets and in these Atlanta homes the form of Grady was a familiar figure, the face of Grady was an incarnate welcome, the voice of Grady was an inspiring appeal, the thought of Grady was an uplifting power, and the words of Grady were household words. Among you he gathered in his heart and mind, in his experience and in his reflection, in the very blood and brawn and brain of his life, those thoughts of you and those thoughts for you which he came to us to deliver and, delivering, to die. More immortal is he than the fellow immortals whom he has joined, for he entered their ranks younger than they were at their translation, and the initial date of his eternity is earlier than was theirs. Better perhaps, that he should have died on the threshold of a great career, for he died at the zenith of the possibilities of youth, and not the misinterpretations of the years, and not the disappointments and misconceptions of the evil times to come, and not the decrepitude of chilling age became even liabilities to him.

While round the sun old mother earth
Pursues the ever fleeing years,
A nation shall recount his worth
With mingled pride, and joy, and tears.

MANHATTAN DAY.

"Manhattan Day," or "New York Day," as it was known in Atlanta, brought together one of the most brilliant gatherings of the Fair. The prominent gentlemen from Brooklyn had remained over Sunday to witness the exercises in honor of the Metropolis and the State, and the great city of New York was represented by Mayor Strong, President Seth Low, of Columbia College, and several trainloads of men prominent in business and professional life. The special escort of the party was Troop "A," whose brilliant evolutions elicited the applause of the spectators when the procession drew up to the Auditorium.

Mr. J. Seaver Page, chairman of the committee of arrangements, presided, and Commissioner J. E. Graybill formally presented the New York Building to Mayor Strong, who received it on behalf of the Metropolis and the Commonwealth. Addresses were delivered by Mayor Strong of New York, President Seth Low of Columbia College, and President Collier of the Exposition. The speeches were all strong, and that of President Low was particularly rich in ideas.

Mayor Strong's Speech.

Mayor Strong began his address with a reference to the day, the 25th of November, which was the date upon which the British flag was lowered and the American flag raised on Manhattan Island.

He spoke of the sympathy of New York and of the commercial interests of the whole country with Atlanta in her great enterprise, and cheerfully shared with Atlanta the title of Empire City and with Georgia that of Empire State. The larger significance of his speech appears in the following paragraphs :

The general criticism upon the people of this great country, and I have no doubt it is a fairly just one, is that we are the greatest consumers and the greatest spendthrifts of any nation in the world. But, my fellow-citizens, we are also the greatest producers of any nation in the world, and the very genius of our citizens is not only to produce every known fabric necessary for our use, but every article for our comfort, our pleasure and our advancement. It is a well known fact that we produce about one-twelfth of all the manufactured articles in the world, and that in the advance march of business, commercial interests and the general improvements of the world we have become the largest commercial nation upon the globe. Our inland shipping and inland freights amount to nearly as much as the inland shipping and freights of all Europe combined, and the genius and motive power of these great enterprises—commercial, financial and otherwise—is fully exemplified right here on these grounds in Atlanta.

The progress of civilization is marked, not by conquest but particularly by commercial enterprises, and, therefore, the great commercial city of New York salutes fair Atlanta to-day as one of the brightest in the galaxy of stars that illuminates the Southern skies. It is perfectly consistent for us to strive to make the most of our intellectual and natural endowments. It is important, however, for us to bear in mind that in the midst of all of this we are but an integral part of the human race, and that it is our duty to preserve whatever there is of good in what has preceded, to better and enrich it and hand over to a succeeding generation our common country increased in knowledge, in wealth and character by our conduct

President Low's Address.

President Seth Low spoke as follows :

The human voice is but a feeble organ by which to express the greeting of one city to another. Yet it is by the still small voice of human speech that the spirit of a community finds its best utterance, like the spirit of a man. It is New York, therefore, the majestic city by the Hudson, that speaks through me to the people of Atlanta, the metropolis of Georgia. Of all her many voices, New York chooses the friendly human voice, because her message is fraternal and from her heart. Sitting at the gateway of the continent, and always mindful of the great world beyond the sea, New York is and always has been cosmopolitan in character. But they mistake utterly the spirit of the place who permit themselves to suppose, for a moment, that for this reason New York is unmindful of the great country behind her, to which she serves as the port of entry. To the west and to the south run the arteries of her commerce, carrying into all parts of the country her own life blood. Thus it is that in no region of the country can an event happen of paramount interest that it is not reflected at once in the quickened pulse-beats of New York. Especially, for one reason and another, there has always been more than a common sympathy between New York and the South, and so it is that in Atlanta's day of rejoicing, New York is glad to bring her tribute of congratulations and good will. (Applause.)

You are accustomed to think of New York as the commercial metropolis. You know, also, that she is the financial center of the country. Some of you may be aware as well that she is the greatest headquarters of manufacture in the United States. It certainly is not without significance, therefore, that New York to-day speaks to you through one of her educators. It is as though she were saying to the new South, "Hear the message of New York! Commerce is good, finance is good, manufacture is good. But oh, men of the South,

without education, commerce, finance and manufacture, in any high sense, are alike impossible. To attain them you must educate; to maintain them you must educate; to expand them you must educate." (Applause.) And yet you have followed a true instinct in calling the attention of the country, through this exposition, to the material resources of the South. Commerce is the handmaid of civilization, and if it be necessary to have education in order to develop commerce to its utmost extent, so also is it necessary to have commerce in order to support education. Commerce and education must go hand in hand.

Education, first of all, should be practical. It is indeed impossible to measure the influence for good upon the world of the higher education. In one way or another all communities must provide for their children an educational privilege as great as can be had; but everywhere it is important that the educational pyramid shall be broad at its base. In particular it has come to be believed in our day that the education of the hand is no less important than the education of the eye. Therefore, I hope it will be characteristic of the educational systems of the South that great stress shall be laid upon the trade school and the manual training school, as well as upon the common school, the high school and the college. (Applause.) It is customary to say of New York that her location is indicated by nature as the seat of a commercial metropolis. Undoubtedly her natural advantages as a commercial center are very great; but it should not be forgotten that New York is what she is, because the men of New York have coöperated with nature to develop her advantages. The Erie canal, which has contributed so largely to the supremacy of New York, was made possible by nature; but the canal was built through the foresight and the courage of the men of the State of New York. I count it, therefore, a circumstance full of hope that the people of Atlanta should have organized this exhibition in order to call attention to the vast resources of this section of the country, both developed and undeveloped. The same spirit of enterprise, intelligently directed, will do for the South what it has already done elsewhere, wherever it has had the chance.

It is one of the striking characteristics of our times that many valuable products are made out of what formerly went to waste. The pierced cocoon of twenty-five years ago was used as a fertilizer. In our day, it is carded and made into beautiful silk. After everything valuable was thought to have been secured from petroleum, vaseline was made out of what was left. So I might weary you with illustrations of the truth that the resources of a country are not to be considered exhausted when the most palpable harvests have been gathered. The refuse of a city may be made, by skill and intelligence, to enrich the soil, and he who would measure the resources of his country must question closely that which is thrown away as well as that which is used. Mr. Carnegie once said to me that he was among the first in his line of business to employ a professional chemist. As a result, he said, his company made steel for several years out of the waste heaps of his neighbors' factories. It is this combination of trained intelligence and of industry and enterprise upon which modern civilization is so largely built. If this be true of our material products, it is no less true of the human product. No people can afford to neglect even a residuum of its population, whether they are white or black. Many of the greatest men of our country and of all times have had their origin in the most untoward conditions. That community is the most far-sighted and the most certain to prosper which most intelligently and persistently strives to convert what I may call, from this point of view, even the waste product of humanity, into useful men and good citizens. Such a result is not produced by accident any more than the waste product of the factory is made valuable and useful without study and without care. This, then, is the message of manufacturing New York to Atlanta; "Count nothing valueless in the world about you or in the population in your midst." New York, like the South, has its grave problems springing out of the character of its population. Neither New York nor the

South has more than begun to solve its problems of this nature. The solution of such problems is certain to be found only slowly; but it is safe to say that it will come first to that city and that community that seeks for it in this faith—that even out of what one may almost call the waste products of humanity may be recovered some of the brightest jewels in its crown. (Applause.)

Heartily New York wishes that there may be no end to the prosperity of the South, for she is sure that your prosperity is the prosperity of the entire country, and that your advances in civilization, whether in the domain of industry or education are equally her own advances. Shakespeare says: “What is the city but the people?” The glory of New York is to be found—not in her manufacture, not in her commerce, not in her finance. It is to be found rather in the fact that in New York are the men who can conduct her manufactures, can conduct her commerce and can conduct her finances. So this exhibition seems to me to portend for Atlanta and for the whole South, the development of a prosperity which is possible, not because nature has been beneficent, but because the South herself is producing and is attracting to herself men who can take nature by the hand and lead her whithersoever they will.

ATLANTA DAY.

Atlanta Day was also named in honor of South Carolina and in honor of Mr. S. M. Inman, the chairman of the Finance Committee, who had won the admiration of the public by his great work and his great liberality in behalf of the Fair. Thanksgiving Day was not inappropriately chosen when the great enterprise had been rescued from bankruptcy, and the people of Atlanta joined heartily in the effort to make it the greatest day of the Exposition. The event was advertised widely and committees canvassed the city selling tickets in advance and securing from merchants and manufacturers the promise to close their establishments. Governor Evans and Senator Tillman of South Carolina took a personal interest in securing a large representation of their State. The railroads made rates so low that the expense of the trip was nominal and business men took advantage of the legal holiday to come to the Exposition. Business houses closed in Atlanta after twelve o'clock and the city went out en masse. The crowd from Georgia and adjoining States was large. From South Carolina a great crowd, estimated at fifteen thousand, escorted Governor Evans and Senator Tillman to the Exposition. Included in this were the State troops of South Carolina to the number of two thousand, under command of Adjutant-General John Gary Watts. The cadets from Clemson College were in the party and thousands of young men came from all parts of the State. In Georgia the Mayors of Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Rome, Athens, Dalton, Marietta and Newnan came to represent their communities and pay their respects to Atlanta on her own day. It was a wonderful gathering, such as Atlanta had never seen before. The great crowd of October, 1887, when the first Democratic President since the war was greeted by more than forty thousand people, was far surpassed. The turnstiles showed something over fifty-four thousand paid admissions and with the military and others admitted on passes the crowd exceeded sixty thousand people.

SOUTH CAROLINA DAY EXERCISES.

The exercises of South Carolina Day were held in the Auditorium and Commissioner E. L. Roche, of that State, presided. There were no formal exercises in honor of Atlanta. Her great demonstration was out of doors, where an overwhelming multitude celebrated the day in free and easy fashion. Speeches were made at the Auditorium by Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, and Mr. S. M. Inman, of the Exposition, welcoming the Governor and citizens of South Carolina, and by Governor Evans and Senator Tillman, of the Palmetto State.

Governor Evans spoke of Georgia as the daughter of South Carolina, and paid a glowing tribute to the high character of the people in both States. He said that they seemed to be one people, and as Henry Grady had remarked, the Savannah river was “more of a bond than a boundary.”

Senator Tillman's Speech.

Senator Tillman's speech was characteristic of the man. It made more impression than anything that was said that day and was quoted far and wide. He was the first of the Exposition orators to admit anything like sectionalism into his utterance and this fact caused much comment, though his argument on pensions had been made by Grady years before and without offense. The reference to “financial depletion” and “tariff iniquity” came within the sphere of politics, which had by common consent been hitherto left out of the speeches from that platform, except in some indirect allusions to protection by McKinley and McKelway. Governor Altgeld had criticised the national administration severely while speaking of Cuba, and Senator Tillman struck a blow at the President of the United States with an expression which afterwards became a soubriquet. It was here that he first alluded to his pitchfork. The following extracts will serve to show the spirit of this speech, which was one of the phenomena of the Exposition:

Mr. President, I have had no opportunity as yet to look at your Exposition. I have only been able to get a glimpse around the grounds in driving through them in a carriage, and in coming in on the train yesterday afternoon, and to read the account of the papers and hear from my friends who have been here and looked at this grand collection of the resources and manufactures of the Southern people, which you have here. The most natural thing for a person who visited the Chicago World's Fair is to make a comparison between the two, and I say to you, sir, that from what I have been able to see of what you have done that you have come up to their magnificent and most glorious exposition; and I say here again that no city except the Chicago of the South could have done it. To whom is credit due? Your Governor says that Southern men did it, Southern genius and Southern capital. I don't think this is altogether—well, I won't say that he has not given due credit to some outside help from those men who have come from the North and cast their fortunes with you, and are to-day as good Southerners as I am; and I want to call your attention to one thought, and then I shall stop. It is this. We hear and we read a great deal nowadays about bringing Northern capital and inducing Northern brains to come among us and develop our waste places. The newspapers harp on this in the South, and Northern newspapers twit us with our incompetence and lack of progress, and laziness; and too many Southern papers have become the echoes of this unworthy thought. But pause and analyze the conditions which have existed here since the war and

consider for a moment, to enlarge upon the thought which my friend, the Governor of South Carolina, has just touched upon, the pension tribute which we pay, and you will see that we have not received back from that source or from any other source more than a tithe of the money that the Southern people have dug from the earth and sent northward to remain there.

Here the Senator quoted government reports to show that the country had paid to the Union soldiers of the Civil War \$1,800,000,000 in pensions, of which less than \$15,000,000 came South, while the Southern States contributed more than a fourth of the revenue to pay the whole amount. Continuing, he said:

But to carry out the thought which I have just touched. How many millions has the North invested in the South, coming here for their own selfish purposes to get large returns from their investments? I would make an even guess that it does not exceed \$400,000,000. Therefore when you talk about Northern capital and brains coming down here I say that they are only sending back to us some Southern capital which they have taken from us as pension tribute and that we have not received in all as much as we have sent away; and I will elaborate that further by adding that if at the close of the war there had been the equality there was before the war and the reasonable treatment of the Southern people, if the iniquitous tariff had not been contrived to rob the farmers; if all the money had not been concentrated into the hands of a few national banks; if the war on silver had not come up by which Georgia has lost at least fifty, or sixty or seventy-five millions in the last three years—I just say to you that if we had had an equal showing with our Northern brethren; if we had had an opportunity to keep our money at home, what kind of an Exposition could we have given? We are not ashamed of what we have done and of what we are doing. We glory in it. We stand up and say to the world that we have the most glorious country on the top of the earth and we prove it by these fixed facts and figures, and despite this pension robbery, this alien landlordship, this tariff robbery, this financial depletion, if we had had a fair chance we could have had an Exposition in Atlanta that would have eclipsed Chicago. This may appear to some buncombe; but the tribute we have paid as pensions has been a mere bagatelle to what we have paid as tariff and financial tribute in the way of interest and in other ways by which they have depleted our country for the benefit of national banks. It could be proven that with a reasonable tariff and a just distribution of the bank capital this country, the South, would have moved forward more rapidly than any other section of the Union, because what other section could have withstood this drain and to-day presented the evidences of progress; the building of railroads; the building of factories; the increase of wealth that we see around us? Who will deny it? All the gold goes North and stays there. It does not return to beautify and adorn the South. They are enriching themselves at our expense and when you go there and see their palaces and their wealth and their luxury, such as no Roman emperor ever dreamt of, reflect that it is not their country that has produced it, but that it is the price which the South has paid for being conquered. It would be improper—this is not the occasion or the time—to follow out the thought in regard to the future policy of the country. That would be trenching on politics, which should not intrude themselves on occasions of this character. I will simply say to you fellow-citizens, come from what State you may, that with the negro problem in the South; with the immigration problem in the North; with the great burden of ignorant and debased foreigners who are up there living in the very dregs of degradation and ignorance and anarchism and communism and all the other isms that go to pull down; that the time will come when the Southern farmers will be the saving salt that will keep this Republic from toppling over and becoming a military despotism. Those Southern farmers and merchants and bankers—though some of those bankers don't seem to realize that the man who drives the plow is the man who runs the country—they have come to

believe that Wall Street knows all that there is about finance and nobody can teach them anything, and they must say "Me too," every time the New York *World* and Grover Cleveland grunts. If your Governor hadn't alluded to old Grover I would not have said anything about him, and I am not going to say anything about him here, because I will have a better opportunity to use my pitchfork upon him when I get to Washington. But it does my soul good to hear your Governor say that two little bobtail reformers from South Carolina have attracted more attention and caused more applause than the President of the United States. It is at least a confirmation of the thought that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. I have this realization, and I thank you—all of you—who have come from South Carolina to do this honor to the Governor and myself.

NICARAGUA CANAL DAY.

November thirtieth was set apart for exercises emphasizing the importance of the proposed Nicaragua Canal. From the outset this subject had been prominently mentioned in the literature of the Exposition, and the representatives of the Fair had said much about it in the South American countries. The exercises were held in the Auditorium of the Costa Rica Building.

Vice-President W. A. Hemphill presided and made the opening speech. Remarks were made by Senor Teadora Mangel and Mr. Richard Villafranca, the Commissioners from Costa Rica, and letters were read from United States Senator Morgan, of Alabama, the champion of the Canal Bill in the Senate, and Hon. Joaquin Calvo, Chargé d'Affaires for Costa Rica at Washington. Senator Morgan's letter was read by Colonel I. W. Avery and was an exceedingly strong statement of the case for the Canal. At the conclusion of the speeches resolutions were adopted, petitioning Congress to give the matter early and earnest attention.

OHIO DAY.

Wednesday, December fourth, was Ohio Day and the fifth was given to Cincinnati. These were celebrated by a large delegation from Cincinnati, headed by Mayor Caldwell and President Frieberg, of the Chamber of Commerce. The First Regiment Ohio National Guard, under Colonel C. B. Hunt, acted as escort, and about three hundred members of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce added dignity to the party. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* sent a special train with a band of music, in charge of the business manager, Major J. J. McDowell and several members of the staff. The procession to the grounds, headed by the First Regiment, O. N. G., and Battery D from Cincinnati was an imposing spectacle and the soldierly appearance of the Ohio troops was heightened by the severity of the weather, which caused them to march with overcoats and knapsacks in the face of a biting east wind.

At the Auditorium Vice-President Hemphill presided and delivered a short address of welcome for the Exposition. Georgia was represented by State School Commissioner Glenn, speaking for Governor Atkinson. The State of Ohio found utterance through Rev. Howard Henderson, the fighting chaplain of the First Regiment, who spoke eloquently. In the course of his remarks Mr.

Henderson paid a handsome tribute to Georgia in ten lines and wound up with a story which delighted the audience. His words are worthy of reproduction here. He said :

We behold a miracle of mechanics and of progress in all the arts that make a people great. I might pronounce a panegyric on your Empire State, but it would be like tying ribbons on the sun, bleaching the lily and painting the rose. Great in war, you have proved yourselves superior to the prowess of arms by wresting triumph in civilization and multiplying trophies of economic progress. Coming here our train rolled over High Bridge, which spans a canyon, hung several hundred feet in air, a mighty web of iron, spun by mechanical giants. When it was being built, and the time was fast closing for the contractors to complete their contract, with a heavy forfeiture for failure to finish it within the stipulated period, to the dismay of the contractors it was found that one of the great stringers was a trifle too short. He wired the architect in Cincinnati and he wired to the foundry to remedy the defect. While thus employed a second telegram said, "When the first dispatch was sent the air was frosty, but since the sun has come out in its strength, and has heated and expanded the iron, and the interval is closed." The delighted architect answered: "Clamp it." Erstwhile we heard much of an unbridged bloody chasm. But the rising sun of patriotism has shone with expanding energy and the gulf has closed. There is nothing left for us but to "clamp it."

The exercises closed with brief speeches by Mr. W. S. Cappeller, editor of the Mansfield, Ohio, *Daily News*, and General Michael Ryan, Assistant United States Treasurer at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI DAY.

Thursday, the fifth of November, was Cincinnati Day, and the delegation from that city celebrated it in fine style. It so happened that General Nelson A. Miles, a short time before made General of the Army, was in Atlanta at the time, and in his honor, as well as in honor of Ohio and Cincinnati, the Fifth United States Infantry from McPherson Barracks turned out and headed the procession to the grounds. This was General Miles' old regiment, with which he had served eleven years, and this was his first review as General of the Army. The First Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and Battery "D" followed, the whole making a brilliant parade.

The exercises at the Auditorium were presided over by Mr. W. A. Hemphill, and President Collier delivered the address of welcome. His remarks upon the cordial relations between Cincinnati and the South were felicitous, and the prominent part that city had in the making of the Exposition through its important exhibits was appropriately recognized.

Maurice J. Frieberg, President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, spoke briefly but pointedly of the interest of the people of his community in the Exposition and their gratification at its success.

Allen D. Candler, Secretary of State, speaking for Georgia, dwelt upon the reciprocal relations of Georgia and Ohio, and General Michael Ryan replied in the same vein. There was a brief speech by General James Arnold, and Mayor King extended a welcome for Atlanta.

In response to this, Mayor Caldwell of Cincinnati, delivered the speech of the day. It was, indeed, one of the speeches of the Exposition, and much of it is worthy of reproduction. At the outset, Mr. Caldwell mentioned the fact that he was of South Carolina lineage and that many Cincinnatians were of like kinship to the South. From that point of vantage he launched forth thus eloquently on the community of interest between Cincinnati and Atlanta :

But if we hadn't a drop of kindred blood, you would have our hearts. Why, is there any man of generous impulse, of any warmth of blood, of any fire of brain who does not admire almost to a degree of worship the grit, the dash, the enterprise shown by the new South and so admirably exemplified by this fair city of Atlanta and this magnificent Exposition? The undaunted courage your people displayed in the rebuilding of your former homes and business houses, your workshops and factories, the magnificent commercial emporium of the new South, shining forth in the diadem of American cities resplendent, risen new born from her baptism of fire, challenging the admiration of all the world? While cherishing the traditions of the past, you have taken upon your shoulders the burden of the less poetic present. You have accepted in letter and spirit the new gospel--the gospel of labor.

When man lost paradise he gained labor--art and labor; the great law of compensation was thus fulfilled without the surcease which labor brings to pain. Without the soul elevation which art brings to labor, life would be insupportable outside the walls of paradise. And in these grand palace halls, reared to display the magnificent industrial and agricultural wealth of the new South, we find art walking hand in hand with labor, and all industry takes on a new and added dignity from the recognition which the South has given that this is well.

A little while ago when I referred to the blood kinship existing between the Cincinnati and the South, some of you may have supposed that I purposely suppressed the fact that we have some "Yankee" up there--that I was doing some special pleading as the lawyers say, because I feared my auditors had a prejudice against the Yankee.

Well, that isn't the truth. I'm broad enough to believe that you are broad enough to know that America--that a free country and free institutions cannot spoil an Anglo-Saxon--that Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill mean something. We Cincinnatians have a strong admixture of Yankee blood, of German blood, of Hebrew and of Irish blood, and we are proud of it. We believe that the grit, the thrift, the enterprise, the devotion to political freedom, the soul elevation that dares and dies for ideas, are the qualities which men possess of whom we feel proud and this admixture has leavened our Huguenot and Cavalier blood with enough business sagacity to keep us on the earth; has made us prosaic enough, if you choose to realize that wealth for the citizen and the municipality is a good thing; and acute enough to know that the accretions which trade brings to the receiving and distributing center makes wealth; and alert and observant enough to know that the natural conditions, the conformation of Central United States east of the Mississippi; the characteristic products of the North and South, the natural interdependence of the one upon the other, the mutual profit and advantage of trade interchange, the common commercial destiny of Atlanta and the great cotton belt and Cincinnati and the States lying in the great Ohio basin make it the perfection of commercial wisdom for us of Cincinnati and you of Atlanta to trade together from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof.

Cincinnati feels that your trade with the North rightfully belongs to her. She was the first Northern city to show her confidence in your future. She believes in your commercial greatness. She had the nerve and the enterprise to expend \$20,000,000 to bring herself to your doors. We believed then, and now believe that Atlanta is a logical commercial center, not alone of all this magnificent inland cotton belt, but of the entire South; that here must rise the great

distributing houses of the South Central States; that gigantic factories with their thousands of employees; that great depots filled to overflowing with rich stores of rice and cotton and all kinds of manufactured goods; great banking and commercial institutions and, in fact, all the concomitants of the chief city of one of the most magnificent agricultural, mineral and commercial empires dominated by the genius of man must come to Atlanta. O fair city of Atlanta! what a magnificent country you have to draw upon under God's most beautiful sunshine: rich in minerals and in grain; in flowers and and fruit; fertile of soil that holds in proportion the chemical elements to produce rice and cotton enough to feed and clothe the entire world. You call it the cotton belt, and you give this marvelous domain no more appropriate, no more exalted name. Cotton is preëminently the fabric of civilization. Show me a people who do not use cotton as a fabric and I shall show you a people who are barbarous and cumberers of the earth. But you are twice blessed, for you are the natural gate between the great central northland and the great southland, through which must pass not only the larger proportions of the products and commodities of the commonwealths of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, covering an area of more than 248,000 square miles; to which also must come for distribution to the South Central Atlantic and South Central and Gulf States, the rich and varied products of the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Tennessee, whose combined area is more than 315,000 square miles, whose fertile valleys and hillsides and stores of earth, whose industrial and manufacturing facilities are sufficient to support the combined population of all the earth and have something to spare. Nature has made the destiny of these two great sections one, and man and nature have made the cities of Atlanta and Cincinnati the mighty centres of their intersectional interchange. No other inland cities command the products of such a princely domain. Why, think of it—together their area is 564,000 square miles. What powers—what allied powers of the great west, central and southern Europe ever commanded the industrial products of such a magnificent territory. Why, France and Germany and

Great Britain combined have only 534,560 square miles of area, and they are commercial rivals. Theirs is not a common mother tongue. Theirs is not a common destiny, and this side of the millenium they will never make a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether" for the weal of each and all, as pray God, and as, I firmly believe, shall ever hereafter our two great sections of these United States of America.

MARYLAND DAY.

Maryland Day, the seventh of December, was celebrated by a distinguished party headed by Governor Frank Brown, Attorney-General Kyd Douglas, Mayor Alcaeus Hooper, and Ex-Mayor Ferdinand Latrobe, of Baltimore, Mr. Daniel Miller, president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and Rev. W. U. Murkland, D.D., the orator of the day. The military escort, which was the most imposing that attended any Governor on a State day, included the Fourth and Fifth regiments of the Maryland National Guard, the Naval Reserves and the Volunteer Firemen's Association of Baltimore. They were accompanied by two regimental bands and were escorted to the Exposition grounds by the Gate City Guard of Atlanta. The procession arrived at the Auditorium at noon, and interesting exercises were held there. The addresses of welcome were delivered by President C. A. Collier, Governor Atkinson, and Mayor King, and speeches in reply were made by Governor Brown, Mayor Hooper and Mr. Daniel Miller. The oration was delivered by Dr. W. U. Murkland.

On the evening of that day the Baltimore party received their friends at the Capital City Club, and more than a thousand ladies and gentlemen were present.



TYPICAL NATIVE GROUPS.—EXPOSITION SCENES.

PART II.

SHORT HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

COTTON STATES, ETC.



CHARLES A. COLLIER,
PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR-GENERAL COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

HON. CHARLES A. COLLIER.

Had the whole population of Atlanta combined to elect a president for the great Cotton States and International Exposition, with one voice they would have said, "Charles Collier;" for no man in the State is more fully capable of managing so great an affair as he. The men who appointed him believed in him, and his superb display of force has convinced the whole country that no mistake was made in selecting him to fill the honored position. Mr. Collier comes of a family that has long been identified with the history of Atlanta, and to a marked degree he has inherited the brains that have characterized the name.

He has shown himself equal to every emergency, and has displayed a great deal of tact and discretion in moulding events that have ultimately resulted in good for the city of Atlanta and the great venture that had such a successful career.

There have necessarily been trying times and heated ordeals through which a man in his position must pass, but in each instance he has come through the test with credit to himself and additional confidence from his co-workers. When strength has been needed he has been strong; when yielding was necessary, he has yielded gracefully and with dignity to himself and his cause.

Socially he is a man to inspire interest. He is bright and genial, and his home life is an ideal one. His beautiful home is presided over by a wife as charming as a woman can be, and sons and daughters complete the domestic picture.

Keen in his perceptions, gifted with that fine grasp of detail and sturdy balance of practical methods of finance and business, magnanimous in purpose as in action, large-brained, warm-hearted, Charles A. Collier has stood at the helm of this great movement and piloted the enterprise through quicksand and storm, bringing it safely into harbor, and here he is greeted by thousands of voices that will speak his name to-day and through all the future coupled only with praise and a city's gratitude.

WILLIAM ARNOLD HEMPHILL,

Atlanta, Ga.

William Arnold Hemphill, the founder and business manager of the *Atlanta Constitution*, was born at Athens, Ga., May 15th, 1842. He was a graduate from the State University of Georgia in 1861. The same year, at 19, he enlisted in the Confederate Army, fighting gallantly to the end, being severely wounded at Gettysburg. He moved to Atlanta in 1867, where he started the *Constitution*, of which he has been business manager during its entire successful career. He has been alderman, president of the Board of Education, of the Young Men's Library Association, the Capital City Bank, the Atlanta Trust and Banking Co., the Atlanta Street Car Line, the Georgia Park Avenue Land and Home Improvement Companies. He is also head of the Trinity

Methodist Sunday-school. He married Mrs. Emma Luckie in 1871. He is public-spirited; has always been a Christian and temperance leader and a champion of every good cause. His financial wisdom is marked and his ventures are success-



WILLIAM ARNOLD HEMPHILL.

ful. He has built one of the most elegant residences of the city upon Peachtree Street, Atlanta.

Mr. Hemphill was mayor of Atlanta from January, 1891, to 1893, and filled that important position with great honor. In November of '93 he first suggested that Atlanta should have a great Exposition, not a city or State show, but an International Fair; and towards carrying this splendid suggestion to full consummation who has done so much as W. A. Hemphill?

H. H. CABANISS,

Atlanta, Ga.

One of the most efficient members of the Board of the Cotton States and International Exposition was H. H. Cabaniss. Mr. Cabaniss has been a conspicuous figure in the progress of Atlanta, and is always foremost in any enterprise that develops for the city's good. For a number of years he has been business manager of the *Evening Journal* of Atlanta. Its success is due largely to his executive ability. He has shown himself equally energetic and brainy in his work for the Exposition, having proved untiring in his efforts to bring about desired results. Mr. Cabaniss has held many honorable positions both in the church and in political circles, and was one of the legislative committee which visited Washington and spent days before Congress asking approval for the Exposition. His individual efforts contributed largely to the success that followed. Personally, Mr. Cabaniss is a courteous and agreeable gentleman, distinguished in appearance and bearing, unaffected and delightful in conversation, much admired as an after-dinner



H. H. CABANISS.

speaker, no less than heard most deferentially in legislative halls. His impress upon Atlanta's progress will always be felt for good.

W. D. GRANT

Atlanta, Ga.

Captain W. D. Grant, the efficient third vice-president of the Board, is one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in Atlanta. Besides falling heir to a handsome inheritance

from his father, the late John T. Grant, this influential citizen has amassed considerable money independently. His work with the Cotton States and International Exposition was of great importance and value to the enterprise. Captain Grant served on several important committees, and



W. D. GRANT.

worked faithfully and earnestly for the company. He owns an elegant Peachtree Street residence, presided over by a beautiful wife and daughter, who make it a meeting place for all the cultured and refined elements of society.



RESIDENCE OF W. D. GRANT, ATLANTA.

E. L. TYLER,

Atlanta, Ga.

Captain E. L. Tyler, fourth vice-president of the board, was one of the most enthusiastic and helpful workers in the great Exposition scheme. He had also charge of the transportation department. He is a railroad official of great influence and importance, and has done much creditable work in aid of Atlanta and her progress. It is largely due to him that many advantageous arrangements were perfected in the way of schedules and favors towards the Exposition officials, for he had a broad and intimate acquaintance with all the leading railroad officials in the United States. This work was practical and full of small tiresome details, but with characteristic energy and faithfulness he executed all that was required of him in the most satisfactory manner. It was his duty to prepare, at the cost of much labor and thought, schedules of freight and passenger rates from all parts of the United States to Atlanta. This was generally disseminated, and of



E. L. TYLER.

vast good in advertising the Exposition. His office was at the grounds, and he was constantly in touch with the work and the people. Socially, Captain Tyler is a conspicuous figure. He is wealthy, having moneyed interests in valuable mines, and he is liberal and broad-minded enough to have made himself a universal favorite. He is at the head of an establishment of his own, and has a beautiful wife who shares in his aspirations and ambitions and is the inspiration of his noblest efforts.

A. L. KONTZ,

Atlanta, Ga.

Few men could have accomplished the important work of Mr. A. L. Kontz, in connection with the Exposition, with the absolute success which crowned his efforts. As Treasurer, he could not lie upon a bed of roses, nor sleep among the lotuses. It was a gigantic and almost overwhelming task

so to manage the funds of the corporate body as to meet all demands and contribute to perfect success in the great achievement; but Mr. Kontz did this, and was able, on opening day, to show clean books, all bills paid, and an exchequer with \$32,000 surplus to meet further demands.

The labor and effort imposed by his office were tremendous. He had countless tiresome details to attend to, in addition to more momentous functions, such as the herculean



A. L. KONTZ.

task of collecting the subscriptions. He made daily reports of the condition of the treasury, and with skill rarely displayed discharged every duty of his difficult office in such manner as to evoke none but favorable criticism.

No one would attempt to deny that the success of the Exposition was due in large measure to the ability shown in the management of its financial matters, and Mr. Kontz, by his assistance of the finance committee in placing the bonds and inspiring confidence in the undertaking, won the undying gratitude of all patriotic Atlantians.

J. R. LEWIS,

Atlanta, Ga.

John Randolph Lewis is a Pennsylvanian, having been born in Erie County, September 22d, 1834. After attending preparatory schools, he took the regular course of study at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery and the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, after which he engaged in the practice of dental surgery. Having enlisted April 20th, 1861, he served during the three months' term as sergeant of Company H, First Vermont Infantry, taking part in the battle of "Big Bethel" and other engagements of that campaign, and being discharged August 15th, 1861.

He re-entered the army September 16th, 1861, as captain of Company I, Fifth Vermont Infantry. On July 16th, 1862, he was promoted to major, and to lieutenant-colonel October 5th following. He served in all the campaigns of

the Army of the Potomac—being wounded at White Oak Swamp—until May 5th, 1864, when he lost his left arm at the shoulder joint from a gunshot wound at the Battle of the Wilderness.

Having been promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, June 5th, 1864, it was found that his wound unfitted him for active service, and he was mustered out September 11th, 1864.

Having been commissioned colonel of the First Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, September 8th, Lewis accepted September 12th, the day after his discharge from the Fifth Vermont. He served on the board for the examination of officers for transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps until December 26th, 1864, and then on the board for the examination of enlisted men in hospitals for transfer to the same corps



J. R. LEWIS.

until June, 1865. Having been made brevet brigadier-general of Volunteers March 13th, 1865, he commanded the Post at Elmira, N. Y., from June till October, awaited orders at Buffalo till December, and was then on duty at Nashville as inspector-general on the staff of General Clinton B. Fisk, and assistant commissioner B. R. F. and A. L. at Nashville until January, 1867.

Having been commissioned major of the Forty-fourth United States Infantry January 22d, 1867, General Lewis accepted the place, and having been mustered out of the volunteer service March 31st, was mustered into the United States Army April 1st, 1867. Then he served on the staff of General C. C. Sibley, at Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, to 1869; unassigned March 15th, 1869; assistant commissioner B. R. F. and A. L., Atlanta, Ga., to April 28th, 1870; brevet lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel U. S. A. March 2d, 1868; retired with the rank of colonel U. S. A. April 28th, 1870, after a total active service of eight years and eleven months.

Since leaving the army his occupations have been as follows: State School Commissioner of Georgia, 1870 to 1872, during which time he organized the public school system of the State; mercantile business at Des Moines, Iowa, 1873 to 1876; resident of Buffalo, N. Y., 1876 to 1880; secretary Atlanta Cotton Exposition, 1880 to 1881; mercantile business at Atlanta, 1883 to 1889; postmaster at Atlanta from August 1st, 1889, to December 1st, 1893; secretary Cotton States and International Exposition from April 1st, 1894, to December 31st, 1895.

General Lewis was a charter member of the O. M. Mitchell Post, Department of Tennessee and Georgia, G. A. R., and has served as its senior vice-commander, and as department commander, State of Georgia. At the nineteenth National Encampment at Portland, Maine, he was elected junior vice-commander-in-chief. He is married and has a wife and two sons.

WALTER G. COOPER,

Atlanta, Ga.

Walter G. Cooper was born at Rome, Ga., in 1860, the son of Frederick and Harriet C. Cooper. After leaving college he spent some years in commercial pursuits before entering journalism. For ten years he has been actively engaged on various newspapers, including the *Rome Tribune*, the *Atlanta Journal*, and the *Atlanta Constitution*. On the latter he served under Henry W. Grady as special correspondent,



WALTER G. COOPER.

and later, under the administration of the present editor, Mr. Clark Howell, became a member of the editorial staff. His work has been largely upon industrial subjects, political economy and politics. In 1894 he was elected Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion for the Cotton States and International Exposition, in which position he served with distinction and honor to himself, and proved of

great value to the Exposition in keeping it at all times before the public eye.

Mr. Cooper had a most difficult and delicate task as chief of his department, but filled it with entire satisfaction to the management of the Exposition as well as to the public.

GRANT WILKINS,

Atlanta, Ga.

Grant Wilkins has been a resident of the city of Atlanta for a number of years, and is architect of several of its most prominent buildings. He enjoys an enviable reputation in his calling. At the beginning of the Exposition work he was chosen as the most suitable person to be chief of construction, and was also made landscape engineer.

In the latter capacity he accomplished wonders; there were obstacles to be overcome that would have turned a less determined man from his purpose, that was, to make



GRANT WILKINS.

the grounds of the Cotton States and International Exposition more beautiful than those of any exposition ever held in this country. It is due to him that the grounds of Piedmont Park were made the dream of beauty that it was.

J. H. ALLEN,

Atlanta, Ga.

It is very seldom, even in this progressive age, that a man rises by force of merit and his own unaided efforts to so prominent a position in industrial circles as has Mr. J. H. Allen, whose portrait is given at the beginning of this sketch.

Mr. Allen was born at Palmyra, New York, in 1860, and at an early age showed a great aptitude for matters mechanical. His father was, and is still, a prominent manufacturer of the town above named, and it was in the paternal pattern room, foundry and machine shop that the young man under con-

sideration absorbed much of the information that he has since given to an appreciative public in many and various ways.

Like many another ambitious youth, Mr. Allen left home while still a boy, and for years was associated with the Howe Scale Company, of New York, only resigning his position with them to organize the Southern Scale Company, of Chattanooga, and later the Standard Scale Company, of Rome, Ga., which latter concern, in the capacity of president



J. H. ALLEN.

and general manager, he carried forward to pronounced success.

Mr. Allen has also been largely instrumental in organizing and locating some of the largest industrial enterprises in the South. It is, however, as business manager and mechanical editor of Atlanta's brilliant industrial Journal *Dixie*, that he has become most widely known, as this field has given full scope to his energy and individuality. That these qualities are recognized and appreciated, no better evidence could be offered than the fact that at its inception Mr. Allen was elected a director of the Cotton States and International Exposition, and made chairman of the Committee on Machinery, and the magnificent display of working exhibits in Machinery Hall is largely due to his personal efforts.

EDWARD PAYSON CHAMBERLIN.

Edward Payson Chamberlin, a director of the Cotton States and International Exposition, and a member of the executive committee, was born September 16th, 1832, in Parishville, N. Y. Edmond Chamberlin, his father, died in 1836. His mother, Hannah (Allen) Chamberlin, was a kinswoman of Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. After his father's death Edward worked on a farm until he was 17, when he came south and accepted a clerkship in Lumpkin, Ga., at \$150.00 a year. Out of this sum he paid

\$100.00, borrowed to leave New York. In five years he secured a partnership. Later the firm dissolved, and he went into business with W. W. Boynton. His partner, Mr. Boynton, was killed at Antietam, Va. Immediately after the war Mr. Chamberlin went to New York to settle his firm's debts, \$18,500.00, which he paid, principal and interest. During 1865 and 1866 he did a lucrative business in shipping cotton. In July, 1866, he removed to Atlanta and organized at his present stand the firm of Chamberlin, Cole & Boynton, now Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. As the head of this establishment for twenty-nine years his financial superiority has been recognized in the largest wholesale markets, both home and foreign. When a member of the



EDWARD PAYSON CHAMBERLIN.

city council, he inaugurated the present system of sewerage. He was a director in Atlanta's first cotton mills and cotton exposition of 1881. As director in the Chamber of Commerce he urged a building, and selected the site where the building now stands. He is now and has been for three years one of its vice-presidents; for twenty-seven years a steward and trustee, and a portion of the time president of the board in Trinity Methodist Church; a director and financial aider of the Y. M. C. A. building.

He has repeatedly declined to allow the use of his name for mayor and other positions of honor. Mr. Chamberlin is a leader of men, noted for his generous and firm Christian character. He was married in 1857 to Miss Levisa Catchings, a charming, intellectual lady, grand hostess, earnest Christian, and zealous church worker, with open purse. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin have endeared themselves to those who know them best. Every laudable enterprise feels the pulsation of their generous help. They have two children—Edward Payson, Jr., and Eva—both generous and noble scions of their distinguished parents.

Dr. HENRY LUMPKIN WILSON,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Henry Lumpkin Wilson was born in Danville, Va., but while he was yet a boy his father moved to Atlanta, Ga., since which time Dr. Wilson has been closely identified with the growth and history of that remarkable city.

Graduating in 1858 at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., he received the next year a diploma from the Atlanta Medical College, and was shortly afterwards appointed as the first city physician of Atlanta.

After the first battle of Manassas, where his father fell gallantly leading a charge of his regiment, Dr. Wilson went to Richmond and was appointed surgeon of the 7th Georgia regiment, in which capacity he served until two years before the war closed, when he was appointed chief surgeon of the conscript department of Georgia.

After the war Dr. Wilson returned to Atlanta, and for several years followed his profession with marked success.

In 1872 he was elected to the city council, where, as chairman of the street committee, he inaugurated improvements which were of vast benefit to the rapidly growing city.

In 1886 Dr. Wilson became a member of the board of county commissioners, and as chairman of the committee on public works he again found scope for his especial talent.



DR. HENRY LUMPKIN WILSON.

Being disabled from further practice by a fall from a buggy in 1885, Dr. Wilson established himself in the drug business, but finally sold out and entered the real estate market, where his large acquaintance with the city and county made him highly successful from the first, and where his public spirit and enterprise has added much to the growth and beauty of the city.

An active worker in all public enterprises, Dr. Wilson was of especial service during the Cotton States and International Exposition, being a member of the Executive Committee,

vice-chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, and Chief of the Live Stock Department.

During a long and useful career, every enterprise of his adopted city has received Dr. Wilson's hearty co-operation and support.

JAMES R. WYLIE,
Atlanta, Ga.

James R. Wylie was born in Chester County, S. C., in 1831, and is a son of David G. and Martha (Robinson) Wylie. He removed to Georgia at an early age and remained on his father's farm until 1851, when he became a clerk in a store at Calhoun, Gordon County, where he remained until 1859, when he secured a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house in Nashville, Tenn. At the end of the year he returned to Calhoun, and served until 1862, when he became local agent for the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and was stationed at Calhoun.

In the spring of 1865 he came to Atlanta and established the wholesale grocery house of Wylie, Johnson & Co., but soon became sole owner of the business. He was president of the Traders' Bank. Mr. Wylie is one of the original



JAMES R. WYLIE.

directors of the State National Bank, now the Merchants' Bank of Atlanta, and for many years has been vice-president. He is a director of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, and was a member of the executive committee of the International Exposition of 1881, and connected prominently with several other fairs. Personally Mr. Wylie is pleasant, affable, genial in nature; makes warm friends, and commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. He was chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee of the Exposition, probably the most important of the many committees, and his past experience in exposition work, combined with his fine business judgment, enabled him to discharge the duties of that responsible position in a manner that gave absolute satisfaction to all.

EDMUND A. FELDER,
Atlanta, Ga.

Edmund A. Felder, born in South Carolina thirty-two years ago, received his education in that State, afterward coming to Atlanta, where for three years he occupied the position of secretary to Major Slaughter, commissioner of the Southern Passenger Association. After that he went to Chicago and accepted the position of secretary to the Central Traffic Association of that city. When the Chicago and Ohio Passenger Association was formed, Mr. Felder was elected secretary, which office he held until a position was offered him under Hon. D. H. Burnham, Director of the Works for the World's Columbian Exposition. Here Mr. Felder gained his first experience in exposition work, to which he



EDMUND A. FELDER.

has since devoted himself. He compiled the rules and regulations for that department, and upon the completion of that work was appointed, during the exposition period, in charge of admissions. When the Department of Admissions to the World's Fair was organized he was elected assistant superintendent of the department, which position he filled with marked ability to the end of the fair. In this department he had nearly a thousand men under his direction. Later, Director-General Young, of the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, selected Mr. Felder for Chief of Admissions for the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco. In this position Mr. Felder gained further experience in exposition work, and at the close of the fair was offered the position of assistant to the President at the Cotton States and International Exposition, which was at that time being thoroughly organized. He was Chief of the Department of Admissions and Concessions at the Cotton States and International Exposition, and his former experience in exposition work made him of great value in the position. Though still a young man, Mr. Felder has proved his ability as an executive officer, and stands high as an able and competent man in his chosen field of work.

MARTIN F. AMOROUS,

Atlanta, Ga.

Martin F. Amorous was born in Savannah, Ga., October, 1858. He came to Atlanta February, 1877, and has been engaged in the lumber business nineteen years. He was the original promoter of the first electric light works in Atlanta. He organized the Atlanta Lumber Company in 1885, and is general manager of it. Married November, 1887. He is president of the Atlanta Railway Company, member of the Executive, Legislative and Machinery Committee of the Exposition, and has been active in nearly all public enterprises. He was elected member of the City Council from the Sixth



MARTIN F. AMOROUS.

Ward in 1887, and was the author of the law regulating the liquor traffic in this city. He was the pioneer in shipment of lumber from Georgia to the West, now the largest business in the State.

WILLIAM H. BLACK.

William H. Black was born at Forsythe, Ga., 1868, and, after taking a thorough course at the grammar schools, graduated at the Boys' High School, Atlanta, Ga., at the age of 14.

He filled the position of secretary to Joseph E. Brown until he was 21, when he took a course at Columbia Law School under Professor Dwight.

In 1890 Mr. Black began the practice of law in Atlanta, practicing alone for two years, when he formed a partnership with Jackson & Leftwich, but in October, 1893, he dissolved his connection with these gentlemen and formed a partnership with his brother, E. R. Black.

Among the enterprises organized by Mr. Black are the Georgia Security and Banking Co., \$100,000 capital, and the Piedmont Loan and Banking Co., \$50,000 capital.

He also reorganized the Land Title and Safe Deposit Co., of which he is now president. He is also representative for the legal department of the American Surety Co. of New York for the Southern States.

Active in State and local politics, he was a member of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party in the



WILLIAM H. BLACK.

Atkinson campaign, and President of the Young Men's Democratic League.

He was a director of the Cotton States and International Exposition, and held an active position on the Arts, Amusement, Ceremonial and Entertainment Committees of the Board, and was also one of the committee appointed to accompany the famous Liberty Bell back to Philadelphia.

RUFUS BROWN BULLOCK.

New York is Mr. Bullock's native State. He was born at Bethlehem, Albany County, N. Y., March 28, 1834, and graduated at Albion, New York, Academy in 1850. Electrician, inventor, soldier, governor, railroad magnate, bank director, Mr. Bullock has so filled his entire career with great events, stirring issues, and wonderful successes that it is not easy even to give the bare record of them. But after having accomplished many things in the field of telegraphic invention during the seven years after his graduation from Albion, he was sent South to extend the service of the Adams Express Company throughout that field, and his headquarters was Augusta, Ga. He became trustee, secretary and superintendent of the Southern Express Company, organized at Augusta in 1860. As a member of the Oglethorpe Infantry he participated in the capture of the United States arsenal under orders of Governor Brown in 1861. After good service he was paroled at Appomattox Court House with Lee's army, April, 1865, having reached the rank of colonel.

Since the stormy war days Mr. Bullock has been a busy man, as busy as if fighting had lasted. As president of the

Southern Porcelain Works, director of the National Bank of Augusta, member of the City Council, president of the Macon and Augusta Railroad, he filled up some crowded years. In 1867-68 he was a delegate from Richmond County to the Constitutional Convention held in Atlanta.

From 1868-71 Mr. Bullock was Governor of Georgia and *ex-officio* president of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. In 1870 he leased this property for a term of twenty years, at \$25,000 per month, and thus the State has received six millions in cash and still owns the road, unincumbered and more valuable than before.

Mr. Bullock opposed legislative expulsion of colored members, and maintained the legal right of colored voters to hold office, and was sustained by Congress, which restored expelled colored members to State Legislatures and passed the Fifteenth Amendment.



RUFUS BROWN BULLOCK.

From 1881-91 Mr. Bullock was President of the Atlanta Cotton Mills, but at the expiration of that time he retired from active business. He has been a vestryman, junior and senior warden of St. Phillip's Church, president of the Chamber of Commerce for two terms, vice-president of the Capital City Club and president of the Chamber of Commerce. He is now chairman of Committee on Ceremonies and Ceremonial Days of the Cotton States and International Exposition.

DANIEL O. DOUGHERTY.

Daniel O. Dougherty was born at Dalton, Ga., September 26, 1845. His mother removed from Dalton to Southwest Missouri when he was about eight years of age. Missouri continued to be his home until August of 1862, when the eager patriotism of the lad could no longer brook inactivity, and he felt that the best interests of his country were calling him to the battlefield. He enlisted in the Confederate army

at that time, and fought bravely until the close of the war, only receiving his parole June 5, 1865. He accepted poverty and the long struggle that followed just as bravely as he had accepted the martial duties of the preceding years. He continued to live in Missouri until the spring of 1868, when he thought of Atlanta as a town with a future, and resolved to cast in his lot there. Removing thither, he engaged as a clerk in the dry goods business of Silvey & Dougherty; and when in the spring of 1877 Mr. David H. Dougherty withdrew from the firm, Mr. Daniel O. Dougherty was admitted



DANIEL O. DOUGHERTY.

as a partner in the firm of John Silvey & Co. He has been the general buyer of his firm since then, and his business judgment is regarded as infallible.

Mr. Dougherty is a member of the First Baptist Church, and is also director of the Trust Co. of Ga. He was one of the charter members of this company when it was the Commercial Travellers' Savings Bank. He was one of the Board of Directors of the Piedmont Exposition, and is now a member of the Cotton States and International Exposition Board. Few movements of any importance have been instituted in Atlanta without feeling the strength of his guidance, and great indeed is the honor in which he is held by all who know him.

CHARLES E. HARMAN,

Atlanta, Ga.

Charles E. Harman was born at Forsyth, Ga., and graduated from the University of Georgia. Was employed in the bank of John H. James, Atlanta, for several years. He was librarian, secretary and president respectively of the Young Men's Library Association, Atlanta. Entered railway service October 15, 1882, as Soliciting Freight and Passenger Agent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad at Atlanta, since which time he has been consecutively General Agent with headquarters at Jacksonville, Fla.; General Western Agent;

April, 1892, General Passenger Agent, Western and Atlantic Railroad; April, 1892, General Freight and Passenger Agent, and is now General Passenger Agent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, lessees, Atlanta. Mr. Harman was a director of the Piedmont Exposition and is a director of the Cotton States and International Exposition. He is a member of the Committees on Transportation, Publicity and Promotion, and Machinery; and is Chairman of the Committee on Advertis-



CHARLES E. HARMAN.

ing and Amusements of the Cotton States and International Exposition. As General Passenger Agent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad he suggested the zone basis for rates for the Exposition, and to him as much as anyone else is due the credit for the satisfactory rates which the railroads have granted for the Exposition. Mr. Harman is chairman of the House Committee of the Governing Committee of the Capital City Club. He is now serving his second year as councilman from the Sixth Ward of the city.

GEORGE W. HARRISON,

Atlanta, Ga.

Col. George W. Harrison is a native of Randolph County, Georgia, and was named after his father, Hon. George W. Harrison, who represented that county in the General Assembly repeatedly, and served for several terms with distinguished ability as Secretary of State. Mr. Harrison possesses admirable executive and administrative ability and is an example of what energy, self-reliance and a broad-minded business policy will accomplish. In a very striking manner he exemplifies the truth of the assertion that "there is more in the man than in the pursuit." As general manager of the Franklin Printing and Publishing Company—one of the largest and best-equipped printing establishments in the South—he has had to discharge duties manifold and exacting, and which to fulfill demanded a clear head, deci-

sion of character, and versatile talent. The pronounced success of this great establishment, the pride of Atlanta and a credit to the South, is mainly due to his wisdom, skill and business tact. He has also filled for a number of years the office of State Printer, which is an office of honor and responsibility, with entire success.

Col. Harrison is public-spirited and progressive, without lessening his assiduity as a thorough business man. Everything looking to the building up of the moral and material interests of his city, State and country finds in him a strong advocate, a wise counsellor, and an untiring worker for its success. Under his management, the *Southern Cultivator*, the oldest agricultural paper in the South, has been a factor in the upbuilding of the country. At his suggestion and expense, the Georgia Road Congress was convened in Atlanta, Ga., May, 1889, and the resolutions adopted by that congress is the basal idea of the road improvement movement of the present day throughout the entire Union. Direct trade and



GEORGE W. HARRISON.

immigration have been benefited and advanced by his labors and contributions. As chairman of the Statistical Committee of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, life member of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, secretary of the State Commission of Irrigation, member of the Central Committee of the National Road Parliament, and chairman of the Convention Committee of the Cotton States and International Exposition, he rendered most efficient service. He was the warm friend and advocate of the Cotton States and International Exposition from its inception, and aided materially in the effort to make it a success. In every line of action looking to progress and improvement he has demonstrated his zeal and efficiency in promoting the public welfare. He was the recipient of an honor rarely conferred upon an individual never seeking military preferment. Gov. W. J. Northen appointed him as a member of his military staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and his successor, Gov. W. Y. Atkinson, reappointed him, which emphasizes the honor conferred.

In private life Col. Harrison is liberal in his views pertaining to social and religious matters, and is a prominent member and chairman of the Board of Deacons of the First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta, Ga.

Col. Harrison is held in high regard by all classes. It is in his home circle where all the graces that illustrate the Christian gentleman shine forth with greater brilliancy. He married Miss Lucy Hayden, one of the most amiable and excellent of women, and their lives have been marked by complete devotion and unstinted conjugal affection. The happy family circle is completed by a son, George W. Harrison, Jr., and a daughter, Lucy Hayden, who, like their parents, are models of affectionate regard for one another, obedience to parental obligations, and the acquisition of those elements of character that will enable them to develop into manhood and womanhood for the greatest good to themselves and others. The happiness of the home circle, with its congeniality and cheer, well rounds up the life of such a progressive and successful business man.

EVAN P. HOWELL,

Atlanta, Ga.

Evan P. Howell, journalist and lawyer, was born at Warsaw, Milton County, Ga., December 10, 1839. He is, as his name implies, of Welsh descent, the first Howells, who came to this country about 1750, having settled in North Carolina. Several of this colonist's sons served in the Revolutionary War with distinction. Evan P. Howell is the oldest son of Clark Howell, Sr., whose father removed from Georgia to North Carolina about 1820, settling in Milton County. Evan was raised on the farm, received an academic education, and was graduated in 1859 from the Lumpkin Law School, now the Law Department of the University of Georgia, Athens. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted with the First Georgia Regiment, and participated for twelve months in the Virginia campaigns. He then assisted in organizing an artillery company in Washington County, Ga., where he had gone before the beginning of the war to practice law. He became captain of his company, which was known as Howell's Battery, and which served in the engagement at Fort McAllister and around Vicksburg, and then with the Western army, commencing at Chickamauga, and in all the movements of that army until the end of the war. After the cessation of hostilities he located in Atlanta, near which city his father had settled several years before. Arriving there without a dollar, he went to work on the farm, building with his own hands the house in which he lived for a year with his wife and two children.

In 1867 he accepted a position on the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, and became city editor of that paper, but soon resumed the practice of law, in which he continued with great success until 1876. He was attorney at that time for the Atlanta *Constitution* Publishing Company, which was in financial distress. Being sent for to take the necessary steps to retrieve the company from pressure, he saw, on examining its

books, that it was a good piece of property, and bought a half-interest in it. From that day the stock of the paper has steadily gone up until it is now worth 6 for 1, and it is not on the market even at that price. It is the most valuable piece of newspaper property in the South and occupies a prominent place in the journalistic field of America. Captain Howell and Henry W. Grady having been warm personal friends, he offered the latter a position on its staff, which was accepted. A few years afterward Mr. Grady bought a fourth interest in the paper and became managing editor, with Captain Howell as editor-in-chief and president of the company. For a number of years he has been, perhaps, the strongest factor in Georgia politics, though the only time he



EVAN P. HOWELL.

ever ran for office was as State Senator from the Atlanta district, which position he held for three terms. He was chosen as the representative of the Georgia Democracy in the three National Conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884, and was a member of the Committee on Resolutions of each. Captain Howell is a man of great personal attractiveness and an exceedingly interesting conversationalist. He has probably more warm friends than any man in the State, and never loses one, the secret of which probably lies in his endeavor to serve them whenever possible.

CLARK HOWELL,

Atlanta, Ga.

The managing editor of the *Constitution* and to-day beyond a doubt the foremost journalist in the South, is Clark Howell, who was less than two years old when Sherman came thundering at the walls of Atlanta. He was born in September, 1863, on the twenty-first day of the month.

He was educated in the common schools of Atlanta, and at the State University, where he graduated with the bright class of 1883. Immediately after graduation he turned his attention to journalism, and served his apprenticeship as a reporter on the staffs of the *New York Times* and the *Phila-*

delphia Press. A year later he became night editor of the *Constitution* of Atlanta, then under the brilliant management of Henry W. Grady. In 1887 Mr. Howell became assistant managing editor with Mr. Grady. On the death of the latter in December, 1889, Mr. Howell was promoted to the place thus left vacant.

In politics, also, Mr. Howell has had his successes—no mean ones. He was elected to the Georgia Legislature in 1886, and steadily took his seat in that august body for three terms—six years. In 1890-91 he filled the Speaker's chair, winning this brilliant gift from Georgia's statesmen when he was but twenty-seven years old. At present he is the Georgia member of the National Democratic Executive Committee.

Another victory was added to his long list of achievements and conquests when the International League of Press Clubs made him its president in May of 1894.



CLARK HOWELL.

Few men have won so much in so short a space, but then few men have deserved so much. Ask newspaper men if he has ever failed in his earnest zeal for the promotion of all that tends to the elevation of the press? Ask the Georgia legislators if he was ever once careless of duties there? The answer each time will be an unhesitating "No."

In 1887 Mr. Howell was married to Miss Harriet G. Barrett, of Augusta, Ga., and the young couple now have three lovely children.

SAMUEL MARTIN INMAN,
Atlanta, Ga.

Wherever the buying and selling of cotton forms an important feature of commercial enterprises, the name of Inman is a magic one. Tennessee has the honor to have been the birthplace of Mr. Samuel Martin Inman, the subject of the present sketch, although Georgia has so long claimed him.

He was born in Dandridge, February 19, 1843, his parents being S. W. and Jane Martin Inman. Graduating

from Princeton College, Mr. Inman began the cotton business in 1867, in Atlanta, and his firm now does the largest cotton business in the world, and controls more markets than would sound credible.

Mr. Inman has been twice married; the first time to Miss Jennie Dick, of Rome, Ga., who died July 3d, 1890; the



SAMUEL MARTIN INMAN.

second time to Miss Mildred McPheeters, of Raleigh, N. C., a very beautiful and graceful woman, and an acknowledged social leader.

The magnificent business judgment and intellectual power of Mr. Inman, no less than the financial force he can wield, have put him at the head of most of the enterprises leading to Atlanta's greatness. He is a director of the Cotton States and International Exposition Co., and also chairman of the Finance Committee of the same; a director of the Atlanta National Bank, of the Lowry Banking Co., of the Atlanta Home Insurance Co., of the Atlanta *Constitution* Publication Co.; a member of the City Board of Education; chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association; trustee of the Grady Hospital, and of the Confederate Soldiers' Home. In all these positions of honor, responsibility and trust Samuel M. Inman has been a power for good, and he is looked up to with admiration and profound esteem by all who know him. His success has been great, but no greater than his merits. Such men as he represent the worth of a country and the strength of a State.

Hon. PORTER KING,
Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta's Exposition Mayor was born November 24th, 1857, and received his earlier education at Howard College in Marion, Ala.—his old home—graduating at the age of 19 with first honor. Inheriting a love of law from his father, Judge Porter King, of Alabama, and his grandfather, Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin, of Georgia, he went

to the University of Virginia, and received a B. L. from that institution, after a two years' course. He practiced his profession three years in East Alabama, and then he moved to Atlanta in the spring of 1882. Since coming here his success has been remarkable, not alone in his chosen profession, but in other lines of work also. In 1889, he was elected to the City Council from the Sixth and largest Ward in the city, and for two years rendered faithful and efficient service as Chairman of the Police and Park Committees. The Public Comfort Building at the L. P. Grant Park, the extension of the trunk sewers, and the present well regulated condition of the liquor traffic are due in a good measure to his efforts and influence. He afterwards served in the legislature, carrying into the work of this body the same determination to do his best for the people whose interest he represented that has characterized him in all his under-



HON. PORTER KING.

takings. Again he was called into public life, and is now the Mayor of Atlanta, having been elected without opposition in a city of more than 100,000 inhabitants. The people knew the man, and felt that such a one was needed to be at the head of the city's affairs at this time. And we feel safe in predicting that in not the least will their expectation be disappointed or their confidence shaken, for Mayor King has worn and will ever wear the honored name he bears in such a way as to add new lustre to it.

FOREST ADAIR,

Atlanta, Ga.

This gentleman was born March 24, 1864, and graduated at the Boys' High School in Atlanta in 1879, and immediately went to work in his father's real estate office. He is now a member of the firm of Geo. W. Adair, which firm does, probably, the largest real estate business in Atlanta. He served several years as a member of the council of the city of West End, and was very active in making many

public improvements and in bringing about the annexation of that city to Atlanta. In January, 1895, he was elected a member of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Fulton County. He was a member of the



FOREST ADAIR.

Board of Directors of the old Piedmont Exposition Co., and was also one of the directors and members of the Executive Committee of the Cotton States and International Exposition.

Hon. R. P. DODGE,

Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Dodge was born August 15, 1850, in Columbia County, Ga., and there spent his boyhood days with his grandparents until he was twenty-one years old. His mother



HON. R. P. DODGE.

is still living, his father having died when he was sixteen years old. He was educated at Harlem, and for three years had charge of a general store at that place, and in 1875 he

began his railroad career in the roadmaster's department of the Georgia R.R. In 1877 he was in the transportation department, and afterwards he became train hand on a local and through freight train on the Georgia Railway. After this he became general yardmaster of the Georgia R.R. in Atlanta, which position he now holds. He is a member of the order of R.R. Conductors, and in 1888 was Chief Conductor of the order for one year. The popularity with which he is favored took a substantial form when he was elected to the City Council from the Third Ward in 1893, and still holds the same office. He was married in 1873 to Miss Few, of Madison, and has one daughter. Mr. Dodge is well known and comes of a distinguished family, and his past record is without spot or blemish.

J. W. ENGLISH,

Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. English was born October 28, 1837, in the parish of Olenas, La., and was left a penniless orphan boy at the age of thirteen. He came to Georgia in 1852, and located in Griffin, near Atlanta, where he remained, pursuing an active



J W ENGLISH.

business life, until the first gun fired of the civil war. He remained throughout the war in the army of Northern Virginia with the Second Georgia Battalion during the four years' struggle. In 1865 he came to Atlanta, and one year afterwards married Miss Emily Alexander, of Griffin. Entering the service of the city as a member of the General Council in 1877, for two years he was chairman of the finance committee of that body. His work in that capacity for the good of the city was marvelous, and much of the credit is due him that Atlanta was made the capital of the State. He was afterwards elected mayor and his administration was one of the most prosperous the city ever had. He was largely instrumental in many municipal improvements, and in carrying through the project of the Georgia Pacific Railway, which

but for his efforts would have failed, and which has been of great benefit to the city. His career as mayor was memorable for the breaking up of gambling and other evils and was a great step forward in the progress of Atlanta's civilization. At the close of his term he retired from office, with the respect and honor of the people, and made the seldom equaled record of leaving the city out of debt. Captain English is remarkable for his public-spiritedness, charity, and generosity. He is one of the promoters of the Y. M. C. A., the Georgia School of Technology, the Grady Hospital, the Soldiers' Home and the Young Men's Library Association. He was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Exposition, is president of the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, president of the Chatahoochee Brick Company, a member of the Board of Education, and connected with numberless other business and charitable institutions. With such a career of usefulness and such untiring work for the upbuilding of Atlanta's best interests, few men in few cities can be rightfully credited with such unbounded praise as Captain J. W. English.

CLARENCE KNOWLES,

Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Knowles is manager of the Southern department of the Delaware and the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance companies, and has a brilliant record in underwriting, possessing those rare qualities of decision and energy combined with the accomplishments that make a diplomat. He was born



CLARENCE KNOWLES.

in Pensacola, Fla., and after receiving an excellent education was at an early age selected by that famous educator of insurance men, Mr. Alexander Stoddard, for a clerkship in his office in New York. There he remained but a short time, having been ordered South as a special agent. He was sent to Chicago in the great fire of 1872 as adjuster, and held his own with the old adjusters of the West, much to their surprise. He was the first president for the S. E. T. A.,

and to him is conceded the great work of organization and the successful conduct of its earlier years. He is exceedingly popular, and deservedly so, for there are few young men in underwriting to whom he has not, at one time or another, lent a kindly hand. His career has not only been successful, but such is his personal magnetism and so well is he liked that none are envious of the favors which fortune has showered upon him.

ROBERT J. LOWRY,

Atlanta, Ga.

In 1861, when quite young, Mr. Lowry came to Atlanta from East Tennessee, and located. He first had an office in the old Atheneum Theatre, on Decatur street, near the corner of Pryor and Decatur streets, and embarked in the commis-



ROBERT J. LOWRY.

sion and banking business, which was continued after the war as a private bank.

His father came to Atlanta later, and the banking firm of W. M. & R. J. Lowry was established and was carried on under that name until the death of the former, in 1887, when the business was reorganized under a State charter, under the name of the Lowry Banking Company of Atlanta, and Mr. R. J. Lowry was elected president. The business built up under his management and is second to that of no other bank, besides being the oldest bank in Atlanta. He is regarded as one of the ablest financiers in the State.

He was captain of the old volunteer hook and ladder fire company for a number of years; and as a member of the City Council in 1880 he helped to establish the splendid paid fire department that we now have. In the military he was captain of the old Governor's Guards, for a long time recognized as one of the first companies of Atlanta.

In 1870 Captain Lowry was a member of the City Council that inaugurated the unsurpassed system of public schools which has done so much to build up the city, and he has been a member of the Board of Education some twenty-five years.

In 1882 he, and others, established the Atlanta Home Fire Insurance Company. He was elected president, and has continued to fill that place up to the present time. The company has had marked success and built up a very large business.

He was one of the moving spirits in the Cotton States Exposition held in Atlanta in 1881, which did so much to bring the resources of the Southern States before the country, and he is now one of the directors of the present Cotton States and International Exposition. Every object that looks to the good of the whole people of Atlanta he will be found using his money, energy and influence to further. He believes in building up and patronizing home industry, so as to develop the vast resources of Georgia.

He is now one of the receivers of a part of the Central Railroad System, a trustee of the Grady Hospital, one of the owners of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway System, and is connected as a stockholder or a director with a large number of institutions in Atlanta.

With all his duties, Captain Lowry finds time for pleasure. He and his good wife are always adding something to the pleasure and enjoyment of others, and he is considered one of the moving spirits in all social events.

T. B. NEAL,

Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. T. B. Neal was born in Pike County, Ga., in 1838. He went to Minden, Louisiana, when 18 years old, and clerked in a general store until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted as a private, and served through the war



T. B. NEAL.

under General Forrest. At the end of the war he returned to Louisiana, where he began a mercantile business which was large and profitable, and which he continued until 1885, when he left Louisiana and came to Atlanta to live.

In 1887, the Neal Loan and Banking Co. was organized, with him as president. His friends feel proud of the success

he has made of this institution. He has served as president of the Atlanta Clearing House, and president of the Georgia Bankers' Association. He is on the Finance Committee of the Cotton States and International Exposition, and has contributed much of his time to make it a success. He married Miss Mollie Cash, who lived on Red River, Louisiana, in 1886. They had eight children, six of them dying when young, and one grown daughter dying soon after coming to Atlanta.

His wife was an invalid for ten years, and notwithstanding all the love and attention he could bestow, she, too, died in 1894. He has no family left except Mrs. Lee Douglas, his daughter, with whom he lives on Washington Street.

J. G. OGLESBY,

Atlanta, Ga.

The accompanying cut is a good picture of one of Atlanta's unostentatious but solid business men, Mr. J. G. Oglesby.

Born in Wilks County, Ga., Mr. Oglesby has all his life followed the fortunes of his native State with unswerving patriotism, doing everything in his power to advance its interests.

In 1865, when the reverberations of booming cannon had scarcely ceased to echo among the hills surrounding Atlanta,



J. G. OGLESBY.

Mr. Oglesby established himself there in the wholesale grocery business, in which he has ever since continued building up one of the finest establishments in that line of business in the State.

Hon. FRANK P. RICE,

Atlanta, Ga.

Hon. Frank P. Rice was born in Claremont, N. H., in 1838. He came to Atlanta in 1847, where he has since resided. He has served in the City Council five times, being first elected in 1871. He was a member of the Board of Health

of Atlanta for nine years. Served Fulton County in the Lower House of the General Assembly for two terms, from 1879 to 1883, and during his last term he was the author of the bill to erect the new State Capitol, which measure he pressed to passage, and which caused the erection of the new Capitol in Atlanta. Mr. Rice was a member of the State Senate from this (35th) Senatorial District in 1888 and 1889, and in this body, as well as the House of Representatives, he was the author of many important measures. He served two years as a director of the Piedmont Exposition. He served the city as Alderman at Large during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, the first two years being chairman of the Finance Committee of the General Council. He was a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee in 1891 and 1892. He is a trustee of the Young Men's Christian



HON. FRANK P. RICE.

Association, and was one of the main movers in erecting the handsome building belonging to that Association. From its inception Mr. Rice was one of the leading spirits in the inauguration and promotion of the Cotton States and International Exposition, being a director in the enterprise and a member of the Executive Committee. No man labored more earnestly for its success than he.

Mr. Rice is chairman of the new city Executive Committee of the city of Atlanta, having been elected unanimously to that position at the meeting held in February. Mr. Rice has been engaged in a great many different lines of business, all of which have been in the interest of the upbuilding of Atlanta, and all of his enterprises have been successful. He was in the lumber business for eighteen years, and later on was engaged for about six years in the real-estate business. Mr. Rice owns one of the finest and best selected private libraries in the city of Atlanta, and is a thoroughly well-read man.

No citizen of Atlanta more largely enjoys the confidence of the people than he. Every obligation—social, moral,

political and financial—has been promptly and faithfully kept by him. It is Mr. Rice's pride and ambition to be among the progressive and public-spirited citizens, and to do all in his power to advance the interest of Atlanta and promote the public welfare.

EUGENE C. SPALDING,

Atlanta, Ga.

Alabama is the native State of Mr. Spalding. He was born at Selma, August 16, 1862. He began his career as clerk in a railroad office, was rapidly promoted, and at the age of twenty-one was at the head of an important department. He first made his reputation as contributor to various



EUGENE C. SPALDING.

railroad journals, and he is the author of a technical work which has been favorably noticed by many railroad periodicals in the United States and in foreign countries.

Mr. Spalding was elected president of the International Association of Car Service Officers in 1890, at Mackinaw Island, but he left the actual railroad service about this time, and has since been successfully engaged in various railway enterprises. He is now president and general manager of the Southern Iron Car Line; president and general manager of the Southern Railway Equipment Co.; president and general manager of the Georgia Car Works; director of the Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.; general manager of the Southeastern Line; general manager of the Iron Car Express Coal Line of Pennsylvania, and is connected with several local commercial organizations.

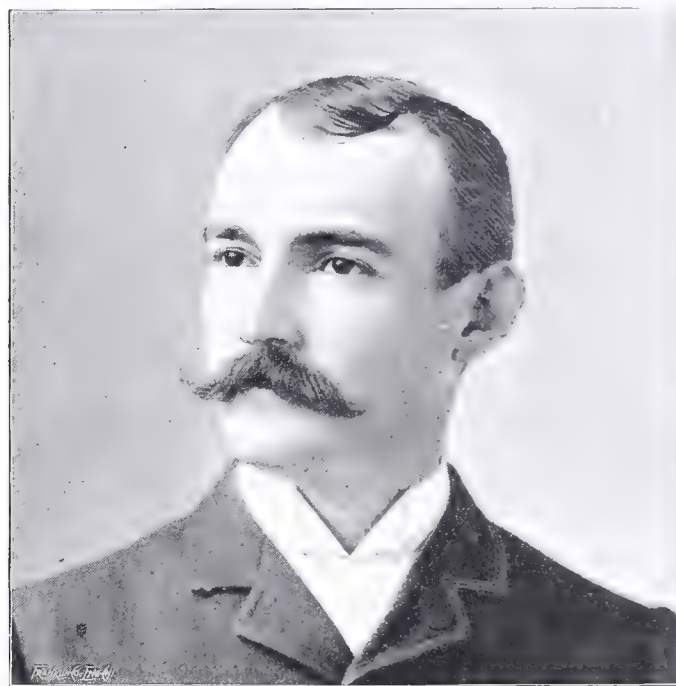
Mr. Spalding represents through his various companies the largest freight car interest in the world, and is now operating in this country over 12,000 freight cars.

Mr. Spalding was also a director of the Cotton States and International Exposition, and in that position, as elsewhere, has won measureless commendation. He is one of the few entirely successful men who has borne his triumphs with grace, and he is utterly unspoiled by good fortune.

STEWART FLOYD WOODSON,

Atlanta, Ga.

S. F. Woodson, commercial president, was born in Thomaston, Ga., August 17, 1859. His father, Wm. Daniel Woodson, of English descent, and a Virginian, came to Georgia about 1844 and married Martha Floyd, of an honorable family of that State, and was a substantial merchant, who enlisted in the war and fought gallantly until his death near its close. Mr. Woodson's mother was thus left a widow with five children, and the loss of property by the fortunes of war compelled the family to that industry, self-denial, energy and self-reliance that have marked the career so successful and progressive of Mr. Woodson. He enjoyed an academic education at Thomaston and at fifteen years of age he left its high school to try his fortune in the great world, selecting Atlanta, Ga., as the place of his attempt. This was in 1873, and he obtained a position as clerk in the wholesale grocery house of Williams, Langston & Crane, one of the strongest firms of that city, Mr. Williams having a national as well as a Southern reputation as a capitalist, banker and merchant. Mr. Woodson showed such high commercial capacity, energy and faithfulness, that when he arrived at his majority in 1880, after only six years of youthful service, he was taken in the firm as a partner, an unusual



STEWART FLOYD WOODSON.

achievement for so young a man, testifying eloquently to his superior business qualities. Maj. Crane, who was the founder and first president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, died in 1885, holding that position, and Mr. Woodson then became the junior member of the firm, which has since been known as Langston & Woodson. First becoming vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1889, he was elected its president in 1893, establishing an honorable coincidence of distinction in his firm, and achieving an unusual leadership in one so young. M. Woodson has had placed upon him many other trusts, unsought, connected with the growth of his city.

E. RICH,
Atlanta, Ga.

E. Rich was born near Karschau, one of the chief cities of Hungary, in the year 1849. At the age of twelve years he was forced to apprentice himself out to a shoemaker, his father losing his large estate by a supposed friend's duplicity. The oppressive conditions were more than he could bear, however, and with the clandestine assistance of his mother he made his way to Cleveland, Ohio, where he had relatives engaged in the dry goods trade, and finding that business suited to his taste, he went at it with a vim. By economy he laid by a little money, and at the invitation of an elder brother he came to Atlanta and entered the dry goods business here. That was nearly thirty years ago, and he has every reason to congratulate himself upon the event. The firm here is one of the most successful in the South. In 1879



E. RICH.

Mr. Rich married Miss Bertha Sartorius, a descendant of the ancient German family of the name. The prudent conservatism shown by Mr. Rich in his services as director of the preceding expositions held here, led to his being chosen as one of the original directors of the Cotton States and International Exposition, in which capacity he has rendered valuable service on important committees.

ALEX. W. SMITH,
Atlanta, Ga.

Alex. W. Smith was born in Habersham County, Ga., June 24, 1861. Since 1872 he has been a resident of Atlanta. He won the first-honor scholarship from the Boys' High School of Atlanta, and soon after matriculated at the University of Georgia, from which institution he was graduated with distinction. After studying law under Marshall J. Clarke, he was admitted to the bar. He practiced alone for the first two years, but in 1885 formed a co-partnership with the Hon. B. F. Abbott, under the name of Abbott & Smith. At present he is associated with his only

brother, Mr. Victor L. Smith, a graduate with the highest honors from the University of Georgia, and enjoys the reputation of being the best real estate lawyer in the city.



ALEX. W. SMITH.

Mr. Smith was connected with the management of the Cotton States and International Exposition from its inception. In addition to being an active member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee, he was auditor of the company, chief of the Public Comfort Department, and chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Concessions. As chief of the Public Comfort Department, Mr. Smith accomplished gratifying results, and within twelve days after taking charge secured contracts for the erection of new hotels, having an aggregate capacity to accommodate five thousand people. No member of the board was more active and earnest in attention or more successful in his efforts to promote the success of the Exposition than Mr. Smith.



COLONEL A. J. WEST.

Colonel A. J. WEST,
Atlanta, Ga.

Col. Andrew J. West served through the war with distinction in the Confederate army, settled in Atlanta, and conducted a wholesale commission business of a quarter of a million of dollars annually before he was twenty years old. His father was killed while he was only four years of age, and he was early called upon to fill a man's part in life. He comes of distinguished ancestry, his forefathers being some of the best known and prominent people of the State. He entered the army when quite young, from La Grange, as a member of the Troup Light Guard, Co. E, 41st Georgia

Regiment, participating in many of the battles of the Western campaign, being severely wounded twice. His career in the war was full of danger and perilous incidents.

Since the war he has served upon General Gordon's staff. Governor Northen appointed him Quartermaster-General, and he served four years on his staff. Governor Atkinson reappointed him to the same position, which he now holds. He is at the head of the largest and most successful real estate business of the South, and is a prominent Mason, a great traveler, a well-known philanthropist, and it is said that he has started more young men in life on the way to useful manhood than any man of his age.



H. E. W. PALMER,
First Director General of the Exposition.



LIVINGSTON MIMS, Exposition Director.



EX-GOVERNOR W. J. NORTHEN, Exposition Director.



JOHN W. NELMS, M D., Exposition Director.



I. W. LEIBMAN, Exposition Director.



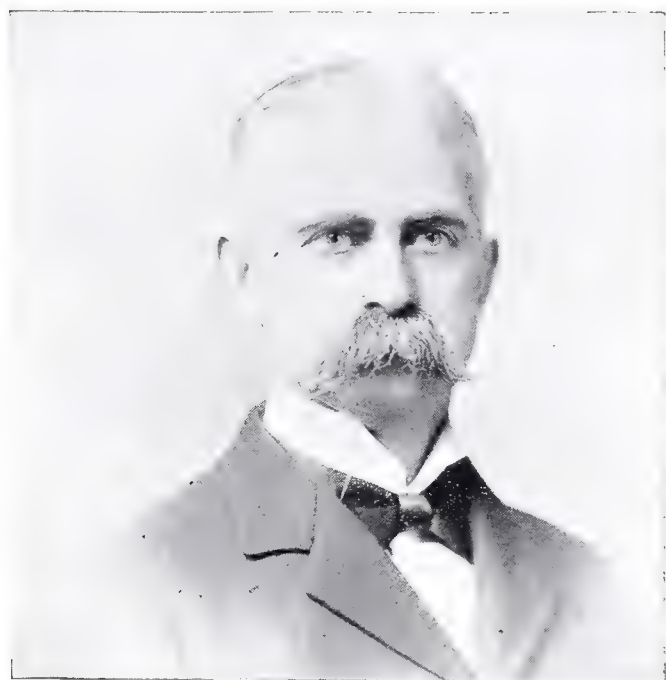
J. J. SPALDING, Exposition Director.



PHIL. H. HARRALSON, Exposition Director.



W. L. COSGRAVE, Exposition Director.



W. H. VENABLE, Exposition Director.



FULTON COLVILLE, Exposition Director.



MRS. JOSEPH THOMPSON,
PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF WOMEN MANAGERS COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

BOARD OF WOMEN MANAGERS.

Mrs. JOSEPH THOMPSON,
Atlanta, Ga.

When ex-Mayor Wm. H. Hemphill's idea to hold a Cotton States and International Exposition took material shape and enthusiasm ran high in Atlanta, attention was then turned to organizing a "Women's Board." It required great tact and judgment to select competent women for this important board; and after thoughtful consideration the Board of Directors selected five ladies of unquestioned ability, with Mrs. Joseph Thompson, of Atlanta, as president, who, when notified of the honor bestowed upon her, graciously accepted the position. Mrs. Thompson is a prominent society woman, and many felt doubtful as to the wisdom of placing such grave and important management in her hands, knowing that practical matters had never entered into the unruffled currents of her life. But in every way she has proved herself worthy the trust and fully capable of regulating and attending most competently to the duties born of the work, for with her brains and quick perception, Mrs. Thompson has a wonderful amount of tact and diplomacy that has stood her in good need and tided her successfully over the necessarily troublous months that followed her election. With skill she has managed the financial problems, the social affairs, and all matters attendant upon her position, and never once has she faltered in her desire to please and give entire satisfaction.

As Miss Emma Mims, only daughter of Major Livingston Mims, this brilliant woman was a noted belle and beauty. As the wife of Colonel Joseph Thompson, a prominent financier of this city, she has also been famous. Her beauty is not alone physical, but more. There is a psychic sympathy, a palpable outreaching of her personality, that wins and holds forever. That she is capricious, changeful, restless, there is no denial, but in her this uncertainty is as pleasing as the elusive prisms in a glass, for beneath all you feel that there is a light of good-fellowship and responsiveness that is steady as the sun itself. Her physical beauty has made her famous as a type of Southern loveliness. The tall, supple figure is well proportioned, and her head sets gracefully and aristocratically upon her shoulders. In her face one sees the frankness of a child and the intellect of a cultured woman. Her thin lips, with their sensitive curving, her well-defined, slightly arched nose, thin-nostriled and sharp, her delicately lobed ear with its artistic curving, all speak more pointedly of high breeding and refinement than words can do. Her eyes are wonderfully fine, brown in color and very large and bright; her hair exquisitely kept and chestnut-brown in

color. This woman has been singularly blessed with beauty, intellect, wealth, and social position. She has one child, a lad of ten years, who is attractive and pretty. In winter Mrs. Thompson spends her time at the Kimball House, and in summer at Brookwood, the picturesque flower farm of her husband, just three miles distant from the city, where she entertains her friends with lavish hospitality.

Mrs. LOULIE M. GORDON,
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, so appropriately called the "Star of the South" by some of our most distinguished Northern visitors to the Exposition, is representative at large of the Women's Board of the Cotton States and International Exposition, chairman of the Committee on Congresses, and a



MRS. LOULIE M. GORDON.

member of the Executive Committee of the Women's Board of Directors.

She is one of the first five women appointed by the men's department as the executive committee to organize the woman's department, and to form committees.

She is the highest and most beautiful type of the representative women of the South, and her influence is as genial and potent and wonderful as the sunlight. To the highest mentality, Mrs. Gordon adds the crowning charm of the tenderest and most womanly heart, and her personal magnet-

ism is unequalled. On both sides her family has lived in America for over two hundred years. Through her mother's family she descends from the Wilkins, Terrells, Lipscombs, Kirbys and Pickens, who were among the oldest and most distinguished of the Virginia and South Carolina ancestry. Her grandmother was a great-niece of Thomas Jefferson and President Tyler. Her paternal ancestors were the McLendons, Blakes and Coupers, who were of the staunchest old Revolutionary stock, and through them she descends from three generations of soldiers. In nature, form and feature, Mrs. Gordon is thoroughly patrician, and the people of the South honor her and themselves in placing her wherever strength, ability and influence for good is needed.

Mrs. ROBERT J. LOWRY,

Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Robert James Lowry is the only daughter of William Markham, deceased; born in Henry County, Georgia. When quite young her parents moved to Atlanta. She received her education at the Synodical College in Griffin. All that know her love her for her many good qualities of mind and heart. She is never happier than when adding sunshine and pleasure to others.



MRS. ROBERT J. LOWRY.

She is president of the Grady Hospital Aid Association, and very much interested in securing means to build a child's ward, which is very much needed in that hospital.

She is also a member of the Women's Board, and was on the Finance Committee of the Cotton States and International Exposition Company.

Her rooms at the Kimball House show her artistic taste for art, bric-a-brac, etc. The cheerful hospitality dispensed by her and her husband in their comfortable quarters is well known to Atlantians and visitors to that city; all given out

with that gentle dignity that characterizes her; and in society (as much as her health will permit) she is one of the social leaders.

Mrs. HUGH ANGIER,

Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Hugh Angier, chairman on Music of the Woman's Building and a member of the Woman's Board of Managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition, is a great-grand-daughter of the illustrious statesman, Hon. James For-



MRS. HUGH ANGIER.

syth, of Edinburgh, Scotland, a grand-daughter of William Forsyth, first owner of the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, granted him by the Crown, also master of Bertie Hall, and a daughter of Nelson Forsyth, Esquire, of the township of Bertie, Welland County, for forty years holding official position to the Canadian Government, and a man of large interests.

To Mrs. Angier's widespread popularity and acquaintance in the social and musical world may be attributed the success of this department. She and her gifted husband have for some time been the leaders of the musical talent here, and their voices have charmed many Atlantians in their delightful salon recitals.

Mrs. Angier's musical education was a very notable one, having studied in Italy under the most famous masters of Milan and Naples, and afterwards in London under the most noted professionals there. It was here that she met and married Mr. Hugh Angier, son of the late Dr. N. L. Angier, State Treasurer of Georgia and Mayor of Atlanta.

Their wedding occurred at the residence of Mr. John Thomas, whose musical genius was famous and won for him the distinction of being harpist to Her Majesty the Queen.

Mrs. Angier has a face that in its strength and expressive beauty indicates her Scotch ancestry and distinction.

Mrs. J. K. OHL,

Atlanta, Ga.

This lady did more correspondence for out-of-town papers in regard to the various features of the Exposition, not only than any woman, but more than any journalist in the country. She "syndicated" two letters a week that were pub-



MRS J. K. OHL.

lished by fifty large daily papers in the United States, and wrote all the articles on the Exposition for Harper's *Weekly* and a lengthy one for Harper's *Bazar*. She furnished most of Leslie's and Demarest's magazines' material on the Exposition, and the New York *Sun* and *World* took many articles from her, as did also the Chicago *Times-Herald*. When the Exposition Company was having trouble in getting matter in the Northern papers about the enterprise, she was sending and getting used article after article about the women's features connected with it, for nothing, in all the great dailies. She has, with pardonable pride, preserved these articles in a large scrap-book as a remembrancer of a great occasion. In addition to this vast volume of outside work, she conducted successfully her department on the editorial staff of the *Constitution*, with which she is connected. She has been a member of this staff now for seven years; has been married six years, but has always used her maiden name of "Maude Andrews."

The literary success that is coming to her these days from all parts of the country is very gratifying. The great editors whom she used to think of with reverential awe now write to her for articles and stories. All this makes her feel a just pride, and, loving the South sincerely, it pleases her to be thought a prophet in her own country. She is yet far from satisfied with her attainments, and realizes that she has much to achieve in the future. She said recently to the writer: "I have tried with all sincerity to help women in

their enterprises, to forward all good work, and to be broad-minded and just on all public questions with which I have had to deal. The profession of journalism is a great and noble one, and what I have done I have tried faithfully to do well." A greater pride still, I believe, she exhibits in keeping a nice home and being a good wife, qualities not usually associated with literary women.

Mrs. HENRY L. WILSON.

Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Dr. Henry Lumpkin Wilson, was a director of the Women's Board of Managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition, and was at the head of the agricultural and horticultural department, a position for which her great love for, and experience in, horticulture especially fitted her, and, sparing neither time nor labor for the accomplishment of her purpose, much of the success of that department was due to her earnest work.

Mrs. Wilson also compiled one of the most popular souvenirs of the Exposition, known as "The Tested Receipt Book," which contains portraits of many of the active members of the Women's Board and has attained a large circulation in many of the States of the Union.



MRS. HENRY L. WILSON.

The reception hall and stairway in the residence of Dr. Henry L. Wilson is one of the brightest and most cheerful that can be imagined, giving the impression of quiet, chaste simplicity in every appointment. The richly-carved antique oak stairway, starting in full view, ascends a few steps to a platform overlooking the hall, then turning to the left goes up to a very broad second landing.

Windows of beautiful art glass surround three sides of this platform, and a deep seat is formed to receive palms, being of sufficient width to almost make a palm-room, the effect of which is very pleasing.

Mrs. CLARK HOWELL,

Atlanta, Ga.

This gracious woman is the wife of Clark Howell, editor of the *Constitution*. As Miss Barrett of Augusta, she was a great belle and very popular because of her sparkling vivacity. She was one of the most enthusiastic workers of the Exposi-



MRS. CLARK HOWELL.

tion, and was in charge of the "Department of Practical Illustrations of the Industrial Arts." She worked by herself and executed all her plans without aid. Mrs. Howell has three interesting children and a beautiful home in West End, being a favorite in the most exclusive society circles, and altogether a rarely lovely woman.



MRS. B. W. WRENN.

Mrs. B. W. WRENN,

Atlanta, Ga.

Executive ability, comprehensive judgment, and an almost encyclopædic knowledge are the characteristics of Mrs. B. W. Wrenn, one of the members of the board; also chairman of bronzes on the Fine Arts Committee, and vice-chairman of the Decorative Art Committee, for both of which she made valuable collections. It was through her earnest efforts, as advertising manager on the woman's edition of the *Atlanta Journal* that a large sum of money was realized. Her best work was in aiding the various committees, and in extending the influence of the Exposition in the social circles of which she is one of the prominent leaders.

Mrs. W. A. HEMPHILL,

Atlanta, Ga.

One of the wisest appointments during the Exposition was that of Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, who was chosen as the head of the Professional Women's Department. Mrs. Hemphill is the wife of Hon. W. A. Hemphill, ex-Mayor of Atlanta and business manager of the *Constitution*. With her broad, heart-reaching sympathies, her quick appreciation



MRS. W. A. HEMPHILL.

of women's needs, she has accomplished more than any other woman in her field. She is a philanthropist in its full meaning, and is a woman of beautiful Christian character. Her elegant Peachtree home was opened frequently to the distinguished visitors who came to Atlanta during the Exposition. Mrs. Hemphill has the reputation of having had the best organized and most systematically working committee on the whole board.



MRS. W. C. LANIER.



MRS. W. M. DICKSON.

EXPOSITION COMMISSIONERS AND VISITORS.

Mrs. RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rachel Foster Avery was born in 1858 in Pittsburg, Pa. Her father, J. Heron Foster, was a leading journalist of that city, a man of advanced ideas, favoring, even back in the fifties, the payment of equal wages to men and women for equal work, and carrying out his ideas on this point in a struggle with his men employees in the office of the newspaper of which he was editor and proprietor. Her mother, Julia Manuel Foster, had imbibed the thought of equality of the sexes from early admiration for and association with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in whose Sunday-school class she was a pupil.

Rachel Foster's first memories include the formation of the Woman Suffrage Society organized in Pittsburg in the Spring of 1871, at the home of her mother, then a widow. The comments of the opposition aroused in her a sense of the injustice and the prejudice against women and a determination to champion the cause when she grew older.

When but nineteen years of age she and her elder sister, Julia Foster, were appointed vice-presidents for Pennsylvania of the National Woman Suffrage Association; two years later she was elected as national corresponding secretary of that body, an office which she has held ever since, with the exception of two years.

In 1888, a few months after the great International Council of Women, of which Miss Foster was the secretary, she married Cyrus Miller Avery, whose mother, Rosa Miller Avery, was a well-known advocate of equal suffrage, serving

it especially with her pen. Mr. Avery and his wife are equally strong in their advocacy of equal suffrage for men and women, and their idea of equal duties and equal rights is carried out in their home life. Mrs. Foster Avery's marriage and the care of three little daughters have made her, if



MRS. RACHEL FOSTER AVERY

anything, more interested in furthering the reform which she feels will do so much to make the world a better place for children and will lead to the highest development of both men and women in the kind of mutual helpfulness which our present institutions do not cultivate.

Mrs. Foster Avery is the secretary of the Department of the Home in the National Council of Women of the United States (of which organization she was corresponding secretary for four years) and in that capacity was in attendance at the National Council's conferences at the Atlanta International and Cotton States Exposition in October. She also took charge of the conference of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, on October 17, representing its president, Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, by her appointment, on that occasion.



HON. A. K. MCCLURE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

R. COURTLAND HARR,

Philadelphia, Pa.

R. Courtland Harr was born August 15th, 1859, at Huntington, Ohio. He entered the wholesale stone and contracting business in 1882, after being graduated from Cor-



R. COURTLAND HARR.

nell University, and was married February 8th, 1883. He has been a member of the Philadelphia Council for six years, and has done considerable speaking for the Republican candidates during the last eight years.

JNO. C. SAYRE,

Philadelphia, Pa.

John C. Sayre was born at Philadelphia, Pa., June 27th, 1850. He is now living on his income, having no profession or business other than looking after his investments. He was married on the 26th day of May, 1884, to Miss Sarah D. Turner, of Philadelphia. They have two children—a boy, James Russell, and a daughter, Mary Louisa. Mr. Sayre has been connected with the A. C. Harmer Republican campaign club of the Eighteenth Ward of Philadelphia, the most prominent political club of the northeast part of the city, as chairman of the board of directors, whose duty it is to attend to the management of the club, and under whose management the club has highly prospered, both in finances and strength. He also devotes a great deal of his income to relieving distress among the poor and destitute in the city. During the panic of 1893, when the mills and working industries were idle, he spent at least \$5,000



JNO. C. SAYRE.

among the working people. He is also interested in Cœur de Lion Castle, No. 24, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and takes a great deal of interest in the affairs of that order. While not taking an active part in politics, he has always been a staunch Republican, but has no inclination for office, having refused political offers over and over again.

JOHN VIRDEN,

Philadelphia, Pa.

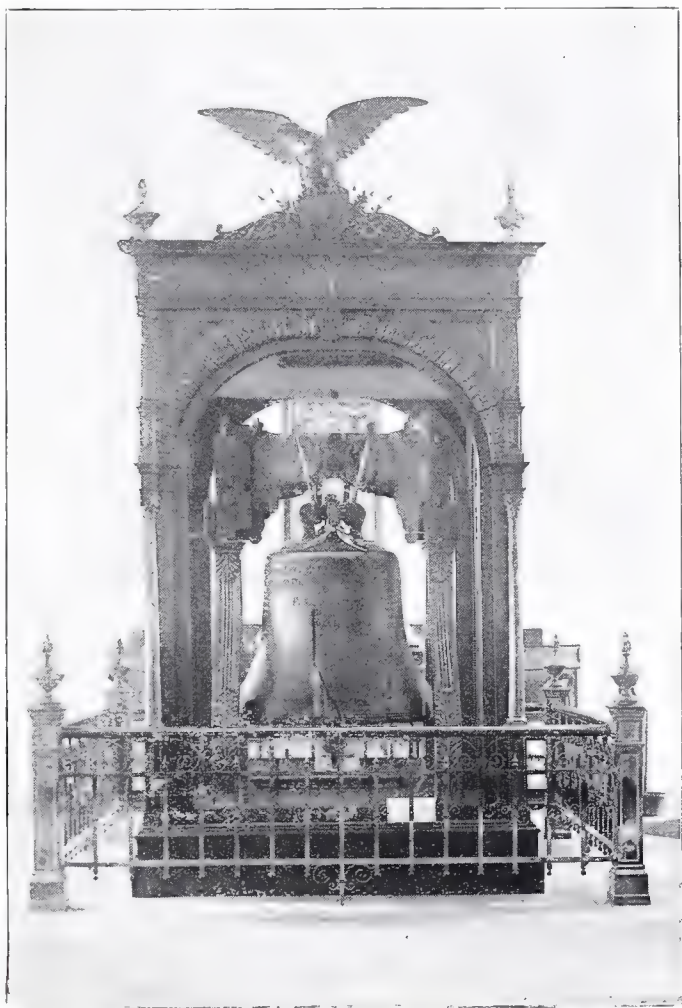
John Virden was born July 14th, 1852, in the old District of Kensington, Philadelphia. His father was Wm. Virden. John was born in Kensington, and was a ship carpenter by trade, but early engaged in the produce business, in which

he was very successful. His mother was Katherine Virden, also born in Kensington, and was the mother of six children, John being the third son. John Virden served an apprenticeship at sparmaking in Philadelphia, and in 1878, after passing a competitive examination, was appointed master sparmaker



JOHN VIRDEN.

at League Island, which position he held for eight years, when he became connected with the highway department. He married Estelle Snelling, a graduate of the Girls' Normal School and a schoolteacher prior to her marriage. They have



LIBERTY BELL

three children—Alfred Harmer, Clifford and Estelle—all bright, lovely children. He was left an orphan at an early age, and, although having grandparents able and willing to care for him, preferred earning his own living and seeing the world. A strong, steady boy, with great self-will and keen observation, he soon became a leader of boys, growing in popularity as his many good qualities were recognized. Fearless and honest, he pushed his way to early manhood unaided, and by persistent reading and study gained the knowledge which so well fits him for the companionship of the educated and refined. He was twice honored with a solid delegation from the Eighteenth Ward for the position of magistrate. While at League Island his good judgment and social abilities made him a general favorite. In his present position, while satisfactory to the people whom he serves, he at the same time retains the good will and friendship of his superiors in office. He is known throughout the ward for his benevolent disposition.

ELIAS PRIMROSE SMITHERS,
Philadelphia, Pa

Elias Primrose Smithers was born, July 31, 1848, at Milford, Sussex County, Delaware. He graduated in 1869 from the University of Pennsylvania, and the same year was admitted to practice as a lawyer at the Philadelphia bar, and has practiced there continuously since. He was married, July 6, 1870, to Miss Anna Lind Mason, daughter of Thomas I. Mason, of Philadelphia. In 1873 he was appointed assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia and served until 1881, when he resigned. He was elected to Common Council from the Twenty-ninth Ward in 1883 and served for twelve years.



ELIAS PRIMROSE SMITHERS.

He was chairman of the Common Council Committee on Law, chairman of the Committee on Highways and Finance. In November, 1894, he was elected Register of Wills of Philadelphia by a majority of over 86,000, the largest ever

cast for that office. In politics he is a Republican. He was a member of the committee which took the liberty bell to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and an invited guest at Atlanta.

EDWARD W. PATTON,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Edward W. Patton was born at Philadelphia, Pa., June 9th, 1846. He was educated in the public schools and entered the army and navy in 1862 and served for five years. After the war he began the business of conveyancer and real estate dealer, and has built up an enviable reputation. He has been president of the Powelton Land Association, own-



EDWARD W. PATTON.

ing large tracts of land in the Twenty-seventh Ward, since it was organized, and of several other large corporations. He was elected a member of Council from the Twenty-seventh Ward in 1877, and has held that office ever since. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary Lee, of Philadelphia. Mr. Patton is prominently identified with the Masonic order, and is a member of the Board of Managers of the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the vestry of the Church of the Transfiguration, and has been for twenty years.

ALFRED SELLERS EISENHOWER,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Eisenhower is a native Philadelphian. He was born in the old district of Northern Liberties, and the history of the families of his father and mother date back before the colonial days of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Eisenhower is such a good American that he counts that as the beginning. He has never had an idle day since he left school. He is tall, vigorous, athletic, and, though he was born August 16, 1853, no one would suspect from his appearance that he is approaching that period that is called "the prime of life." He has a capacity for work, and, better still, the knack of doing it in an easy manner.

When he was graduated from the Boys' Central High School in 1872, he had already made business engagements, and the day after he got his diploma he became a clerk for a firm of wholesale grocers; after that he obtained a more responsible engagement with another wholesale house that dealt in military furnishings, and it was not very long afterward that he became general manager of the largest white linen importing house in Philadelphia.

When the Young Republican Club was organized his name was on the first roll, and his active interest has had its share in making the organization what it has grown to be. He was made secretary in 1883, and he has never been permitted to have a successor, despite the crush of other work that has been upon his shoulders.

He had no sooner got acquainted with the City Property Bureau than he was heard from. He commenced first to restore the portraits that were stored in the old State House—Independence Hall. In this he had hearty public approval, and many people thought it strange that this had never been thought of before. It was one of his oppor-



ALFRED SELLERS EISENHOWER.

tunities. He is still pushing this work. Every year that rolls around makes these portraits more valuable. Time was fast killing them with its ravages, but fortunately the inspiration came to him in ample time.

He was almost alone responsible for sending the Liberty Bell to the World's Fair at Chicago. He started the sentiment by a suggestion and the idea took like wildfire. Not content with this, he was the means of providing better care of the bell in the historic old building. He had it encased properly and put on rollers so that it could be removed quickly in case of fire, a precaution that should have occurred to anyone, some might say, but as a matter of fact it did not occur to anyone but himself until he had suggested it.

His interest in the public squares is unceasing, and they have greatly improved under his care, their splendid condi-

tion being due to his unflagging attention. He was also the pioneer of the childrens' playground, he having advocated it a long time before he received much support, but now that he has pushed it far enough to show its practical advantages, the movement is growing rapidly.

In many other ways his perception and persistence have been illustrated; one of his latest efforts is in the direction of arboriculture. For two years he has strenuously advocated the planting of trees in the streets and the appointment, by the city, of a superintendent to look after them and to systematize the work. City Councils have not deemed it of sufficient importance, as yet, to give him the necessary authority and assistance, but his recommendations have been approved by all the arboriculture societies, and the pressure is becoming so pronounced that he will, in all probability, carry his point in this, as he has done in everything else.

Mr. Eisenhower is likely to be the chief of this bureau as long as he cares to remain. He has lifted it to a department of the first rank, a task that his engaging personal manners and thorough knowledge of the ways of dealing with men made easier; for he has an attractive personality. He is genial, good company at dinner and a capital story teller. When he talks business, he is clear, concise, and there is no mistaking his meaning. When one of his friends calls him "a good fellow," another always adds, "and a hard worker," and they agree.

THOMAS L. HICKS, Common Council,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Born February 18, 1852, in the Second Ward of the City of Philadelphia; the eldest son of Robert C. and Sarah A. Hicks; was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, finishing in the senior class at Mount Vernon Grammar School, Catharine Street, above Third Street.

The first business experience that Mr. Hicks ever had was in connection with the Water Department of the City of Philadelphia, in 1866, when his father was Purveyor of the Third District, under Mr. Birkenbine.

From 1866 until 1877, Mr. Hicks was engaged in the work of general contracting in the construction of water works, gas works, sewers, plumbing, steam and gas fitting. In the latter year he was appointed receiver for the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, which position he held until 1881, when he resigned to become superintendent of the Fifth Street Market Company, with which company he continued until they sold their property to the Philadelphia Bourse.

During the past six years, Mr. Hicks has been engaged in the real estate business, and in the early spring of 1890 established himself at his present headquarters, 23 North Juniper street.

In February of 1884, Mr. Hicks was first elected to City Councils, and since that time has continuously served his constituency of the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fourth Wards as a member of the lower branch. He has always been an active

member of Councils, serving upon the Water Committee, the Survey Committee, the Highway Committee and the Finance Committee. For five years Mr. Hicks was chairman of the Committee on Surveys, and when Captain Walton was appointed chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Hicks was appointed to succeed him as chairman of the Highway Committee, and more recently, when Captain Walton was appointed to the office of City Comptroller, Mr. Hicks was again appointed to succeed him as chairman of the Committee on Finance, of which committee he has been a member during the past six years.

Early this season, Mr. Hicks was urged to be a candidate for Chief Commissioner of Highways, but it was not until September 1st that he consented to accept the appointment



THOMAS L. HICKS.

temporarily; afterwards he filed application for the place, passed the Civil Service examination and has since been tendered the appointment by Director Thompson. While Mr. Hicks has not formally accepted the appointment, there is no doubt that he will do so in a short time. It is conceded by all, that with his intimate knowledge of municipal affairs and the experience gained by twelve years' service in Councils, Mr. Hicks will fill his new post with satisfaction to the people and credit to himself.

JOHN R. KENDRICK,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The selection of Mr. John R. Kendrick by the Exposition management to serve as honorary vice-president for Philadelphia was a deserved tribute to a well-known former resident of Atlanta, this honor being fittingly acknowledged by the Mayor and Council of Philadelphia in making him a member of the Liberty Bell Escort on its travels to Atlanta. For some years prior to his leaving Atlanta (1878), Mr. Kendrick was a practicing lawyer there, and was fast reaching distinction when he decided to quit the law for literary pur-

suits. In 1879, at the instance of President Hayes, he was appointed Assistant U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, and after a brief career in this capacity at Atlanta, he entered the Special Treasury Service under Secretary Sherman, in which he remained two years. On leaving the Government service he founded the *Philadelphia Carpet Trade*, a journal which stands to-day as the accredited organ of the carpet and upholstery industries. This paper, which is now known as the *American Carpet and Upholstery Trade*, is owned by him exclusively. Mr. Kendrick has been repeatedly called upon for statistical work, both for Pennsylvania and for the departments of Government at Washington. His report on "The Carpet Industry of Pennsylvania" is, perhaps, the most exhaustive survey of the industry extant. Hon. M. S. Quay embodied this report,



JOHN R. KENDRICK.

illustrations and all, in his debate on the Wilson Tariff Bill in the United States Senate. Mr. Kendrick was also selected by the editors of Appleton's Cyclopædia to write the articles for that work entitled "Carpets" and "Upholstery," respectively, a task which required a study into the origin and uses of these fabrics since the Middle Ages. He was also the principal judge on textiles from Philadelphia at the World's Columbian Exposition, serving also as vice-chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a committee created from the board of judges on manufactures to decide controversies over awards.

He descends from a distinguished New England family, and is a nephew of Prof. A. C. Kendrick, D. D., LL. D., founder of the University of Rochester, N. Y., and also of the late Rev. J. Ryland Kendrick, D. D., president of Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

John R. Kendrick was born in Barnesville, Ga., in 1849, and is allied on his mother's side to leading families throughout the State.

G. W. KENDRICK, Jr.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

George Washington Kendrick, Jr., son of George Washington Kendrick and Maria MacDonald, was born on Saturday, July 31st, 1841, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.

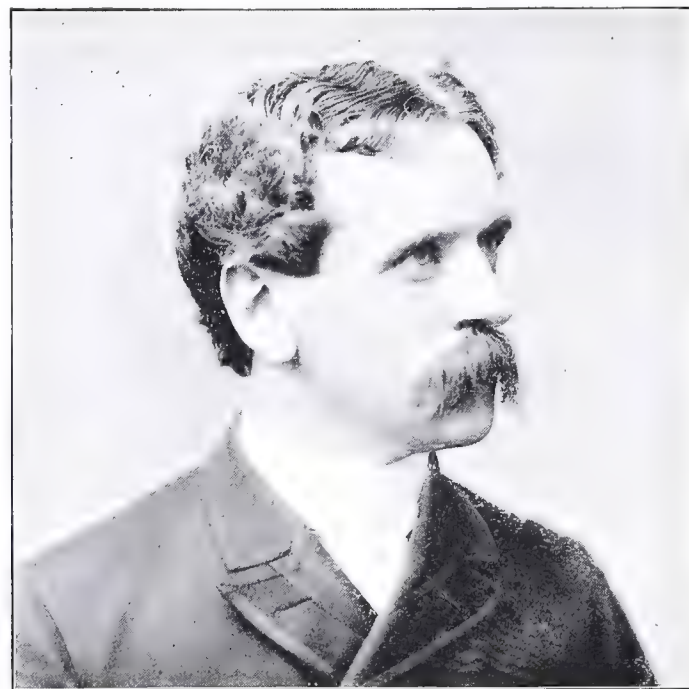
After passing through the several grades of the public schools, he was graduated at the age of 17 at the Central High School of Philadelphia, September, 1856.

On September 5th, 1866, he was married to Miss Minnie Murdoch, daughter of Samuel K. Murdoch and Mary Hanna, his wife, by whom he has two sons—George Washington Kendrick, 3d, and Samuel Murdoch Kendrick.

Mr. Kendrick has made finance his life's study, and at present he is a director in the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the American Tin Plate Manufacturing Company, and a director and vice-president of the Third National Bank of Philadelphia.

In 1890, he was elected Supreme Treasurer of the American Legion of Honor, since which time millions of dollars have passed through his hands.

During the years 1871-1872 Mr. Kendrick served as Common Councilman of the city of Philadelphia, representing the Second Ward, and in 1878-1879 he represented the Twenty-fourth Ward, and was re-elected for 1891-1892.



G. W. KENDRICK, JR.

He was elected to the Select Council for the years 1893-1896. The honor of having been elected from two wards in the city of Philadelphia has been accorded to one other person only.

His domestic life is most happy. In his private life he has made hosts of friends whose friendship he retains. As a public servant he is conscientious and impartial in the discharge of such duties as have been assigned to him. He is keen in his perceptions, honorable as an antagonist, an able debater, yet conservative in his views. If he is a friend to a man, he is a friend in the full meaning of the word.

R. R. BRINGHURST,

Philadelphia, Pa.

R. R. Bringhurst was born February 2, 1849, at Logansport, Ind. He is the son of Thomas H. Bringhurst and Mary Bringhurst. His father was a colonel in the civil war and was also in the Mexican war. Mr. R. R. Bringhurst was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, where he has resided nearly all his life; is Lieutenant of Co. A and Captain of Co. C, State Fencibles; Lieutenant of Co. K and



R. R. BRINGHURST.

Captain of Co. K First Regiment, N. G. P. He is a member of the Council from the Ninth Ward, and is chairman of the Joint Committee on City Property, and is on the committee of Finance and Steam Railroads. Mr. Bringhurst was married in 1873.

Miss MARY S. GARRETT,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Mary S. Garrett, secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary Commission of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, June 20th, 1839. She was also a member of the Pennsylvania Commission at the World's Fair in Chicago. She has followed the lead of her sister, Emma Garrett, in devoting herself to the improvement of the education of the deaf, and after Emma Garrett had successfully introduced the oral method into the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf, and also established the Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf at Scranton, which was later made a State school, she assisted her in establishing the home for the training in speech of deaf children before they are of school age, in Philadelphia. After supporting the home by contributions, etc., for fifteen months, the Misses Garrett succeeded in having it also made a State institution, so that Pennsylvania is the first government in the world to appropriate for teaching speech to the deaf at the natural age. Miss Garrett has written various papers on the subject, "Directions to parents of deaf children for their treatment from infancy, in order that they may learn speech



MISS MARY S. GARRETT.

and lip reading," read before the Medical Society of Pennsylvania in 1886, "Lessons drawn from the past history of the education of the deaf to guide us in our present work," and others of importance. Her work has been an inestimable blessing, and she deserves the love and honor shown her.

Mrs. EMILIE P. MUSTIN,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Emilie P. Mustin was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 19th, 1839. Her father was George Parkman, one of the successful business men of Philadelphia, and her mother was



MRS. EMILIE P. MUSTIN.

Miss Eleanor Dunlope. Mrs. Mustin's life during childhood and girlhood was spent in the salutary environments of the moral and cultivated influences to be found in Pennsylvania. She was married in 1855 to Mr. Mustin, a happy marriage, but she is now a widow. Mrs. Mustin can date back her ancestry four hundred years. Her ancestry emigrated to this

country, but kept the lineage records of their family most carefully cherished. Her mother was a daughter of Scotland and a woman of marked energy. Mrs. Mustin combines the traits of both her mother and her father. The latter was one of the greatest caterers in Philadelphia, and all his business was marked by stern integrity and originality of design. Some of Mrs. Mustin's ancestors possessed remarkable literary attainments that have been in a measure inherited by her brother and herself. Mrs. Mustin's brother was on the editorial staff of papers for many years, and she commenced writing at an early age. It is said that writers do not know much about the *cuisine*, but the specialty that Mrs. Mustin has taken in her writings has been to meet that assertion by being the medium by which housewives can learn how to prepare delectable feasts. She is engaged in circulating through the press new recipes and answering inquiries. She has written for quite a number of monthly magazines, including *Table Talk*, *Ladies' Every Saturday*, *Security* and others. Mrs. Mustin is a member of the Women's National Press Association, also a member of the Civic Club and the new Century for Working Women. Her personality is gentle and kind, quick in perception and generous in her association with others. The world is better for the lives of those who teach and help others as does this noble woman.

ISABEL NORTON CULVER CHAPPELL,

New London, Conn.

Mrs. Chappell was born in 1848 at New London, Conn., and is the daughter of Christopher and Ellen Harris Culver. She married Wm. S. Chappell Nov. 2, 1869. She was the



ISABEL NORTON CULVER CHAPPELL.

first Daughter of the American Revolution in her town, formed the chapter and was regent two years. At present she is a member of the State Advisory Board. She graduated from the Young Ladies' High School at New London, and is interested in all charitable and church work.

Mrs. MARY LOUISE FROST ORMSBY,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Mary Louise Frost Ormsby was born in Albany, New York. Her father was William Marsh Frost, of Schenectady, N. Y. Her grandfather was James Frost, a United States surveyor, a scholar who was far in advance of the times in which he lived. She is a niece of Gen. Daniel Frost, of St. Louis, and Silas H. Wright, Comptroller of the State of New York. Three of her cousins have married into the English nobility, one being the wife of Philip Beresford Hope, the nephew of Lord Salisbury, and one the wife of Lord Molesworth. Mrs. Ormsby's mother was Margaret Fulton Alcorn, a daughter of an aristocratic family, the same as Robert Fulton's, who applied steam to steamboats; they date their ancestry, in an untarnished line, back to 1688, when they held the same ancestral land as the descendants now hold in the North of Ireland. They are all patriots and scholars, and some of the family inventors. Mrs. Ormsby's father dying when she was a mere child, her training and education devolved upon her mother, a most talented woman, who



MRS. MARY L. F. ORMSBY.

gained what is called "higher education" long before it was generally granted to other women. Being fitted for college by her mother, Mrs. Ormsby, then Miss Frost, first studied at St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J., where she gained a prize for scholarship; then she entered Vassar College, where she completed a *special course* with great credit to herself. Deprived unjustly of her patrimony, she opened a large school in New York, which was called "Seabury Seminary," which she successfully conducted for years with her mother as co-principal. This seminary was patronized by the best citizens of the Empire City. Miss Frost was married in June, 1874, to the Rev. Duke C. Ormsby, and thus she has ever been most actively engaged in church, philanthropic and temperance work. When home ties were severed by death, she entered most actively into work for the Peace

Society, and having given up the profession of teaching has pursued journalism. Among the papers and Magazines for which she has written are *Home and Country*, *Union Signal*, *New York Recorder*, *Chicago InterOcean*, *Philadelphia Press*, *Westerly Tribune*, the *Breakfast Table* and Bachelier & Johnson's Syndicate and many others. She is associate editor of the magazine *Peace Maker*, headquarters being Independence Hall, Philadelphia. She is president of the Woman's International Peace League, vice-president of the Universal Peace Union, and for four years vice-president, for New York, of the Woman's National Press Association. She is an active worker in the W. C. T. U. and has done good temperance work among young people in New York city. She has been five times appointed a delegate to represent the Universal Peace Union at international peace congresses. The first time she was at Rome, Italy, in 1891; second appointed at Berne, Switzerland, in 1892; third in Chicago, in 1893, where she was one of the advisory council; the fourth, in Antwerp, Belgium, 1894; the fifth to Luxemburg, in 1895; but the latter congress being postponed till next year, she came to Atlanta instead, where she has been a delegate and speaker at some of the congresses held in the Woman's Building. In 1891 she was the sole representative in Rome, Italy, at the Peace Congress held there at that time, and carried the flag of peace to Italy for the Human Freedom League of the United States. She was made by the president of that congress (representing seventeen nations) an honorary vice-president of that body, and was also made a member of the Italian Peace Association. She has lectured on temperance and peace in England, Ireland, Belgium, Italy, and many parts of the United States. She obtained in 1894, when she was a delegate for the W. C. T. U. at the Antwerp Congress, the unanimous adoption of the polyglott petition. As lecturer, philanthropist, journalist, educator and temperance worker, her life is devoted to good works, and her ability is consecrated to those causes without the ulterior desire of monetary gain.

OLIVER K. REED (Deceased),
Philadelphia, Pa.

"O. K. Reed died at 4 o'clock this morning of heart failure." This was the message that was flashed over the wires on the 9th of January, 1896. To the friends of that big-hearted man and faithful comrade, the news will be surprising and saddening, for it is only a few months since that many of them were greeted by him at the Exposition in Atlanta, and they little thought that ere a quarter of a year had rolled around their friend and fellow-craftsman would pass from their sight forever. Mr. Reed contracted a severe cold in December, which confined him to his home, but no serious consequences were predicted, although he was attended by the family physician. But a change for the worse occurred, however, and he passed suddenly away at his home, 208 N. Thirty-third Street, Philadelphia, early on the morning of January 9th.

Oliver K. Reed was born at South Gilboa, Schoharie County, N. Y., February 5, 1850. He received a common school and academical education, and his first business experience was gained in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1868, where he was employed as clerk by his father, who carried on business in that city. In the year of 1872 he embarked in the laundry business in Syracuse, and established the Empire Steam Laundry. He continued in business there until 1876, "Centennial Year," when he went to Philadelphia and opened the Troy Steam Laundry at No. 6 South Eighteenth street. Although possessed of limited means, he had an abundance



OLIVER K. REED (DECEASED).

of push and energy, and by applying himself closely to business, he soon succeeded in building up a good trade. Finding larger quarters necessary, he purchased the three-story brick building, No. 1323 Arch street, in June, 1883, and after fitting it up as a first-class laundry, he moved into it the latter part of that year. In purchasing this piece of property Mr. Reed exhibited keen business foresight, for it was right in the heart of the city, and is now very valuable, being located within a square of the magnificent Public Building. From time to time Mr. Reed made improvements in the property, and at the present time it is one of the finest and best equipped laundries in the country.

CHARLES FRANKLIN WARWICK,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles Franklin Warwick was born in the old Ninth Ward, on Filbert Street, near Eleventh, on February 14th, 1852. He is the son of Edward and Anne Warwick. He attended the public schools and graduated from the Zane Street Grammar School, and passed the required examination for admission to the Central High School. Subsequently he entered the employ of Wilcox Bros. & Co., on Bank Street, as a clerk, and earned the necessary funds to further pursue his studies, and prepared himself to enter a junior

class in college. He was compelled to abandon the idea of a collegiate education, and was registered as a student in the law office of E. Spencer Miller, Esq., who was at that time a leading member of the Philadelphia Bar. He completed his preparations for the Bar in the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated there and was admitted to practice on December 3, 1873. In a short time he acquired considerable practice, principally in the civil courts. His ability as an orator brought him into constant demand as a public speaker, and he early directed his attention to public affairs. He has lectured before literary institutions, societies and lyceums in this and other States, and as an after-dinner speaker is known to many associations, religious, secular and political.

He was appointed in 1876 solicitor for the Guardians of the Poor, and in 1881 he became an assistant district attorney, and discharged the duties of that office with such ability and success that in 1884 the Republican Convention nominated him for the office of city solicitor. His Democratic opponent on that occasion was the Hon. Furman



CHARLES FRANKLIN WARWICK.

Sheppard, a leader of the Philadelphia Bar, who was endorsed by the Committee of One Hundred solely on the ground of Mr. Warwick's youth. Notwithstanding this opposition, Mr. Warwick was elected city solicitor by a large majority. His conduct of that office was so satisfactory to the public that for each succeeding term he was elected by an increased majority.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN,

Philadelphia, Pa.

This gentleman, representing that portion of Philadelphia lying west of the Schuylkill River designated as the Twenty-fourth Ward, was born in Philadelphia June 13th, 1834. His father was a native of Woodbury, N. J., and his mother a native of the Quaker City.

Mr. Allen received his education in the public schools, and while attending the Central High School gave up his studies to learn the dry goods commission business with Farnham, Kirkham & Co. He continued with the firm until 1864, when he embarked in the insurance business, having at that time filled the responsible position of book-keeper over ten years. He was the first one to introduce the system of accident insurance in Philadelphia, as the agent for the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

The business has steadily grown in importance and proportions since its inception, and from the start has



WILLIAM W. ALLEN.

been recognized as one of the leading insurance brokerage firms in Philadelphia, particularly in the fire and accident lines.

William W. Allen is the president of the Continental Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and director of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association. He is also a member of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and chairman of the committee having charge of the erection of the new building.

Mr. Allen was one of the organizers of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, originally known as the Gray Reserves. He became a member of Company C April 19th, 1861, the First Lieutenant in 1862, and the Captain in 1863, which post he resigned in 1873. The regiment was mustered into the service of the National Government in 1862 as the Seventh Regiment P. V., and in 1863 as the Thirty-second Regiment. Mr. Allen was with the regiment on both occasions. He commanded the Veteran Corps for several years, and now holds the position of ex-Commander. At the time of the Pittsburgh riots in 1877 he was Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Brigadier-General E. W. Matthews, and was among the roundhouse victims.

MADAME BARRITT,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Fulfilling the duties of wife and mother while following an active business life—a philanthropist and inventor as well—the subject of this sketch has led a busy and helpful life.

Madame Barritt is of Puritan ancestry, and was born in Knox County, Maine. Her father, Captain J. H. Buckminster, as was the custom in that section, was a seafaring man. He was therefore away from home very much of the time, and thus the training of the children (of whom there were six in number) devolved upon the Puritan mother. That she was capable of fulfilling the sacred trust is fully exem-



MADAME BARRITT.

plified in the well rounded character of Madame Barritt, who was the oldest of this family. As it is usually the case that the responsibilities of the house of a large family must be shared by the eldest sister, Madame Barritt became skillful as helper to her mother in the way which has made her after life useful to others. Her deft fingers were called upon to assist the dressmaker who came to make the family outfits of gowns, etc.

In this way she gained a knowledge of the fundamental principles of dressmaking. She saw many of the defects of the modern gowns as being opposed to the laws of health, and her subsequent inventions and adaptations of plans to sanitary methods of making stylish gowns all date from this time.

Bravely and patiently she took up the task and has made a great success. Her motto is "Purpose wins." Madame Barritt is a dress improver of the highest type. Her methods are not based on theories, but facts; by steady application and unremitting energy concentrated upon the task of finding out the best methods of making robes and gowns for the women of society so that they may dress healthfully and yet stylishly, she has won the way for herself to the hearts of those whom she has thus benefited by

her own inventions and by her adaptation of the Jenness Miller System.

Madame Barritt shows the possibilities that are in this country given to women to be an embodiment of independence and still be womanly and highly respected.

HENRY CLAY,

Philadelphia, Pa.

This gentleman was born August 17, 1850, and has led a busy life, filling many positions of honor and trust in the city of his birth. He bears the same Christian name of his father, and, notwithstanding the Quaker descent, his grandfather was a soldier under the great Napoleon, and was under the immediate command of Marshal Ney. His ancestors were English Quakers, and settled in America as early as 1640.

Mr. Clay began business in November, 1865, as clerk in the office of a conveyancer and agent, and has continued there ever since. He is now president and general manager of the Northern Electric Light Co. He was elected a school director in 1877, and served two years as president of the



HENRY CLAY.

board. He was elected to the City Council in 1880, '82, '84, '86, and resigned in 1887 to take the office of Receiver of Taxes, having been elected thereto in February, 1887. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888, and was elected to Select Council, November, 1892, for the unexpired term, and re-elected for full term of three years in February, 1895.

Miss JOSEPHINE GROVER-HAMMOND.

Miss Hammond was born in Western New York. Her father, Mr. Spencer Shepard Hammond, was a successful manufacturer. Her mother, a talented, lovely woman, still living, was Mary Grover before her marriage. On the maternal side Miss Hammond is related to Alexander Hamilton.

Through her paternal relations Miss Hammond is a connection of Major Moses Van Campen, of Revolutionary fame. Heredity and environment have thus done much for the subject of this sketch, but inborn genius has been greatly aided by studious habits and perseverance in the pursuit of literary attainments.

Naturally of an intensely spiritual temperament, Miss Hammond's prose articles have been on esoteric subjects, and her poems, that always show great originality of thought and beautiful figures of speech, had already commenced to be published before she was sixteen years of age. It has been of great advantage to Miss Hammond that, like the birds of the forest, she could sing the pure thoughts of her heart as she willed, and has not been obliged to imperil elasticity of imagination by the bridling of it to follow in the train of breadwinners. She has been a successful writer.



MISS JOSEPHINE GROVER HAMMOND.

The many journals and magazines for which she has written and the extensive copying of her articles all testify to her unequivocal popularity.

Personally, Miss Hammond is gentle and graceful, as well as true and sympathetic. Her face shows her poetic temperament, and her keen appreciation of the beautiful in art and nature, as well as a well-stored mind of facts, make her an interesting companion. She is a devoted daughter, a fond sister, and a faithful friend.

Some clamber slowly and painfully up the hill of fame, but Miss Hammond has already taken her place in the literary galaxy with those who are many years older and who have risen slowly to the zenith of their present glory.

The following is one of Miss Hammond's poems:

A DEDICATION TO W. A. B.

JOSEPHINE GROVER-HAMMOND.

The tangled threads of life's vast indecisions,
The ever-changing scenes that fill the space,
Have brought a wondrous clearness to your vision,

And matchless kindness to your voice and face;
Yet all unconscious of the scenes that may await you,
And faith that knows no mocking fear or doubt,
You grasp these silent forces as they meet you
And straighten all the "tangles out."

A heaven-born type of magic seems to thrill you,
Beneficent its rays fall from above,
And pent up in your heart of hearts and hidden
Are volumes sanctified to "human love."
Its altars are all white and clean and holy,
No minor strain can flash across that sea,
'Tis clear and opal-like and full of glory,
It sanctifies you—for eternity.

Miss CYNTHIA ELOISE CLEVELAND,

Washington, D. C.

A typical American woman is Cynthia Eloise Cleveland. One of those rounded and fully cultured characters that is the result of the making the most of one's environments and heredity. Miss Cleveland has done much for others as well as used her own talents to the best possible advantage. Born in the western part of New York, on a farm, her life's work by no means ended there. She is of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry, and, in her unswerving integrity and perseverance, shows she is a worthy descendant of her progenitors. She is a woman of strong magnetism, and ever uses her influence for good. First she exerted this in her home life, where her delight was to lessen the cares of an invalid mother, and where she helped to rear her brothers, who are



MISS CYNTHIA ELOISE CLEVELAND.

all proud of their sister. Some of the vicissitudes of pioneer life fell to her lot when her father moved his family to Michigan. All these experiences, however, only helped to develop strong traits of character, self-reliance, fortitude, and a tenacity to whatever Miss Cleveland believes to be right.

The family moving to Dakota, Miss Cleveland there studied law and was admitted to the bar. Her first case was

a military one. On her experience in this case is founded her novel entitled, "On His Honor." In Dakota Miss Cleveland identified her life with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She spoke repeatedly on the topic in public meetings and did much to create temperance principles. She also engaged in raising money for a Presbyterian University.

After succeeding in the West in the raising of \$20,000, she came East as far as New York. When she reached Washington she determined to stay there. After passing an examination, she received the only appointment under the Government as law clerk given to a woman. She is said to have made a higher record than any other man or woman. Nor is this all. She is a journalist and an author. Her two novels, "See Saw" and "On His Honor" have both had wide circulation.

Miss Cleveland is one of the charter members of the Association of American Authors. She is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps. She is also a member of the Woman's National Press Association, and her paper before the congress at Atlanta was one of the best at that symposium. Her subject treated of the corruptions in Civil Service and it would be well for all politicians to hear that subject treated of as Miss Cleveland exposed some of the customs and what is there practiced. The world is the better for such lives as Miss Cleveland's.

MARIAN ADELE LONGFELLOW-O'DONOGHUE,

Washington, D. C.

Marian Adele Longfellow was born in Portland, Me., April 1st, 1849. She is a granddaughter of Hon. William Pitt Preble, at one time foreign minister at the Court of the Netherlands. The blood of poets and Puritan ancestors flows in Mrs. O'Donoghue's veins, as she is a niece of the poet Longfellow and a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Moline. Nor is this all. On her maternal side she is descended from Ann Bradstreet, the first American poetess, and from Governor Bradford, as well as from Judge Seville. Miss Longfellow was first married to Mr. William Morris. This was a happy marriage, blessed by three children, all of whom are living. A second marriage, to Mr. M. F. O'Donoghue, has also proved to be a happy one. Mr. O'Donoghue is a literary gentleman, having done much journalistic work. It can be easily understood that, as the husband of his poet-wife, their home in Washington, in which two such kindred spirits dwell, is a delightfully pleasant abode.

Mrs. O'Donoghue has written several children's stories and published several collections of poems. She is an accomplished and beautiful woman. She is a warm advocate of certain reforms, notably anti-vivisection and incineration. She is a charter member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an active member of the Woman's National Press Association, a member of the board of directors of the Washington Choral Society, an organization for the promotion of oratorio and higher class of

music. Several of Mrs. O'Donoghue's poems have been set to music. Both Boston and Washington claim Mrs. O'Donoghue as their own. She lived in Boston until the last three years, when her husband's Government position made it



MARIAN ADELE LONGFELLOW-O'DONOGHUE.

necessary that the capital of the United States should be their home. Mrs. O'Donoghue read in Atlanta, at the congress of the Women's National Press Association, a lovely poem addressed to Atlanta, which showed her a worthy successor of her illustrious uncle, H. W. Longfellow.

E. D. ALLEN,

Chicago, Ill.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. E. D. Allen, is the official decorator of the Cotton States and International Exposition. His home and headquarters is in Chicago, Ill. He has won for himself a name and fame on account of the magnitude and the very artistic and original work on exposition decorating for several years past. Mr. Allen was born in Morris County, N. J., January 9th, 1845. His father, Amzi Allen, is still living, hale and hearty, at the age of 85; his mother, Elizabeth D. Johnson, died in 1884. Mr. Allen, in the year 1861, entered his apprenticeship in the painting and decorating line, serving three years, after which he worked under instruction with a well-known artist at fresco-painting in Newark, N. J.; he was then under instruction in the sign and decorative painting with Farmer & Tobin, St. Louis, Mo., for nearly a year, when, going back to his old home, in Morristown, N. J., he engaged in business for himself in painting and decorating. Here he continued until 1882, when he removed to the then rising town of Sioux City, Iowa, and engaged in his chosen profession. His ability was there soon recognized, and he was the acknowledged leading painter of the Northwest when the famous Corn Palace was originated at that city in 1887. Mr. Allen was chosen as its chief decorator, as also of the succeeding ones of 1888 and 1890. His fame also reached

Texas, and he was the chief decorator of the famous Spring Palaces held at Fort Worth, Texas, in 1890 and 1891. He also decorated with grain a full train of Pullman palace cars that went from Sioux City, Iowa, to Washington, New York, Philadelphia, and other eastern cities at the inauguration of President Harrison. On account of Mr. Allen's ability in handling large forces of men and his thorough knowledge of the business in its every detail of painting and decorating, he was called in 1892 to the staff of D. H. Burnham, chief of the construction department of the World's Columbian Exposition, as superintendent of painting and assistant director of decorations, which position he acceptably filled until the close of the great Exposition, and until the business affairs of his department were all closed and settled up. In the fall of 1894, Mr. Allen did some very fine grain and bunting decorations at the State Fair at Springfield, Ill., and early in 1895 he identified



E. D. ALLEN.

himself with the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., where his work in every building attests his ability. The Republic of Mexico, Gate City Coffin Co., Western Alabama Railroad, Western Wheel Works, Ceramic Art Co., Grabfelder's, John C. Roth & Co., and many other exhibits in the different buildings show his pleasing taste in erecting and decorating exposition exhibits. He also furnished entire the flags used on the exterior and interior of all the Exposition buildings, and it is safe to say he carries the largest stock of flag and banner decorations of anyone in the world, and is probably at the head of any other firm that makes exposition work a specialty. He is a gentleman of pleasing address, quick and active to comprehend, and studious to please his patrons. In a conversation with Mr. Allen, he says he has in his life tried other vocations, but never felt at home unless he was directing men in decorative work, and he intends to pass his remaining days in his profession, seeking to study and to please wherever his work may be called for.

THOMAS A. SELZ,

Dayton, Ohio.

Thomas A. Selz was born November 3d, 1863, at Camp Thomas, now part of Columbus, Ohio. He went to school until the age of twelve years, when he went to work as cash boy at a salary of \$1.50 per week. He went into the laundry business in 1879 at the Star Hand and Oregon laundries, where he served in every capacity until November, 1881,



THOMAS A. SELZ.

when he opened the Pearl Laundry at Dayton, Ohio, on a very small scale, but in 1893 the company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, which was afterwards increased to \$35,000. At present they have a fine new building built expressly for them, and employ a large number of hands. Mr. Selz is president of the company as well as manager. He has been a member of the National Laundrymen's Association for a number of years and takes an active interest in it, as well as the local association, and at the last convention of the National Association held in Atlanta, he was elected president.

EASON HOLBROOK, LL.B., Ph. D.,

Lebanon, Ohio.

The woman lawyer of this sketch is of Southern birth and breeding, being born in Hernando, Miss., during the war. Her father, Major John Clark Thompson, was killed at Chickamauga. Her mother died in 1865, and Mrs. Holbrook was reared and educated by a very devoted and noble sister, Miss Metta Thompson, of Mobile, Ala. The affection between the sisters is a most unusual and beautiful one. They are the great-granddaughters of old Gen. Elijah Clark, of Revolutionary fame, and have inherited the strong characteristics, mentally and morally, of that remarkable family.

Mrs. Holbrook married Dr. Alfred Holbrook, president of the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, a very scholarly man, many years her senior. He has taken great pride in her mental development.

In October, 1894, Mrs. Holbrook was examined by the Supreme Court of Ohio, one woman amid ninety other applicants, for admission to the Bar. She passed a most brilliant examination, and is now a practicing attorney. At the same time that Mrs. Holbrook is so ably discussing a legal point or a philosophical theory, she will perform her domestic duties with ease and grace, entertaining all the distinguished guests who visit her husband's school. Her one boast is, that she is a "good cook."



MRS. EASON HOLBROOK, LL.B., Ph. D.

The South has every reason to be proud of Mrs. Holbrook. Her bust, an engraving of which is given above, was exhibited in the Woman's Department of the Atlanta Exposition. This bust she intended to present to the Supreme Court of Georgia, with the request that it be placed opposite the life-size painting of her uncle, Gov. John Clark, in the Capitol, but the bust was injured in the Woman's Department and could not be repaired.

As a type of woman representing our higher education and our "New Woman," Mrs. Holbrook is a model.

Mrs. ISAAC B. CARLISLE,

Marion, Ohio.

Mrs. Carlisle, chairman of the Ohio delegation to the Atlanta Exposition, was Laurretta Stedman Gee, daughter of Samuel and Mary A. Gee, whose home, until they came to America, was in the shire of Nottingham, England, the realm of legend and romantic history. The traditions of Sherwood Forest and Robin Hood; of magnificent Worksop Manor; of childhood days passed in the quaint old schoolroom over the cloister gateway in the ruins of an Augustine monastery; of famous Welbeck Abbey, with Newstead in the distance, where Lord Byron and his friends held high carnival for a time, were familiar household tales. To these tales, which seemed plucked from mythland, but were veritable realities, Mrs. Carlisle attributes her love for all romantic history.

And from her parents, whose education and culture reflected upon their children, she imbibed her love for art and letters. While she has never regularly entered the lists of journalism, her literary work has found place in the leading journals of the country; she has preferred to work as a free lance as the mood or occasion demands. Her *nom de plume* in the literary world is Karl Laurent. Mrs. Carlisle is a fine scholar, her favorite studies being history and art, with a decided penchant for the French language and literature, to which she devotes considerable study. But while her love for books never wanes, she is also very fond of society, inasmuch as she is very fond of people, music, gayety and all that goes to make life bright. With no particular fads, she is interested in all of the advanced ideas and public questions of the day, and was the first lady delegate appointed by Governor McKinley to represent Ohio at the Atlanta Exposition. She is



MRS. ISAAC B. CARLISLE.

a member of the Ohio Women's Press Association, numerous local clubs, and correspondent for several Eastern magazines. She was married to Isaac B. Carlisle, a prosperous young merchant in 1874. Their son and only child, Chester Lee Carlisle, has entered his second year of college life, inheriting from his mother her fondness for books and artistic and literary tastes.

JOHN N. FRAZEE,

Cleveland, Ohio.

John N. Frazee was born at Wynantskill, Rensselaer County, N. Y., September 3d, 1831, and comes of Scotch descent. He went to school for a short time, and was apprenticed to the carpenters' and joiners' trade for five years. He moved to Cleveland in 1851 and married there, having three sons. His wife died in 1890. Mr. Frazee enlisted as a private at the first call of Lincoln, and was promoted from corporal, sergeant, first lieutenant and captain to lieutenant-colonel. He organized the Metropolitan Police

system in Cleveland, and was elected sheriff in 1868, serving two terms. He was the first captain of Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 2, and has been in the laundry business about ten years. He has been an active member of the Cleveland



JOHN N. FRAZEE.

Grays (the oldest west of Albany), a military organization, for thirty-one years, being captain for fourteen years of this time. He is an Odd Fellow, Mason, K. T., G. A. R. and Loyal Legion.



W. T. MARSHALL, ALLEGHANY, PA.

Mrs. CARRIE MOERLEIN,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Carrie Moerlein was born July 21st, 1860, at Cincinnati, Ohio. She is president of the Southern Granite Company, of Atlanta, Ga., and Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the widow

of Mr. George Moerlein, ex-vice-president of the C. Moerlein Brewing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Moerlein was appointed Commissioner of the State of Ohio to the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., by Gov. Wm. McKinley, and finding that the State had not appropriated any funds for a display, she (the other ladies appointed commissioners having declared their inability to accomplish anything for lack of funds), set to work to collect art works produced by women of Cincinnati, with the result as was seen in the room in the Woman's Building named by her the "Cin-



MRS. CARRIE MOERLEIN.

cinnati Room," the only room complete at the opening of the Woman's Building. The work was accomplished by this energetic lady in about sixty days, and at a personal expense of about \$2,000.



MRS. I. P. MORTON, NEW YORK.



E. W. PATTON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Miss BINA M. WEST,

Port Huron, Mich.

Miss Bina M. West was born in St. Clair County, Michigan, and comes of a distinguished family. She stands out prominently as a gifted woman with a disciplined mind and rare executive ability. Adopting the profession of teaching, she has been active in the educational circles of Michigan. In 1891 she united with the Ladies of the Maccabees and



MISS BINA M. WEST.

became State organizer, and has held several offices of high trust and honor in the order. In 1892 she was elected supreme record keeper, and was accorded a unanimous reelection at the last biennial. As supreme record keeper the vast volume of business of the Ladies of the Maccabees, involving thousands of dollars in life benefits, is under the personal supervision of Miss West. During the first biennial term she instituted nearly sixty Hives in a territory

covering nearly every State in the Union, spending most of the time traveling, speaking and introducing the order. Miss West represented the Ladies of the Maccabees at the National Fraternal Congress at Buffalo and was a fraternal delegate to the second triennial of the National Council of Women at Washington, and was a delegate in attendance at the conferences of the National Council.

LILLIAN M. HOLLISTER,

Detroit, Mich.

Among the bright women of Michigan there is probably no one more busy with head, heart and hand than Lillian M. Hollister, of Detroit.

She was born September 8th, 1853, at Milford, Michigan. At fifteen she began teaching, adding to her regular work that of normal class instruction; at nineteen, she was married to Daniel W. Hollister, later moving to Detroit.

She has been for years actively engaged in church work, and associated with the Woman's Christian Temperance



LILLIAN M. HOLLISTER.

Union in the State and national organization, having a wide affiliation and acquaintance with the leading national movements among the women of the United States.

She has edited and published, at the request of Frances E. Willard, a leaflet entitled, "Convention, How," which is being used by the various national organizations of women for convention arrangements; also a leaflet entitled, "A Model Union," which has a national and world-wide reputation.

She is now State superintendent of parliamentary usage in the W. C. T. U. She has given parliamentary drills to women throughout the country, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and L. O. T. M., and is regarded as one of the best parliamentarians among women in the United States. She has a fine presence and easy delivery, and is a forceful speaker.

In September, 1893, Mrs. Hollister was elected Great Commander in the Order of the Ladies of the Maccabees for Michigan, an auxiliary to the Knights of the Maccabees, and the pioneer society, composed of and managed by women, offering life benefits to her sex, on the same principle that men have carried on similar societies. While it is comparatively new—only about five years old—its growth and popularity are marvelous. It furnishes women who have little means an opportunity of providing for their children and family in case of death at a comparatively small expense. She was unanimously re-elected in September, 1894, and has brought the order in that State to the highest pinnacle of prosperity.

She now occupies the position of Supreme Commander of the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, an organization representing 50,000 women, with a capital of \$40,000,000 in outstanding certificates. She has well earned this distinction, and the Supreme Hive may be congratulated upon securing her services, for with her wide acquaintance and experience and wise management, the future prosperity of the order is secured.

Dr. JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG,

Battle Creek, Mich.

Dr. Kellogg has always been greatly interested in sanitary and philanthropic enterprises. He has twice been appointed member of the State Board of Health, serving in that capacity continuously for twelve years. He has occupied various official positions in surgery and medicine. He was president of the Regular Medical Society of Calhoun County for the year 1887, and he has several times represented his county and State societies at the meetings of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Kellogg is a member of the following medical societies: Life Fellow of the British Gynecological Society; Corresponding Member of *La Société d'Hygiène*; a Founder and Life Member of the International Periodical Gynecological Congress; Permanent Member of the American Medical Association; Member of the Michigan State Medical Society, Calhoun County Medical Society, and Battle Creek Academy of Medicine.

Some of the following books and papers, among numerous others, which he has contributed to medical journals and other publications, and which have been quite widely noticed abroad as well as in this country, are worth mentioning, viz.:

"A Series of School Text-books of Physiology," written by request of the house of Harper Bros.

"A Series of Ten Colored Wall Charts Illustrative of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, for Use in Schools."

"A Series of Twenty-one Charts, comprising 118 outline figures of the human body, embodying the results of several thousand observations, embracing studies of a number of different civilized and uncivilized races, including the principal types of the human family."

"Graphic Methods of Recording Diseased Conditions of the Lungs, and a New Form of Pneumograph, or Pneograph."

"Methods of Precision in the Investigation of Disorders of Digestion."

"The Influence of Dress in Producing the Physical Decadence of American Women."

"The Value of Exercise as a Therapeutic Means in the Treatment of the Pelvic Diseases of Women."

"Intestinal Asepsis and Antisepsis in Abdominal Surgery, with a Report of 358 Cases, with Eight Deaths, Including a Series of 160 Successive Recoveries."



DR. JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG.

"Sixty Cases of Uterine Myomata Treated by Electrolysis, with Descriptions of New Forms of Electrodes and a Coulombmeter."

"The Use of Oxygen by Enemata," a new mode of introducing this important therapeutic agent into the circulation.

"Report of Seventy-three Cases of Alexander's Operation for Shortening the Round Ligaments, and Description of a New Method of Operation."

"Antiseptic Drainage in Abdominal Surgery, with Description of an Antiseptic Drainage Tube."

"A Discussion of the Electro-Therapeutic Methods of Apostoli and Others," constituting a chapter in the International System of Electro-Therapeutics, published by the F. A. Davis Company.

"A Paper Relating to a New Form of Electrical Current,"—the so-called "Sinusoidal Current"—which was discovered by Dr. Kellogg in the summer of 1893; since re-discovered and described by d'Arsonval, of Paris.

In addition he is editor of *Modern Medicine and Bacteriological Review*, a journal devoted to rational medicine, particularly to a review of the most recent results of bacteriological research and developments in physiological chemistry. Also editor, in conjunction with Drs. N. S. Davis and T. D. Crothers, of the *American Medical Temperance Quarterly*, the organ of the American Medical Temperance Association.

Dr. Kellogg is a remarkably successful operator. In one case he removed successfully, by the lumbar method, a diseased kidney so large as to require the amputation of the last rib, containing a calculus which weighed $4\frac{1}{3}$ ounces. He devised a new method of performing the operation of shortening the round ligaments which has proved very successful. He has tested the operation in nearly 400 cases with less than five per cent. of failures.

For twenty years Dr. Kellogg has given special attention to a study of the causes which are responsible for the growing physical weakness of American women, making extended researches in the interests of this study among the wild Indian tribes of this country, as well as among the native Chinese women and the native women of Mexico, France, Italy and many other countries. In 1888 he was elected a fellow founder of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

He has made an extended series of investigations in anthropometry, which resulted in the preparation of several anthropometric tables, based upon an accurate test of the strength of the principal groups of muscles in the body in nearly a thousand men and an equal number of women. These were the first systematic studies ever made in this line, and were made by means of a dynamometer invented by him for the purpose.

These tables and dynamometers are in use in the physical culture departments of Yale University, the University of Montreal, Wisconsin State University, and numerous other leading educational institutions, and are also used in the Government Military School at West Point, and constitute the only basis which has thus far been found for accurate diagnosis of the nervo-muscular apparatus of an individual, and for a precise prescription for exercise. The results of these investigations were presented, by request of the secretary, at the International Statistical Congress, held in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago, in the fall of 1893.

He has invented many valuable surgical and scientific instruments and appliances which are being extensively used. Among these may be mentioned a sterilizing fan for use in surgical operations, this instrument being so arranged as to direct a large volume of pure filtered air upon the field of operation; an operating water-bed, for the purpose of preventing shock from chilling the patient during long operations; special instruments for the performance of the operation of shortening the round ligaments; a specially constructed snare for use in connection with the Paquelin cautery, for removing hemorrhoids; an instrument for measuring the time occupied by muscular movement, and another for determining the length of time required for perception of objects, both instruments being used in psychological research.

Having at command the facilities of a large sanitarium, Dr. Kellogg has invented many appliances and devices for use in the treatment of chronic maladies, among the most important of which are the electric-light bath and various

forms of apparatus for the administration of active and passive exercises.

His researches for the purpose of determining the best method of antisepsis in abdominal surgery resulted in the invention of an antiseptic drainage tube, and the establishment of a special dietary in the management of cases of this class.

The institution of which Dr. Kellogg has charge comprises some twenty-five buildings, the principal and nearly all of which were erected under his direction, and from plans furnished by him. He has endeavored to make it a model scientific establishment, where the sick can receive the benefit of every known rational means for recovery. Neither Dr. Kellogg, nor any other person, has any personal interest in the institution, and he has never received any income from it for his professional services, either directly or indirectly, aside from a moderate salary, depending almost wholly upon other resources for his support and the carrying on of other beneficent enterprises in which he is interested.

JOHN S. JONES,

Westport, Conn.

John S. Jones was born May 10th, 1835, at Westport, Conn. He received a common school education, learned the tinner's trade, and carried on that business for ten years. He started the *Westport Advertiser* in 1857, and has continued in the printing business to the present time, and is now editor and sole owner of the *Westport Herald*. He married Miss Mary Elwood on Nov. 25, 1857. He is one of the wardens



JOHN S. JONES.

of Memorial Church of the Holy Trinity, president of the Board of Trade, chief engineer of the Fire Department, secretary of the Water and Electric Light Company, secretary of the State Firemen's Association, being one of its charter members, and vice-president of the State Editorial Associa-

tion. He has been postmaster at Westport, is prominent in Masonic orders, having held nearly all of the prominent offices. He was appointed by Governor Coffin as one of the Atlanta Commissioners and was secretary of the Board.

Mrs. S. T. KINNEY,

Connecticut.

Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney is thoroughly a New England woman, a descendant through lines of representative New England men and women, from John Steele, a member of the Hooker colony that founded Hartford, Conn., in 1635; and from Governor Bradford, of Mayflower fame.

Her father was for many years a prominent physician of New Haven, of whom a noted member of the same profes-



MRS. S. T. KINNEY.

sion said "he was a well-rounded symmetrical, equable man—grand throughout. He was home-loving, church-loving, God-loving."

Her mother was a woman of rare gifts of character and mind, an ardent lover of nature, with a still deeper reverence for truth and goodness, and "in her tongue was the law of kindness."

In Mrs. Kinney are found the valuable traits of her ancestors and these have given her a power for good which she has faithfully used for the world's betterment. Gifted intellectually, she has used her pen in journalistic work of exceptionally good quality. While her husband, the late Major John C. Kinney, was editor of the Waterbury (Ct.) *American*, she was his earnest co-worker, and to her pen the paper owed many of its brilliant and sensible editorials, handling the questions of the day with a freedom of manner and independence of thought that carried an influence throughout the State.

She has ever taken a deep interest in the history of our country, and has written several historical sketches that

showed a broad insight into the principles underlying the growth and glory of her native land.

Thoroughly independent in thought, untrammelled by the thralldom of superficial conventionalities, she is superior to petty considerations of selfish gain of influence or power, and uses her knowledge and rare good sense, and withal her loving heart, for wide and magnanimous aims.

Mrs. Kinney has traveled extensively, and has a wide acquaintance with distinguished people both at home and abroad.

Her connection with the Indian Association has made her name familiar over the land, and to her zeal for the cause and her superior executive ability the success of the association is largely due. She has been the presiding officer of the Connecticut Indian Association since the organization in 1881, now numbering one thousand members, with sixteen branches throughout the State.

Mrs. Kinney is a personal factor in all these branches, meeting them annually and carrying her familiarity with the work and her enthusiasm to one and all. The work done for the Indians of our country through this association is incalculable, assisting them in building homes upon lands in severalty granted to them by the United States Government, making possible to Indian women a thorough training in the schools for nurses, and sustaining the missionary station at Fort Hall, Idaho, assuming the entire financial obligation. Mrs. Kinney has personally inspected the condition of the missionary stations and is more in earnest than ever that the good work for the education and enlightenment of the Indian should be faithfully and intelligently continued. She has been also vice-president of the Women's National Indian Association for many years, giving to it time and strength very freely.

Mrs. Kinney is State Regent for the Connecticut Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and also a member of the Society of Colonial Dames.

That she was chosen by Gov. Coffin as one of the commissioners from Connecticut for the Atlanta Exposition gave universal satisfaction to her State.

Mrs. MARY STEWART NORTHRUP,

Middletown, Conn.

Mrs. Mary Stewart Northrup, one of the commissioners from Connecticut to the Cotton States and International Exposition, is the wife of Hon. D. Ward Northrup, of Middletown. She is a daughter of the late Rev. Henry W. Stewart, of Vermont, who was for many years a member of the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was born in Jay, N. Y., April 16th, 1844. From her mother, Almira Roberts, she is descended from two Connecticut Revolutionary soldiers, Daniel Clarke, of New Haven, and Ephiram Roberts, who lost his life in the struggle for liberty. She received her academic education at the Burr and Barton Seminary, in Manchester, Vt. In 1867 she engaged in teaching in a young ladies' seminary in Greenville, Ky. In 1868 and

1869 she taught in the Collegiate Institute, Fort Edward, N. Y. In 1870 she married and came with her husband to his home in Middletown, Conn., where they have since resided. Mr. Northrup is well known throughout the State in legal and political circles. He has served his city two years as mayor and his town thrice in the Legislature, where he was a recognized leader on the part of the Democrats. For eight years he was Judge of Probate and in 1883 and 1884 was Secretary of State, and was Postmaster of Middletown during President Cleveland's first term. He has served for years upon the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Wesleyan University, of which college he is a graduate. Thus he and his wife are in close relations with the faculty of that institution. Mrs. Northrup is active in church and philanthropic work, and is president of the Middlesex County Orphans' Home, in Middletown. She is an enthusiastic Daughter of the American Revolution, having taken a deep interest in the society from the beginning of the movement. She was one of the first in Connecticut to join the society,



MRS. MARY S. NORTHRUP.

and she organized the first chapter and was the first regent appointed in that State. Though broad in her sympathies and willing to lend a hand for the public good, the work she loves best is purely womanly work that falls to the lot of wife and the mother of four children.

FRANK B. WEEKS,

President Connecticut Commission, Middletown, Conn.

Mr. Weeks is a native of Brooklyn, New York, where he was born in 1854. At the age of thirteen years he moved to Middletown, Connecticut, which has since been his home. His education was obtained in private and public schools. He began an active business career at an early age, and has been very successful. He retired in March, 1895, from the firm of Coles & Weeks, a large milling and grain concern.

Mr. Weeks is identified with various institutions of promi-

nence, financial, industrial, and humane, and is now the president of the Middletown Board of Trade. He has kept aloof from active politics, although often solicited to accept nominations for office by those who regarded him an ideal candidate by reason of his sterling character, high social standing, and acknowledged business capacity.

It was Mr. Week's intention, when he retired from business, to spend the present year abroad, resting and traveling, but



FRANK B. WEEKS.

after considerable deliberation he decided to accept Governor Coffin's appointment upon the Atlanta Commission, a position for which his good judgment, tact, enthusiasm and untiring energy admirably qualify him. He was chosen president of the commission at its organization, and the success he has achieved in connection with it seems to have fully justified the choice made by his associate commissioners. From the outset he entered most heartily upon the task imposed upon him, and Connecticut's fine representation to the Cotton States and International Exposition can be largely traced to the prompt and intelligent efforts he has put forth in her behalf.

Mr. MAX ADLER,

New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Max Adler, the treasurer of the Connecticut Commission to the Cotton States and International Exposition, is a typical self-made man—one of the many men to be found in almost every community in our land, who, starting in life with but limited schooling advantages, and without means, nevertheless by their energy, perseverance and business ability, hew their way unaided through the obstacles of youth to later success. Born in Bavaria, Germany, Mr. Adler is yet almost a born American, for his father moved his family to this country when the former was but a year old. After a stay of two years in New York city, the family removed to New Haven. The elder Adler not being possessed of much of this world's goods, his children enjoyed

but limited educational advantages, and at the age of ten the subject of this sketch had already started upon his business career, having entered the employ of a tailor as an errand boy, when not at school. At the age of thirteen years Mr. Adler's schooling came entirely to an end, and the knowledge which he now possesses was obtained by extensive reading at times when he was not employed at his business.

Beginning at this time as a cash boy in a fancy goods store, he was rapidly advanced to the position of cashier and bookkeeper. The proprietor of the store removing to New York, recognized in the boy Adler, he being then but eighteen years of age, those qualities which later marked the successful man, and he made him manager of his New Haven store. The business being closed out in 1858, Mr. Adler was offered the management of a dry goods store in New York city, which he accepted and conducted for two



MAX ADLER.

years, at which time the business was removed to New Haven, Mr. Adler still continuing in charge of the same until 1862.

Under his management the business increased and became a very successful one. In 1862 he was offered the management of a dry goods store owned by Isaac Strouse, and he accepted the same. This move fixed the future career of Mr. Adler. In 1861 a small shop for the manufacture of corsets had been started in New Haven, and shortly thereafter Mr. Strouse purchased the same and offered Mr. Adler an interest in the business, the firm being known as I. Strouse & Co. It was a difficult undertaking, at this time, to establish the corset industry in this country, owing to the cheapness of labor and material abroad and the lack of experienced help here. Mr. Adler and his associates, however, were possessed of indomitable push and energy, and they succeeded, after a struggle, in firmly establishing the industry in the United States. Mr. Adler's firm, known as Mayer, Strouse & Co.,

is to-day probably the largest of its kind in the country. During all these years Mr. Adler has had charge of the mechanical and executive departments of the business.

Personally, Mr. Adler is very popular. A man of the strictest business integrity, he enjoys the highest confidence and regard of his business associates and fellow-townsmen. Never seeking or desiring political preferment, he has steadfastly refused to allow his name to be used for political office. One exception he made, however, and that was to become a candidate for the Board of Education, upon the issue to furnish free text-books to the pupils. He was overwhelmingly elected. He is a director of the First National Bank of New Haven, probably the most important bank in that city, and also of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company of New Haven, Conn. Charitably inclined and interested in charitable work, his charity knows no creed nor nationality.

He is a member of the Hospital Board, trustee of the Congregation Mishkan Israel, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Organized Charities Association, and also chairman of the Finance Committee of the New Haven Dispensary, besides being interested in other charitable work.

Because of his thorough knowledge of the corset business, Mr. Adler has for years been chosen as the representative of the Corset Makers' Association of the United States to appear before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress in reference to tariff legislation. In this way he has become personally acquainted with many of the prominent public men of the country.

In 1866 Mr. Adler was married to Esther Meyer, of New Haven. He has three children, two of whom are married.

Mr. Adler is also president of the Harmonic Club and a member of other associations, but it is at his home, surrounded by his wife and children, that he best finds that comfort and repose which comes as the merited reward of one who has by his own individual efforts succeeded in spite of the adverse circumstances and disadvantages of youth.

Mr. and Mrs. JAMES M. FITZGERALD,

Camden, N. J.

Mr. James M. Fitzgerald and his wife were of the party comprising the delegation of the International League of Press Clubs which visited the Exposition during the week ending November 17th. Mr. Fitzgerald is an active member of the Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia, in which city he was born in 1855. He has been active in the daily newspaper business for twenty years past as reporter, editor and publisher. In 1881 and 1882 he was a member of the Democratic City Committee of Philadelphia. The latter year was eventful in Pennsylvania politics by the election of Robert E. Pattison, Democrat, Governor of the State. In that campaign Mr. Fitzgerald organized a remarkable system of canvass which was successfully executed by the present chairman of the Democratic National Committee, W. H. Harrity, then, for the first time, chairman of the Philadelphia committee.

For several years Mr. Fitzgerald has lived in Camden,

N. J. He was married in that city in 1883 to his estimable wife, then Miss Mary Tremble. Two years following this event he was elected to the Camden County Board of Freeholders, and was appointed Commissioner of Public Works.



JAMES M. FITZGERALD.

About the same time he established the Camden *Daily Telegram*, the first successful daily paper devoted to the principles of the Democratic party in South Jersey.

In 1893, Mr. Fitzgerald was secretary of the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the House of Assembly



MRS JAMES M. FITZGERALD.

of the New Jersey Legislature. He has studied law in the office of Maxwell Stevenson, of Philadelphia, and Judge Howard Carrow, of Camden, but has not taken out an attorney's license.

Mr. Fitzgerald is the editor of the *Camden Daily Review*.

Hon. HENRY WATTERSON,

Louisville, Ky.

Henry Watterson was born in Washington City, the 16th of February, 1840. His father, the Hon. Harvey M. Watterson, had entered Congress two years before, succeeding James K. Polk as representative from Tennessee.

During the next twenty years, the father being an active figure in public life, the son spent much time in the National Capital, thus laying the foundations for the intimate knowledge of affairs which manifested itself from the beginning of his public career.

Owing to defect of vision, his education was largely entrusted to tutors, though he passed four years at the Academy of the Diocese of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. The year 1861 found young Watterson pursuing journalism and letters in Washington City. Although opposing the disunion movement he sided with his section, returned to Tennessee and entered the Confederate service. He was aid to General Forest and afterward on the staff of Bishop General Polk. In



HENRY WATTERSON.

the Johnston-Sherman campaign he acted as chief of Scouts of the army. From October, 1862, to September, 1863, he was editor of *The Rebel*, a famous semi-military daily newspaper established at Chattanooga. Upon the fall of that city, Mr. Watterson returned to the military service. At the close of the war he was engaged for a time in journalism at Nashville, but in the winter of '67-'68 he accepted an offer of the *Louisville Journal* and removed to the Kentucky metropolis. A consolidation was negotiated between the *Louisville Journal* and *Louisville Courier*, and the city was surprised by the appearance of *The Courier-Journal* the 8th of November, 1868. During twenty odd years it has had no rival in the Southern States.

Mr. Watterson had succeeded George D. Prentice as editor of the *Journal*. Mr. Prentice was retained on the *Courier-Journal*, though the younger journalist was forced to the

front, and took the leadership of the liberal and progressive elements which circumstances had placed in his hands. From the outset he led the cause of Free Trade, forcing upon his party the shibboleth, "A tariff for revenue only." He has exercised a decisive influence in shaping the platforms of the Democratic party since 1872. He has resolutely declined office, though in response to the wishes of Mr. Tilden he accepted a seat in Congress during the crisis of 1876-7, refusing a re-election. He was a member of the Ways and Means Committee and of the Joint Committee of Advice. He has sat for Kentucky at large in all the National Conventions of his party since 1872, presiding over that which nominated Mr. Tilden in 1876, and acting as chairman of the Platform Committee in those of 1880 and 1888. He ranks among the first of American orators, and is the author of innumerable tracts and pamphlets upon political and economical subjects. He has traveled extensively in Europe, and though he has written voluminously, he has made no collection of his foreign letters. He was married in 1865 to a daughter of Hon. Andrew Ewing, of Tennessee.

Mrs. ALICE J. SHAW,

New York City.

Mrs. Alice J. Shaw was born in Elmira, N. Y. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Horton. Her mother was the belle of Elmira in her girlhood, so it is not difficult to see where Mrs. Shaw gained her beauty. She is a descendant of the celebrated Carlton family—the same who



MRS. ALICE J. SHAW.

are the ancestors of Will Carlton; thus two of the scions of this ancestral family tree have won their way into people's hearts by the power of melody.

Mrs. Shaw was married at an early age to William Holland Shaw, of Detroit, Mich., a very prosperous merchant. Four lovely daughters blessed this marriage. One is married to Mr. W. A. Carey, of Boston, and is settled beautifully in life.

Mrs. Shaw's domestic traits and love of home life is one of the most attractive traits of her character. In that home are three lovely daughters and a much beloved mother. Two of Mrs. Shaw's daughters are twins, and are known as "May Blossoms" all over the world. Mrs. Shaw has been in professional life ten years, and is famed in nearly every country, having traveled all over the known world except Australia, Italy, Spain and South America. England, Russia, Turkey, Asia, Germany, Switzerland and Hungary, as well as France, Austria and India, have all been charmed with the sweet notes of her marvelous powers of whistling. Her own country was the first to honor her with gifts, and now on her return gladly welcomes her back as their own. Gifts of priceless value have been made her, ovations unprecedented have been showered upon her.

RALPH FREEMAN SHROPSHIRE,

New York City.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ringgold, Ga., January 15, 1861, and was educated at the University of Tennessee, from which he graduated in 1882.

After leaving college he was connected with several leading Southern newspapers for a time, after which he lived



R. F. STROPSHIRE.

abroad for five years, managing a large estate situated in France, Italy and America.

It was during this period that Mr. Shropshire became familiar with the broker's business, and since 1892 he has been doing business as a mortgage broker at 44 Wall street, New York, representing a large number of institutions, estates and individuals, loaning on bond and mortgage, both in this country and Europe.

He has been earnestly working for several years to secure money at cheap rates of interest for Southern investment, and thus aiding the progress of his native section.

THOMAS J. RYAN,
Philadelphia, Pa.

This gentleman has filled many important places in the city of Philadelphia, and the fidelity with which he has discharged every trust furnishes strong assurance of a career of



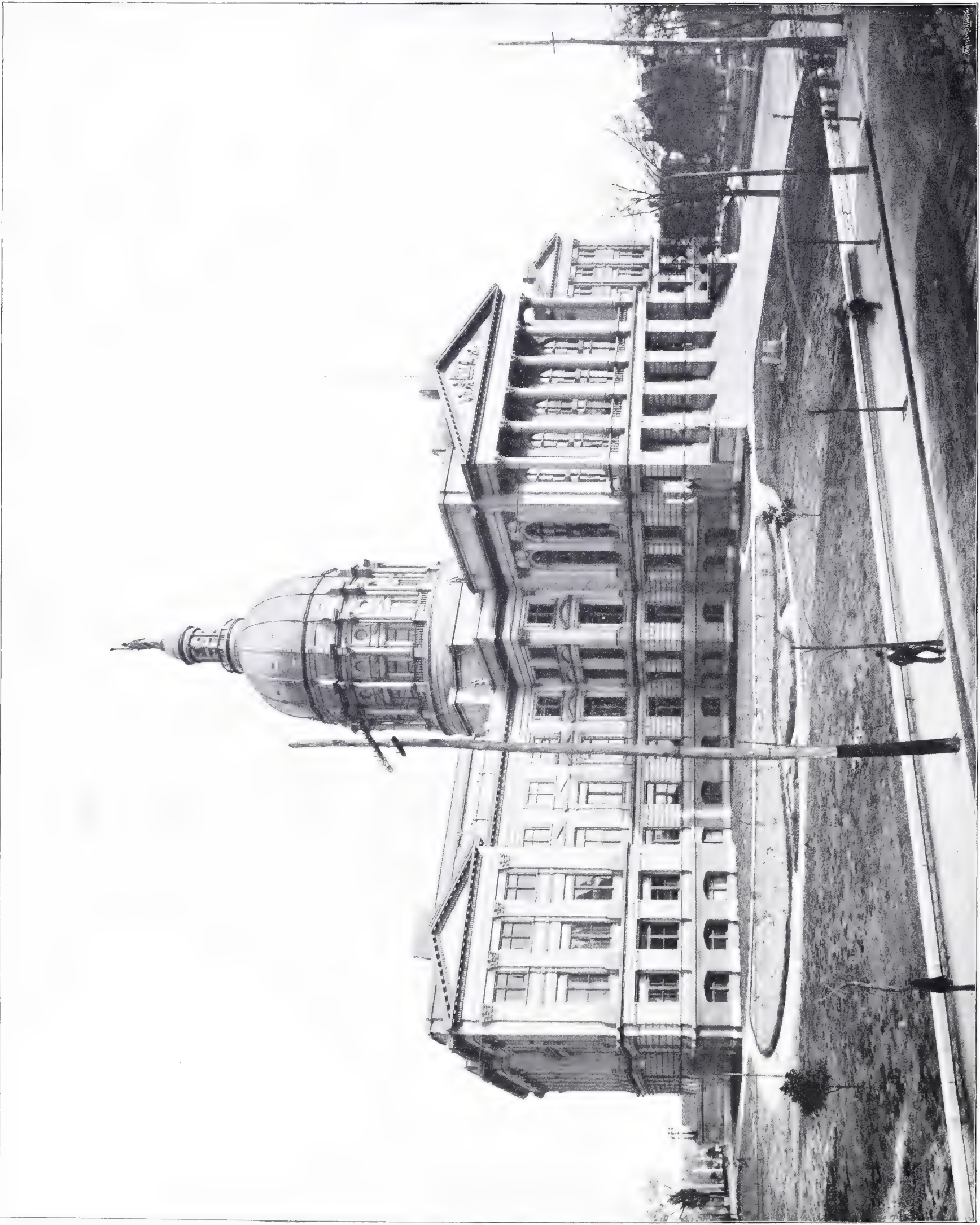
HON. CARLOS DIEZ GUTIERREZ,
GOVERNOR OF SAN LUIS POTOSI, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.



THOMAS J. RYAN.

usefulness and honor, as he is yet a very young man. He has been in the councils since April 4, 1881; was appointed Harbor Master by Governor Pattison, of the Port of Philadelphia, on May 15, 1892.





STATE CAPITOL OF GEORGIA.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

This State was one of the thirteen sisters that ratified the Declaration of Independence in 1776, but was about the youngest of the family, George II. not having made the grant which authorized the colony until 1732, which was then named for him. Prior to this date the ownership of the territory had been contested or claimed by both England and Spain, but in 1733, history informs us, it was explored by Gen. Thos. E. Oglethorpe, who was afterwards its Governor, purchasing land of the Creek Indians and laying the first foundations of the city of Savannah.

The early settlers of Georgia were in many respects very peculiar, very different from the immigrants to Virginia and the New England colonies. Among those named as trustees in the grant, and others who manifested the deepest concern and interest, were George Whitfield and John and Charles Wesley, the great preacher and hymn-makers, who had been practically hounded and persecuted out of the Church of England, now come to these Western wilds as missionaries, seeking to sow the seeds of the Christian faith and a holy life among the Indians and their brethren, who, with them, had turned their faces toward the setting sun, leaving home, and kindred, and ties. It appears that the good men who founded Georgia were seeking to "provide a refuge for debtors, destitutes, orphans and homeless youth," as well as to set up a sort of barrier against the aggression of the Indians and Spanish in the Carolinas and Florida. Later, when war was declared between England and Spain, General Oglethorpe was put in command of the troops of Georgia and South Carolina, and he boldly but unsuccessfully led an expedition against the Indians and Spaniards at St. Augustine. Governor Moore, of South Carolina, had made a similar foray nearly four years before, but Oglethorpe battered bravely against the odds as though it was the first attempt. Nearly 100 years afterwards, in the year 1837, the United States engineers found balls thrown by Oglethorpe in the moat of the old Spanish fortress. In 1763, when Florida was given up to Great Britain by Spain in exchange for the Island of Cuba, the Spaniards nearly all quitted the country and peace was then a little more assured.

Military service was at first demanded and given for land, it being parcelled out in tracts, but this was unsatisfactory and the plan very soon abandoned. Numbers deserted the colony and fled to South Carolina, and it was soon deemed necessary, in order to check the exodus, to offer fifty acres to each settler. This had the desired effect, and attracted numbers of sturdy Scotch and Germans, as well as emigrants from the other colonies. The English government gave £50,000 to found the colony, while as much as £130,000 was contributed by private subscriptions.

The colony grew very slowly. Negro slavery, which was tolerated in other sections, was here entirely prohibited, and the people became so much discontented that in 1752 complaints were made of the restrictions, and the charter was surrendered by the trustees. A governor was then appointed, bringing the colony under the direct rule of England. It was granted the same privileges as to trade, land and negro slavery as the other colonies; a legislature was appointed and progress in the colony became rapid. Immigration increased, agriculture began to flourish, and in ten years, from 1753, exports had increased over \$60,000.

At the breaking out of the war for Independence the population of Georgia was 70,000. While the colony, on account of its remoteness from the influence of the royal government, had less cause of grievance than the others, there was no hesitancy about breaking away from the Mother Country; she, feeling that the common cause was hers, prepared at once to take an active part in the coming struggle. She had a delegate in the famous Continental Congress of 1773, and a convention of her own people the same year ratified the revolutionary measures. Upon this the Royal Governor, Sir James Wright, left the colony to its fate and went home to England.

Remote as Georgia was in the beginning she later suffered severely from British encroachment and invasion. In 1778 a force landed in Savannah, occupying it and also Augusta. The Americans, aided by the French, retook Augusta the year following, but failed in recapturing Savannah. After Charleston was captured by the British, Georgia was unable to participate very actively in the war until General Greene had driven the royal forces from the Southern provinces.

Prior to our civil war Georgia had formed three constitutions: The first in 1777, the second in 1778, and the third in 1779, which last remained in force until she joined the Southern Confederacy in 1861. In 1788 Georgia ratified the Constitution of the United States. The Confederate Constitution was adopted in March 1861, she having passed an ordinance of secession on January 19th, of the same year.

The State was active in furnishing aid to the Confederacy, and during the early years of the war her sufferings were confined to those who were enduring the actual hardships of the camp and field, save a few cavalry raids on her borders; but in 1864 the war was carried into her chief citadels by Sherman burning Marietta and Atlanta and devastating the fairest portion of her land in his "March to the Sea." A strip of fifty miles in width was laid waste from Atlanta to Savannah; farmhouses burned; cattle and every conceivable thing stolen, driven off or wantonly destroyed, leaving only a long straggling chain of houseless chimneys, standing

like grim sentinels to mark the path of his savage vengeance.

The kindly hand of Time has healed these ugly scars, but the memory of them will live throughout all time. The salt he metaphorically sowed did not possess the savor or power to prevent recuperation. The vine and fig tree were planted and grew again, and ruined homesteads were restored where happy families gathered around altars made doubly sacred by the devastation he and his bumper-vandals had wrought.

At the close of the civil war Georgia's largest cities were in ruins, the State bankrupt, industries prostrate, her State Government revolutionized and gone; but in the thirty years that have passed it is as tho' the fabled Aladdin had gone through her borders with his lamp, so magically and rapidly has the transformation been wrought. Her invincible people, with their indomitable perseverance and brave energy, have defied the very Fates, refusing to see anything but the bright side. The waste places have been made to bloom and blossom like a garden; the silence, which at first filled all the void and seemed to settle like a pall, is now broken by the hum of millions of industries; her many streams, gliding with their happy message to the sea, tell of the countless spindles and looms they turn, weaving into a gorgeous fabric the fortunes of her dauntless people.

Mr. R. T. Nesbit, the efficient State Commissioner of Georgia, says that the erroneous impressions and wrong information respecting the State and her people are rapidly being removed and claims that even a cursory examination will demonstrate the spirit and progress that animate the people. Happily, also, in this age of rapid transportation and travel, many who visit the State who have no interest in it, and are therefore unbiased, can attest to its general character. What, then, is the true character of Georgia? Epitomized, the people are Americans to the manner born, imbued with American sentiments; the whites intelligent, progressive, tolerant of all nations and glad to welcome the worthy citizen from any country. The negroes are faithful laborers, contended with their lot, and, as a general rule, recognizing the whites as their friends: the institutions and laws in accord with the civilization of the age; the climate varied, but in nearly every locality conducive to the preservation of health, and the resources of every kind abundant.

It has been well said that Georgia in almost every respect is a variety State. This is eminently correct as to the climate. As typified in plant life, the banana, orange and fig find their homes in the southern part, while on the high peaks of the mountains of North Georgia are found plants of the Arctic zone.

The geological formation embraces the metamorphic, paleozonic, triassic, cretaceous, tertiary and quarternary, and nearly every character of soil and kind of mineral is to be found in the State. Under generous treatment the soil will yield abundantly. Many of the minerals for richness of deposit and extent have had no superiors, and mining industries in gold, iron, coal, manganese, ochre, bauxite and

talc, and quarries of granite, marble and slate are in successful operation.

In agriculture and horticulture nearly every plant is at the command of the farmer.

In timber, long-leaf pine and almost every tree indigenous to the temperate zone await the lumberman, to leave in their wake fertile fields for cultivation.

Manufacturing industries, from cotton mills to canneries and broom factories, are growing in extent and variety, forming the foundation, with diversified agriculture, of permanent prosperity.

Transportation facilities are excellent, and commercial centres furnish a home market. Georgia's industrial growth has been remarkable, while the intellectual and moral welfare of the citizens has not been neglected.

There is no better time than the present for the capitalist and home-seekers to aid in and profit by the advancement along all the lines of the material welfare of the State.

North Georgia lies in the belt of between 95 and 100 degrees maximum temperature, and the larger part of middle and all of South Georgia in the belt of between 100 and 105 degrees maximum temperature.

Four zones of minimum temperature are represented in the State. Northeast Georgia is from 5 to 10 below zero; from zero to 10 above, fully two-thirds of the State. Georgia has the summer climate of Palestine and Jerusalem and the winter climate of Rome, Italy; altogether giving the finest climate in which the English language is spoken.

Under such favorable climatic conditions, the health of Georgia's residents is assured, and the advancement and progress of her industries made certain.

The pine tree, indigenous to Georgia soil, has long been regarded as possessed of peculiar healing properties for those invalids inflicted with pulmonary troubles. Its resinous, aromatic exhalations are pleasing as well as medicinal. The hill country of Georgia abounds with this growth, and South Georgia bears long stretches of pine.

Summer and autumn are the most delightful seasons in the portions of the State known as North and Middle Georgia. The summers are not warmer than those in more northern sections; the days are pleasant.

A great deal has been said regarding the satisfactory growing of fruit in Georgia, and the various pleasing features of a section rich in many attractions for the proposed settler. In Georgia the peach holds a prominent place as the most delicious of all fruits, and one which can be made the foremost product in this line. Grapes are receiving much attention from Georgia fruit-growers, and thousands of profitable vineyards can be seen where once there were only rocky hillsides. Berries of almost every kind, cultivated and uncultivated, apples, pears, cherries, plums and similar fruits abound. The Georgia watermelon is famous for its delicious flavor, fine size and excellent variety. With the best of fruits, easily cultivated, splendid water, substantial products of all descriptions, and a pure atmosphere, surely the valetudinarian and

the man possessing health find in Georgia the home of their hope.

Not only to that greater animal, man, but also to the beasts under his care is the climate of Georgia favorable. The excellent pasturage afforded them is particularly adapted to the breeding of cattle and live stock of all kinds. This, indeed, is being given much practical thought and attention, and will, no doubt, at some future time, rival cotton as a paying industry.

Georgia is an attractive portion of the map; its very situation impresses the beholder with the advantageous features set forth above. Adjacent to some of the most progressive and desirable States, it stands preëminent among them. Blessed with the king of staples, waving with grain, bearing the treasures of fruit upon its hillsides, and the treasures of steel, iron and gold within them, it is foremost. The herds of cattle grazing in verdant portions testify to its thrift, while its rushing streams sound the note of progress, and the shining faces of contented laborers, in a land of peace and plenty, are sufficient guarantees for Georgia's continued advancement.

W. Y. ATKINSON,
Governor of Georgia.

In writing a biography of the present Chief Magistrate of Georgia, Governor William Yates Atkinson, so many striking characteristics of the man present themselves that it is difficult to select the few upon which a limited space will allow comment.

He was born November 11th, 1854, in Meriwether County, Georgia, at the little post office of Oakland, whither his parents had recently removed from Brunswick County, Virginia. His father, John P. Atkinson, was a native Virginian, a man of sterling traits and irreproachable character, and a leader in the community in which he lived. On his father's side, Governor Atkinson is a descendant of the Lundys, the Yates and the Atkinsons, who settled in Virginia in the colonial days. He is named for William Yates, one of his ancestors, who was a professor in William and Mary College in Virginia in the early history of that institution. His great-grandfather, John Atkinson, came to Virginia before the Revolutionary War. He married Martha Pepper. His father, John Pepper Atkinson, married Theodora Phelps Ellis, the mother of W. Y. Atkinson. She was a daughter of Dr. Iddo Ellis, and was born in Putnam County, Georgia. Her mother was a daughter of Rev. Davenport Phelps, of New York. Mrs. Atkinson still survives her husband and is a woman of charming personality, noted piety, and is the idol of her children.

The subject of this sketch was the sixth of eight children. The death of his father left him to his own resources at an early age. But nature had armed him with those qualities that command success. Nothing daunted by the difficulties that confronted him, without means and without influence, he set to work to educate himself. For several years he worked on the farm, going to the country schools of his

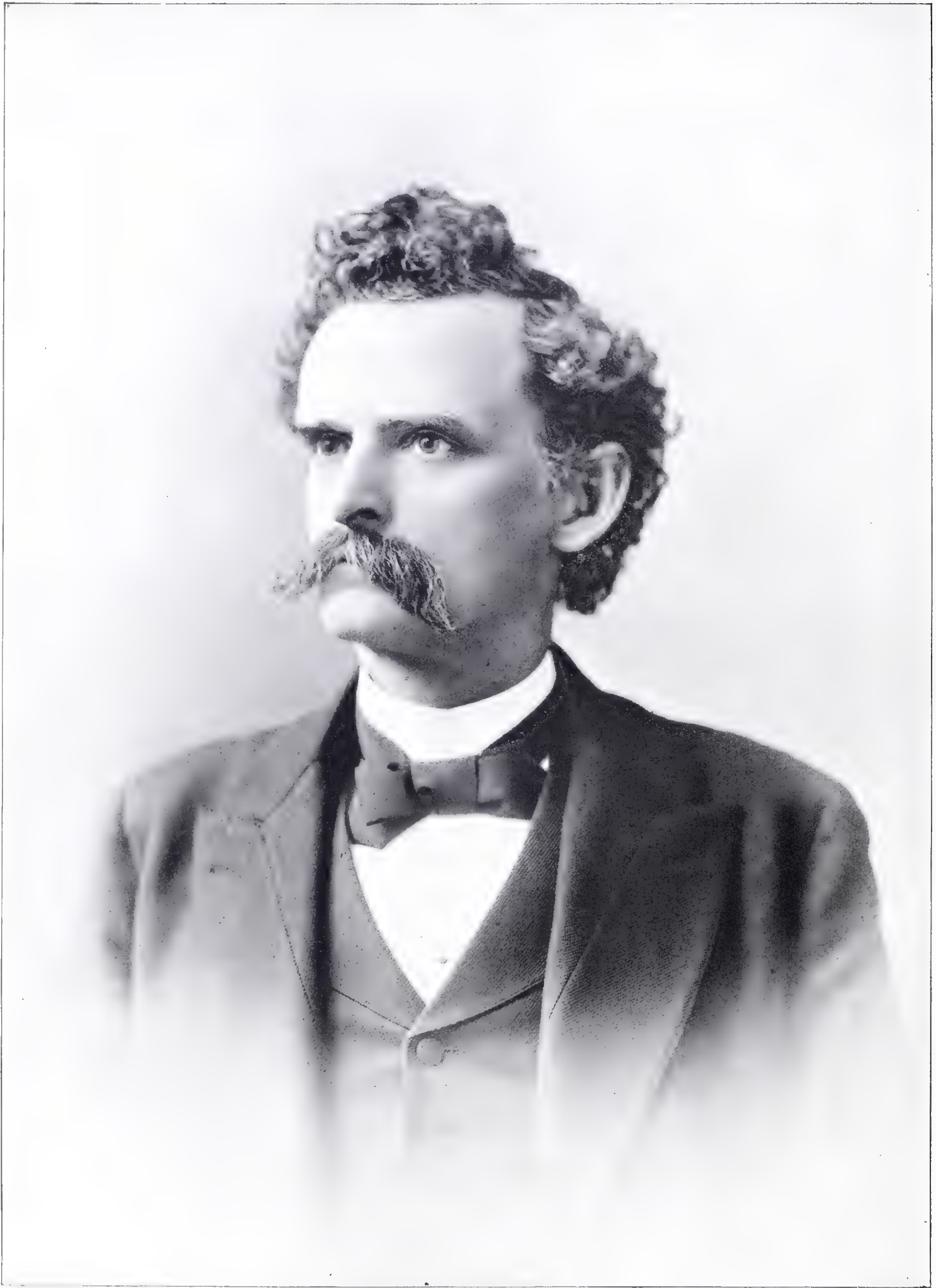
native county "between times." The older residents of his boyhood's home recall now how often they have seen him, a little fellow, perched on top of a wagon-load of wood, as he drove to town with the purpose of selling it. This fact has fastened upon him the sobriquet of "the Coweta Wagon Boy." He removed, before entering college, to Coweta County and was the pupil of his brother, Prof. T. E. Atkinson, at his school in Senoia, until he was prepared to enter the University of Georgia. It was not long after entering college that his small hoard of money was exhausted, and he was just preparing to return home to replenish it by going to work again. But a wealthy gentleman in Athens, Dr. Hunnicutt, recognizing in him the elements of a successful career, loaned him a sufficient amount to finish his college course. While a student he was noted for that dogged tenacity of purpose and determination that has since brought him such honor and success.

Immediately after his graduation he commenced the study of law, and was soon admitted to the bar and "hung out his shingle" in the city of Newnan. Governor Colquitt appointed him Solicitor of the County Court six months after his admission to the bar.

In 1880 he was married to Miss Susie Cobb Milton, of Florida. She has, indeed, been a helpmeet to him. Ambitious, ready to undergo any privation to further his success, possessed of a remarkable political acumen, she has been active and untiring in her devotion to him and his plans and ambitions. Her wonderful management of his campaign headquarters during the famous fight for Gubernatorial honors made her the most noted woman in the South.

Atkinson was first elected to the Legislature in 1886, and his career from that time until now has been one of service to the State, and victory and success have continually perched upon his banners. He had been a member of the General Assembly but a short time when his qualities as a leader were recognized, and he took his place. For eight years he served in the lower house of the General Assembly, and his wisdom is impressed upon nearly all the legislation of the State during that period. He was the author and champion of the bill providing for the establishment of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College at Milledgeville. Since its foundation he has continued his efforts in its behalf, and through his powerful influence the State has liberally endowed it at different times. This work in behalf of the girls of Georgia has endeared him to all the people of the State. Had he done nothing more than this while in the Legislature his fame would have been assured, for it will ever be a monument to his name.

In 1890 he presided over the deliberations of the State Convention, and was made Chairman of the State Democratic Committee. In this capacity his ability as an organizer was soon recognized throughout the State. He was re-elected chairman of the Executive Committee in 1892. It was in the campaign of 1892 that, mainly through his efforts, the magnificent Democratic victory was gained over the com-



W. Y. ATKINSON.

bined strength of Third Partyism and Republicanism. As a stump speaker and organizer he has no equal in the State.

But the greatest victory of his life awaited him in 1894. General Clement A. Evans, a gallant Confederate soldier and a man of great strength and influence, had announced for governor. He seemed to be the overwhelming choice of the people of the State. Atkinson entered the lists at a late day, against the advice of the newspapers supporting Evans, as well as a great many of his own friends. He had never before been a candidate for an elective office requiring the vote of the electors in every county in the State, but the supreme confidence in his success expressed by all who had been associated with him in public life, and the almost unparalleled devotion of the people of Coweta, whose representative he had been in the General Assembly, and who never for a moment seemed to feel that defeat with him was possible, inspired confidence and enthusiasm everywhere, until the "Coweta Wagon Boy" had won in a campaign which for masterful and brilliant management has never been surpassed, if ever equaled, in the history of Georgia.

His inauguration was a brilliant occasion. An immense throng of people gathered at the State Capitol to witness it, and several hundred young ladies, students of the Normal and Industrial College, were present to pay the tribute of their love and admiration to their benefactor.

His splendid direction of State affairs has made him the most popular man in Georgia since his assumption of gubernatorial powers. Not a flaw can be found with his administration, and he is now without question the strongest political factor in the State.

To sum up. He was for years a leader in the legislative halls and in party councils.

He was a member of the General Assembly of Georgia for eight years.

Twice president of the Democratic State Convention.

Four years chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Two years Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Five years president of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College and Trustee of the University of Georgia.

And before attaining the age of 40 years was Governor of Georgia.

Governor Atkinson's career is an inspiration to the young men of Georgia. It is an example of what pluck and determination, and aggressive spirit, rugged honesty, stubborn adherence to principle, coupled with a wide range of intellectual power, can accomplish.

In personal bearing he is dignified, affable and easily approached. His simplicity of manner is one of his chief charms. All with whom he comes in contact immediately conclude that he is their friend and companion, and yet at all times he commands that homage which is paid to talent even though its possessor arrogates to himself no claim of superiority to others. An incident illustrating the spirit of

comradeship which pervades his friends occurred while he was addressing a mammoth meeting in the opera house in Macon. A supporter of his in the audience arose and asked him to cease speaking until he could quiet some of his opponents who were displeased by something said by the speaker. When quiet was restored, the friend turned to the speaker and said, "Now go on, Bill."

His courage, his determination and his political foresight are his remarkable characteristics. Nothing seems to daunt him. He has looked death itself in the face without a quiver and fought it off with a determined courage that won the applause of a nation.

His whole life has been one of persistent effort to overcome difficulties that have frowned down upon him, and he has succeeded in making each one of them rounds in the ladder by which he has risen.

He is essentially forceful, and still higher honors await him.

Mrs. W. Y. ATKINSON,

Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Susan Milton Atkinson comes from a family distinguished in the social and political histories of Florida and Georgia. She is the daughter of the Hon. W. H. Milton, of Mariana, Fla. Her mother was Lucy Hall Hearne, of North Carolina. Her ancestors have been for years prominently identified with the politics of the South, W. H. Milton, her father, being a member of the General Assembly, member of the Constitutional Convention, and State Attorney. Her grandfather was Governor of Florida during the great civil war. Her great-grandfather, Homer Virgil Milton, of Georgia, was an officer of distinction in the war of 1812. And the father of Homer Virgil Milton, John Milton, who came to Georgia with its earliest settlers, was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War, Georgia's first Secretary of State, and in 1817 received the electoral vote of Georgia for President of the United States. Mrs. Atkinson is consequently one of the representative daughters of the Revolution. Heredity and environment, coupled with her rare charm of quick perception, has made her forever a remarkable character in the history of the South. Mrs. Atkinson is a graduate of the Lucy Cobb Institute in Athens, Ga., from which she departed with its highest honors. Her home training and education stamps her as one of the few women who are really fitted to occupy a great position. It was at the suggestion of Mrs. Atkinson that the present Governor of Georgia, then a member of the General Assembly, introduced the bill to establish at Milledgeville, Ga., the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, now the leading female college in the State. Mrs. Atkinson labored untiringly to interest the women of the State in its behalf and to procure petitions favoring its passage from every county; and the passage of the bill establishing the institution is largely attributable to Mrs. Atkinson's efforts in creating a demand for its passage. She is president of the Lady's Board of Visitors which each year inspects this splendid college



MRS. W. Y. ATKINSON.

and reports to the Governor and Legislature. Mrs. Atkinson has been for years president of the 'Ladies' Memorial Association in Newnan, Ga., and her loyalty to the memory of the Confederate dead inspired her in her efforts to have tombstones placed over the graves of more than three hundred soldiers.

This remarkable lady, who is the present mistress of the Executive Mansion, has also demonstrated a woman's power in politics, as well as in philanthropic enterprises, and she is to-day recognized as the instrument that sounded in her husband's campaign the political notes of encouragement and success, and within her own home she took charge of the correspondence while he was stumping the State in the campaign which resulted in his nomination for Governor of Georgia. Her pluck was great; her methods, business-like. She mapped out all of the districts of Georgia, obtained the names of the leading men in the same, and wrote letters over the signature of her husband, requesting their sympathy and co-operation; wrote letters by the hundred, answered telegrams and messages uncountable, graced her social position, managed her household affairs, and emerged from this self-imposed task a victor beside the "chief." Mrs. Atkinson is essentially a home woman. Her household is her kingdom; her perfect self-poise and absolute good-will stamps her at once as the right person in the right place. She is the mother of six beautiful, promising children—John Pepper Atkinson, the eldest; Lucile Belle, the daughter; William Yates, named for the Governor; Bert Milton, Miriam Milton, and a baby, Georgia Atkinson the first that was ever born in the Executive Mansion.

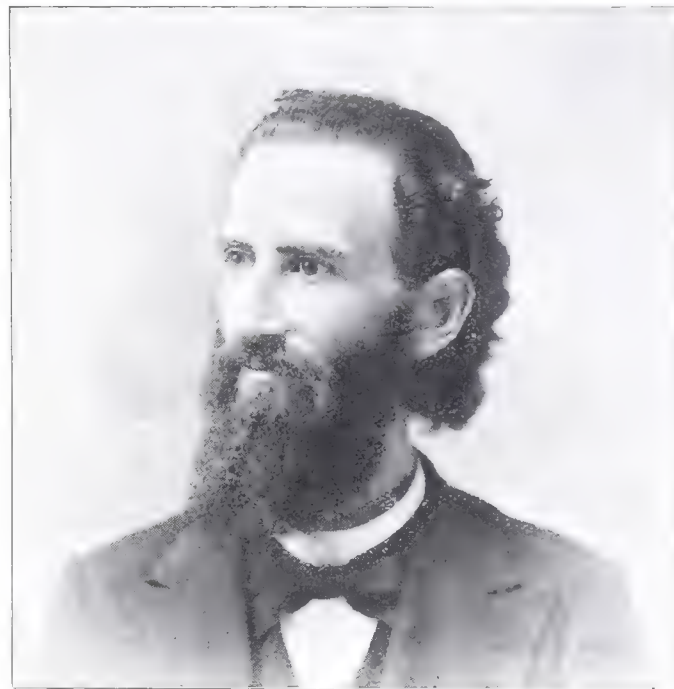
Hon. ROBT. U. HARDEMAN,
Atlanta, Ga.

Hon. R. U. Hardeman, Treasurer of the State of Georgia, was born at Macon, Ga., November 22d, 1838. His first



HON. ROBERT U. HARDEMAN.

education was acquired at Macon, and he afterwards graduated at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., in 1859. At the beginning of the war Mr. Hardeman enlisted in the Confederate army with the Second Georgia Battalion, but was soon promoted as quartermaster in the Forty-fifth Georgia Regiment. At the close of the war he was acting adjutant-general of Thomas' brigade, and surrendered at Appomattox with Gen. Robt. E. Lee. After the war he returned to Macon and accepted a position with Mr. Hardeman Sparks, at that time the largest cotton factor in the State. From 1876 to 1884 he was bookkeeper in the office of the Comptroller-General of the State of Georgia. In 1884, he was elected Treasurer of the State, and has held that office ever since. In 1859, he was married to Miss Martha Eugenia Murrell. He is a member of the Methodist Church South, and is a Mason of good standing and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is well known throughout the State, and is well fitted to perform the duties he has so faithfully and satisfactorily carried out.



G. R. GLENN, STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

J. M. TERRELL,
Atlanta, Ga.

A little over thirty-four years ago, June 6th, 1861, in the village of Greenville, Meriwether County, an infant, afterwards named Joseph Meriwether Terrell, first opened his eyes upon the world. It was an important event to the State of Georgia, as time has shown. His father, Dr. Joel E. G. Terrell, was one of the most prominent physicians in the State, and greatly beloved and respected by all of the people who knew him. His mother was a Miss Anthony, and she still survives, one of the best and most charming women in Georgia. Dr. Terrell, his father, died some years ago from a stroke of apoplexy while in attendance at the bedside of a patient.

When a boy he attended school in Greenville, the school-master being Hon. W. T. Reville, now one of the best-known newspaper men in the State, and had as schoolmates Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, now Governor of Georgia; Hon. H. W. Hill, prominent in all State affairs; Hon. T. A. Atkinson, now Solicitor-General of the Coweta Circuit. A close friendship was formed between this quartet of youths, and their ambitions there first began to take shape. Young Terrell was several years younger than his three associates, but was quite precocious. Governor Atkinson says that he has often held him in his lap while little Joe read his Latin to him. The friendship between these boys ripened as the years passed by. Not only has the friendship been personal, but political, and the success of each has been largely due to the exertions of the other three in his behalf. All have reached high and honorable positions in the service of the State and in the practice of their professions. Their



J. M. TERRELL.

careers are a striking illustration of the strength there is in unity.

At the age of fourteen young Terrell took the management of his father's farm and operated that successfully for five years, in the meantime making friends of all the people of Meriwether, which has stood him in such good stead since.

At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of law in the office of Major John W. Park, and was soon thereafter admitted to the bar. From the beginning he was successful, and he has steadily grown in his profession ever since. Not only is he thoroughly versed in the principles of law, but he has as much of that very uncommon essence, common sense—the mother of good judgment—as any man in Georgia. And just here it can be said that the keynote of his success is his common sense, sometimes called “horse sense,” coupled with its handmaid, a keen knowledge of human nature. He has always had to do with men, and he knows his subject. Therein lies his power. Besides this, he

is a widely-informed man, having been a wise, judicious and thorough student.

He first entered politics in 1884, when he was elected to the State Legislature from Meriwether. He was the youngest member of the House, but was one of the most prominent. He was re-elected two years later and then defeated in 1888 by the alliance candidate. In 1890 he made his most famous political fight while opposing the alliance candidate, and was elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-sixth Senatorial District. He defeated him in the nomination, and, in order to satisfy him completely, defeated him again in the general election. In 1892 Mr. Terrell was a candidate for attorney-general and was opposed by two very prominent attorneys and defeated them by a two-thirds majority at the convention. In 1894 he was re-elected, and is now the legal adviser of one of the original quartet who attended school in Greenville, Gov. W. Y. Atkinson.

While in the Legislature he was a member of some of the most important committees, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, member of the Committee on Rules, of the Judiciary Committee, of the Committee on Congressional Districts, and Committee on Public Schools.

He is one of the most influential men in Georgia to-day, and the aspiring candidate always wants Joe Terrell's assistance, and no one is more willing to help a friend than he. He has been eminently successful in politics, and still higher honors await him.

Personally he is a delightful man; cordial in manner, a good talker, he makes a good impression on the stranger, and his friends swear by him. He was married in 1886 to Miss Jessie Spivey, of Greenville. The family of which he is a member is a very influential one in Western Georgia. He has four brothers and one sister, viz.: Dr. E. B. Terrell, W. A. Terrell, J. R. Terrell, his law partner, Dr. H. W. Terrell, of Greenville, and Mrs. Hines Holt, of Columbus.

ROBERT TAYLOR NESBITT,

Atlanta, Ga.

No man in Georgia more thoroughly commands the respect of his fellows than Robert T. Nesbitt, or is better fitted to fill ably and to adorn the important position he holds.

Mr. Nesbitt was born in Savannah, Ga., April 2d, 1840. His father, Hugh O'Keefe Nesbitt, was the eldest son of Hugh and Eleanor O'Keefe Nesbitt, and received a thorough medical education, spending several years in Paris in the pursuit of his scientific studies; but returning to his native country, he devoted himself to planting, managing his own large estate with great success.

Mr. Nesbitt's mother was Martha Berrien Nesbitt, only child of Dr. Richard M. Berrien, of Savannah, who died of yellow fever at his post of duty when only 25 years of age. He was the youngest brother of John McPherson Berrien, and was married, in 1819, to Eliza Bolling Deloney.

From such parentage as this one knows how to expect

nothing else but ability, fearless courage, and full discharge of duty. Robert Taylor Nesbitt had barely attained his majority when the civil war called him to the service of his State, and he enlisted at once, giving, for four years of hard



ROBERT TAYLOR NESBITT.

warfare, all that a patriot can give to his country in the way of devotion and unyielding valor.

When the surrender brought peace, he returned to his estate, and became the successful planter, as his father had been.

On the 4th of May, 1865, he was married to Rebecca, daughter of Col. W. O. Saffold and granddaughter of Judge Adam C. Saffold and Gen. Jephtha V. Harris.

The successful cultivation of agricultural pursuits has claimed most of Mr. Nesbitt's life, and he has contributed powerfully to the development of the agricultural possibilities of both North and South Georgia. As State Commissioner of Agriculture, he is at present doing more than any other man in Georgia, probably, towards improving the conditions of life among the farming classes, and thousands daily lift up their voices in praise of his noble character and magnificent judgment.

W. S. YEATES, STATE GEOLOGIST,

Atlanta, Ga.

William Smith Yeates, State Geologist of Georgia, was born in Murfreesboro, N. C., December 15, 1856. He is the oldest son of the late Major Jesse J. Yeates, of the Thirty-first North Carolina Regiment, C. S. A., and a member of the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth United States Congresses, and his wife, Virginia Scott Yeates. On his father's side he is a descendant of Jesse Yeates, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, in the regiment of Col. Hardee Murfree, and a captain in the War of 1812. On his mother's side, he is a descendant of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence, through Gen. John Scott and

his wife, Edith Harrison, a sister of Gen. William Henry Harrison.

He received his early education in the primary and high schools of his native town. His collegiate education was received at Randolph-Macon and Emory and Henry Colleges, in Virginia, graduating from the latter, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the year 1878. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him, three years later, by the same institution, in consideration of his further pursuit of scientific and literary studies.

He was distributing messenger of the United States Fish Commission in the spring of 1879; and, after teaching school a year and a half, he accepted a clerkship on the fisheries statistics work of the Tenth Census, under Mr. G. Brown Goode, Special Agent Tenth Census and Assistant Director of the United States National Museum, Dec. 3d, 1880. On recommendation of Mr. Goode, he was appointed by Prof. S. F. Baird, March 22, 1881, to the position of "Aid" in the Department of Minerals and Economic Geology, United States National Museum, of which Dr. George W. Hawes was curator. Two weeks later he was placed in charge of the mineral collections, beginning, as his first duties, the work of opening and disposing of the immense mineral and geological collections which the museum had received from the Centennial Exposition. On the death of the curator of this department, in May, 1881, it was divided into three departments, one of which, the department of minerals, was assigned to



W. S. YEATES.

Mr. Yeates, as acting curator. This position he filled until the appointment of Prof. F. W. Clarke, chief chemist of the United States Geological Survey, as honorary curator, in December, 1883, Mr. Yeates being promoted, after this, successively, to the positions of assistant and assistant curator in charge of the mineral and gem collections, resigning the

latter position on receiving his appointment as State Geologist of Georgia.

Upon the organization of the Corcoran Scientific School, an evening school of the Columbian University, in June, 1884, Mr. Yeates was made instructor in mineralogy. In 1887 he was promoted to the professorship in mineralogy, 1890 he became professor of mineralogy and geology in the scientific school, resigning this position after his election to the office of State Geologist of Georgia.

On the 26th of April, 1893, Prof. Yeates was appointed by Governor Northen State Geologist of Georgia, receiving the appointment while in Chicago installing the exhibits of minerals and gems made by the National Museum at the World's Fair. He began his duties as State Geologist May 16th following. He has issued two bulletins, one entitled "The Marbles of Georgia;" the other, "The Corundum Deposits of Georgia;" and several bulletins are now under way. Several mineral papers were published by him in the *American Journal of Science* during his connection with the National Museum.

He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, the Geological Society of Washington, the Philosophical Society of Washington, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Chemical Society and a fellow of the Geological Society of America. In 1891 he was a member of the International Congress of Geologists which convened in Washington.

JOHN McINTOSH KELL,
Atlanta, Ga.

John McIntosh Kell was born at Laurel Grove, McIntosh County, Georgia, 1825. His mother, Marjory Baillie, being the only child of Hester, who was the daughter of William McIntosh, eldest son of John McIntosh, who came to Georgia with General Oglethorpe in 1773, bringing 100 Highlanders of his clan and many of his name, founding the town of New Inverness on the Altamaha river, so called for the home left behind them in Scotland, but which was afterwards changed to Darien. Gen. John McIntosh and his Highlanders were conspicuous for bravery in the conflicts with the Spaniards in those early days. In the attack on St. Augustine the chief was wounded and carried in captivity to Spain, where he was kept a number of years, and would have died of his wounds but for the blood of the hardy Highland ancestry in his veins. Gen. Oglethorpe befriended his family, taking William and Lachlan, his eldest sons, as cadets in his own regiment, and caring for them as his own. In the truth of the old adage that blood will tell, the annals of American history are adorned with the names of his descendants, who cling to the land of their nativity with a lofty, loyal patriotism that has ever been and ever will be a sacred virtue in the human heart. The father of Capt. Kell was a lawyer of distinction, the junior partner of Anthony Wayne. He died in the prime of his life at a little over forty years of age, a

man respected and beloved, a deacon in the Presbyterian church in the town of his nativity, Old Sunbury, Liberty County, Ga.

At the early age of four years the subject of this sketch was left in the care of a widowed mother, who early taught him the sacredness of duty and the earnestness of life. At the age of sixteen he entered the United States navy, serving as a youth in the Mexican war, and later in Commodore Perry's famous expedition to Japan that opened that wonderful country to the world. He served in the Paraguay expedition which threatened war with Lopez the dictator, and was junior lieutenant of the Pensacola navy yard when the civil war began. Upon the secession of his native State, he resolved to cast his fortune with her. He was given command of a steamer for coast defense, but after three months'



JOHN McINTOSH KELL.

service was called, at the request of Capt. Semmes, to New Orleans, assigned to duty as executive officer of the little steamer "Sumter," the first ship to unfurl the Confederate flag to the nations of the world on the high seas. Later he served as the executive officer of the far-famed "Alabama," and his record as such lives in the history of the world. In October, 1856, Capt. Kell was married in Macon, Ga., to Miss Julia Blanche Munroe, the daughter of a banker in that city. Being called by Governor Gordon from the seclusion of a quiet, happy country home, he took the position of Adjutant-General of his native State, which place he fills and adorns with honor and fidelity at the present time.

JUDGE RICHARD JOHNSON,
Atlanta, Ga.

This gentleman was born in Clinton, Ga., on the 31st of March, 1847, and is the son of Mr. F. S. Johnson and Lucia, *née* Griswold. For three years, from thirteen to sixteen years of age, he was taught by W. J. Northern, afterwards

Governor of Georgia. In 1864, in the seventeenth year of his age, he enlisted in Lee's army, in the 45th Ga. Regt., Thomas' Brigade, and when General Johnson surrendered, he was one of President Davis' escort.

In 1868 he was elected County Surveyor of Jones County, which office he held four years, during which time he read law. In 1875 he commenced the practice of law in Clinton, Ga., and in 1876 was appointed County Judge of Jones County by Governor Smith; was re-appointed by Governors Colquitt and Gordon. He was continued in that position until 1888, when he was chosen representative to the Legisla-



JUDGE RICHARD JOHNSON.

ture. In the year 1889 he introduced into that body the bill changing the State Constitution so as to pension Confederate soldiers; also serving on judiciary and railroad committees. In 1890 he was elected to the State Senate from the Second District and was chosen chairman of the Senate Railroad Committee. He has acted as chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee, member of the Senatorial Democratic Executive Committee and also a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. In 1894, unsolicited and unexpected, he was appointed by Governor Atkinson Secretary of Executive Department, having charge of pensions and warrants.

In the year 1868 he was married to Miss Annie E. Griswold, of Clinton, Ga., by whom he has four living children.

Judge Johnson, his family and his friends, may well look back with pride upon a career without a blemish or blot, keeping faith with his fellow men and loyally acquitting himself with credit in all the various stations he has filled, and may confidently look forward to a career of honor only yet beginning.

W. H. DORSEY,
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Dorsey began his business career in Atlanta in 1892. He is a member of the Laundrymen's National Association, and when the Association met at Rochester, N. Y., in the

year 1894, it was through his influence that Atlanta was secured as the next place of meeting, which occurred October 14, 15 and 16, 1895. He has always been commended



W. H. DORSEY.

for his enterprise in this matter, contributing, as it did, in widely advertising the city among the men of his profession throughout the United States.

COLONEL PARK WOODWARD,
Atlanta, Ga.

Foremost among those who control the destinies of Atlanta, Ga., is Col. Park Woodward, superintendent of Atlanta's water works system. He exerts a potential influence in municipal affairs, and enjoys the respect of all classes of citizens. Mr. Woodward comes of an old and honored family. He was born at Bluffton, South Carolina, May 4, 1847. His youth was passed there, and he was given the best school advantages that the town afforded. In 1861 he refuged to Middle Georgia, and was placed under Mr. Z. D. Harrison, a very eminent educator. In 1862 he entered the South Carolina Military Academy. In the fall of 1863 he volunteered as a member of the famous Terrell Artillery, which went to the front from Columbus, Ga. He saw much active service during the war, and more than once distinguished himself for valor. The command of which he was a member surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., and he returned to Georgia. In December, 1869, Mr. Woodward moved to Atlanta, which was then a struggling town. He received a most thorough mercantile training under Mr. H. I. Kimball. Soon thereafter he accepted a position with the Pullman Sleeping Car Company, and subsequently became bookkeeper, and afterward business manager of the *Atlanta Herald*, which was then edited by Henry W. Grady and St. Clair Abrams. After the failure of this journal Mr. Woodward became connected with the *Atlanta Constitution*. Later he served three years as chief clerk of the United States

marshal. Then for three years he was clerk of the Superior Court. He was appointed assistant postmaster, and held that position five years. He was then clerk of the city council for six years, and is at present superintendent of the water works. Mr. Woodward is now a lieutenant-colonel of



COLONEL PARK WOODWARD.

the Fifth regiment of infantry (Georgia Volunteers). He is a strikingly handsome man, possessing a great deal of magnetism, and he is as gentle as a woman. He is a man of settled convictions, of inflexible integrity, dauntless courage and boundless industry. He is a member of many secret organizations, and is regarded as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Atlanta.

GENERAL I. W. AVERY,
Atlanta, Ga.

There is probably no gentleman in the South so prominently identified with its literature and early history as General I. W. Avery, the notable Atlantian who introduced the Exposition to the people of the United States through the press, and obtained the Government appropriation and stamp through the commercial bodies of the different States, and who was selected to represent the Atlanta Exposition in foreign countries, and by whose individual efforts arrangements were completed for its exquisite exhibits. General Avery's latest achievement has been the successful movement to build up the trade of the United States with foreign countries through Southern ports. Fifteen steamship lines have been established, and millions of dollars of trade has already come through these ports. And the Exposition was a fruit of that movement, and as representative of this commission he was received and honored in all countries; in Venezuela he was decorated with their highest order, a courtesy extended to him in recognition of surpassing merit, and services "performed for humanity and civilization." General Avery was a Southern soldier who forced

his way up from a private to that of brigadier-general of cavalry, and in consequence has a brilliant war record. He was afterwards editor of *The Atlanta Constitution*, and by his early management and brain made it the powerful factor that it has continued to be. His political services and notable editorials have won him recognition and made him prominent as a writer and tireless educator. And his varied experiences and wide knowledge of the South make him a recognized authority in his rôle of historian. General Avery is the author of "The History of Atlanta," a compendium of its events since 1850. His home is in Atlanta; it is a pretentious mansion, whose spacious rooms have been the scene of many a notable social function, the abode of a cultured gentleman and hospitable entertainer.

He is a lawyer of marked ability, commissioned to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, a member of the Methodist Church, fond of its work, and one of those rare persons who is everywhere liked. That he is referred



GENERAL I. W. AVERY.

to as "Nature's nobleman" is but a just tribute to one who is a veritable encyclopædia of fact, and stamps him as being a progressive, liberal-minded gentleman, enviable friend and honored citizen.

WALTER S. BELL,
Atlanta, Ga.

The subject of this sketch was born at Chilicotte, Mo., Nov. 24, 1848, his father at the time being in mercantile business and the owner of several farms. In 1856 the family, consisting of father, mother, three boys and one girl, removed to a farm near the town, thus securing the healthful advantages of rural life combined with the educational advantages of the city.

The outbreak of the war, in 1860, however, broke up all the schools in that section, and from that time until 1863, his father being in the Confederate army under Gen. Price,

Walter S., being the eldest boy, took charge of the farm, working it to the best of his ability.

Nearly all the property having been swept away by the war, in July, 1863, the family started for California, going by rail to New York, where they were delayed nine days, being there during the famous draft riot, and finally arriving in San Francisco after a 25-days' voyage, via the Isthmus of Panama.

Being anxious to compensate himself as far as possible for lack of early education, his first year in California was passed between study in school and work in the wheat fields, and



WALTER S. BELL.

for several years thereafter he engaged in various kinds of work, enjoying meanwhile the free, wild life of the new Western country.

In 1869 Mr. Bell came East, spending a short time in Hartford, Conn., and then locating in Atlanta, Ga., a town whose fame was rapidly extending throughout the country.

In 1872 he engaged in the lumber business, in which, together with manufacturing and real estate trading, he has since been engaged.

In 1882 Mr. Bell united with the First Christian Church, and has been prominent among its official members ever since.

In 1893 he was elected to the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A., and in January, 1894, was elected President of that Board, a position that he filled with such marked ability that he is now serving his third successive term.

In December, 1894, Mr. Bell was elected Councilman from the Third Ward, and appointed chairman of the Tax and Bridge committees and member of the Finance, Salary and School committees, all of which have felt the influence of his cool judgment and patriotic enthusiasm. At the close of the Exposition he was chosen one of the Council Committee to accompany the famous Liberty Bell back to Philadelphia.

In 1873 Mr. Bell married Miss Ollie Crow, of Stockton,

Cal., and they, with their interesting children, are now living in their beautiful home on Capitol avenue.

THE ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK.

This institution may be said to have had, since its organization, a most phenomenal success, one which can be alone explained and accounted for by assuming that its interests and fortunes have been managed by men whose good and wise judgment furnish an immunity against losses. Able financiering alone, throughout the time since its organization, more than thirty years ago, would have carried it so safely and successfully through the times of crises and panics that have intervened.

This is the oldest National Bank in Georgia, or in any of the Cotton States, having been organized during the year 1865. Its first charter expired in 1885 and was extended to 1905.

The originators of the enterprise were Gen. Alfred Austell, George S. Cameron, R. H. Richards, W. H. Inman, W. H. Tuller, Paul Romare and others, with a capital of \$100,000, under the management of the following officers: Alfred Austell, President; W. H. Tuller, Cashier; Paul Romare, Bookkeeper.

The average capital of the bank during its existence up to 1896 had been \$170,000, on which dividends have been paid



ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK. (Exterior)

to the amount of \$682,000. In addition to this, the bank held \$342,729.50 as surplus and undivided profits.

At first the clerical work was all done by the cashier and bookkeeper, but as the volume of business increased polite and efficient men were added, until now a large force is required to meet the daily demand of an almost army of depositors who crowd it during business hours.



ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK. (Interior)



DR. WM. S. ARMSTRONG, ATLANTA, GA.

EX-GOVERNOR JOSEPH EMERSON BROWN (Deceased).

Joseph E. Brown was born in Pickens district, S. C., April 15, 1821. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish. The grandfather, Joseph Brown, was a Whig rebel, and took an active part in the war for independence. The father, Mackey Brown, was a native of South Carolina, and served under Jackson, in the campaign of New Orleans, in the war of 1812. He married Sallie Rice, of Virginia ancestry, in Tennessee, and then moved to South Carolina.

During the boyhood of Joseph, the Browns removed to, and settled in, Union county, in northeastern Georgia. He worked on the farm to aid the family until nineteen years of age. Having mastered the elementary branches in the country schools, he heard of the educational advantages offered at Calhoun Academy, in Anderson district, S. C., and though it was 130 miles distant and his sole possessions consisted of a yoke of steers, he borrowed a horse and drove them to the vicinity of the school, where he traded them for eight months' board, and entered the college, going in debt for his tuition. By teaching school he got through the second term, when in January, 1844, he took hold of the town academy at Canton, Ga. While teaching this school, he read law of nights and Saturdays, without an instructor. In 1845 he pursued the study of law, and at the same time earned his board by teaching the children of Dr. John W. Lewis. The latter, appreciating the mind and energy of the young man, loaned him money to attend the law school at Yale College, where he entered in October, 1845. In addition, he took a literary course, and was graduated in 1846, when he returned to Canton and entered into practice, which soon became extensive and lucrative. Joseph Brown's first election to public office was in 1849, when, nominated by the Democrats of the Senatorial district of Cobb and Cherokee counties, he was elected by a big majority. This General Assembly was a body of the first significance and importance on account of the State's rapid development, and embraced many men of mark and merit. He was chosen presidential elector on the Pierce ticket in 1852, and in 1855 was elected judge of the supe-



WASHINGTON STREET, ATLANTA, GA.



PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.



EX-GOVERNOR JOSEPH EMERSON BROWN (Deceased).

rior courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit over Hon. David Irwin. He was nominated and elected governor over Ben. H. Hill in 1857, and re-elected in 1859, defeating Hon. Warren Aikin, of Bartow County. In 1861 he was the third time elected, defeating the Hon. Eugenius A. Nesbitt, and in 1863 he was elected over Joshua Hill, a Union candidate and an old Whig, and T. M. Furlow, a strong secessionist, who was supported by the faction not approving of Gov. Brown's opposition to President Davis' policy. Gov. Brown was an active secessionist, and on January 2, 1861, ordered Col. Alexander R. Lawton to take possession of Forts Pulaski and Jackson, near Savannah, which was done on the 3d. He put two regiments in the field before the Confederacy was organized, and personally seized the government arsenal at Augusta, and held it under the authority of Georgia. During the war he was a vigorous supporter of the Confederate government, but disputed with Mr. Davis the constitutionality of the conscript measures. During Sherman's invasion, he put into the field an army of 10,000 men made up of State officers, youth, aged men, and others usually exempt from military duty, but refused to send them out of the State when requisition was made for them by the Confederate government. The collapse of the Confederacy abruptly ended his fourth term, and he was arrested, carried to Washington, and confined in a military prison. In a few days he was released, and, returning home, went to work to upbuild his State. During the reconstruction era, his course was criticised, but the final conclusion of affairs vindicated his patriotism and purity of motives. He strongly advised his State to accept the situation, and comply with the terms of reconstruction. This position made him unpopular, and for a time, to sustain his views, he voted with the Republicans, openly supporting Gen. Grant for President in 1872. Under Gov. Bullock, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the term of twelve years, a position he resigned in 1870 to accept the presidency of the company that had leased the Western & Atlantic Railroad for the term of twenty years. The only political defeat of his life was in 1868 when Joshua Hill was elected United States Senator by the Legislature. After 1872, he acted with the Democrats, and in 1880 was chosen United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Gordon. In 1884 he was re-elected, with but one vote against him. After his election in 1880, he made a speech before the Assembly justifying his course in 1866, and declaring the results of the war must be accepted as final. Gov. Brown, as president of the Western & Atlantic Railroad pursued a progressive and liberal policy, which built up and developed the interests of the road, and protected it against the intrigues and machinations of immense and pushing systems. Gov. Brown was married in 1847 to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Joseph Grisham, a Baptist clergyman, of South Carolina. To them have been born the following children: Julius L., prominent in the legal profession of Atlanta; Joseph M.,

engaged in the railroad business; Elijah A., engaged in agriculture; Mary, the wife of Dr. E. L. Connally, of Atlanta; George M., and Sarah. Franklin Pierce Brown and Chas. M. Brown, deceased. Gov. Brown's career was one of success in every field. He was a statesman, jurist, lawyer, railroader, financier, manufacturer, miner, business man and farmer. No man has more impressed his brain and will upon the events with which he has been connected. He died in 1895.

JULIUS L. BROWN,

Atlanta, Ga.

J. L. Brown was born at Canton, Cherokee County, Ga., May 31, 1848, and is a son of Joseph E. Brown. As a chivalric boy of sixteen, he entered the Confederate army in 1864, and fought gallantly to the end of the war. Beginning Greek under R. M. Johnson, the famous author, he was fitted in one year to enter the junior class at the State Uni-



JULIUS L. BROWN.

versity, where he ranked high, and became a junior and senior orator. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1869, and was graduated from the Harvard Law School in June, 1870, with second honors. He served as assistant to United States District Attorney J. D. Pope until 1872, since which time he has been sole general counsel for the Western & Atlantic Railway. He ranks among the foremost lawyers of the South. Suggesting the East Tennessee Railroad Line through Georgia, he, as general counsel for Georgia, drew up, and, after a hard contest with the Central Railway magnates, secured the granting of a legislative charter. He has twice declined a State Senatorial nomination and Atlanta's mayoralty, and has been urged by the ablest men of the State and Federal bench for United States District Judge. He chartered the Metropolitan Co., and built up two street railways. He was president of the Mystic Co., whose great annual displays were closed with elegant balls. He has been the official and chief spirit of the North Georgia

Fair Association, president of the Young Men's Library Association, which erected a superb building; organizer and chief officer of the large iron and coal plants, and is now Master in Chancery of the United States Circuit Court, and president of the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Co., which employs 1,500 hands, makes 44,500 tons of pig iron, and mines 160,000 tons of coal.

As a lawyer, Mr. Brown has fixed before courts and commerce commissions the important principles that the State's railroad is not taxable; that any railroad can build telegraph lines in Georgia, and that a common carrier can separate



RESIDENCE OF JULIUS L. BROWN.

passengers by color. The Supreme Court reporter said that the railroads should erect a monument to his memory, while Chief Justice Warner declared his argument on telegraph lines to be the best ever made in the Supreme Court of Georgia. In all this varied business career Mr. Brown has found time and inclination to travel through the United States, Mexico, Canada, the Islands, Europe and Brazil; to entertain hosts of artists and statesmen, including President Cleveland, Vice-President Hendricks, and to become the leading antiquarian collector in the South. His exquisite home, shown in the engraving, contains rare collections of fans, watches, gems, porcelains, line-engravings, etchings, books, manuscripts, and miniatures, 5,000 coins, 4,000 autographs, the original of Moore's "Lalla Rookh," and innumerable photographs of scenes and celebrities. Antiquarians commonly choose specialties. This versatile gentleman has gleaned in every field. Equally master in business and taste, he merits the name of an "Admirable Crichton." He married, November 3d, 1871, Fanny G., daughter of

Tomlinson Fort, a celebrated physician, medical author, and member of Congress, the only representative to whom John C. Calhoun ever asked an introduction.

Probably the most remarkable house or home in Atlanta is that of Mr. Julius L. Brown, the son of the old war governor. It is No. 3 in my cluster of residences, and stands out on Washington Street. It cost \$100,000, and was built to endure or defy wear, war or fire, with granite foundation, massive walls, hard woods, cement and tile floors, and is rarely substantial throughout. The interior is at once the greatest curio or museum of *bric-à-brac* in the South, if not

in America. Mr. Brown is a noted traveler and collector of rarities, and has put a second \$100,000 into the world's *bric-à-brac*. He pays spot cash for anything he sees and wants, and has no idea of the total cost of his immense and odd assortment of everything. During an hour in his palace I turned the pages of a volume printed in Rome before the discovery of America; I sat in a chair that Napoleon used; I gazed on ancient paintings of kings and queens; I peered into sideboards filled with centenarian queensware; I saw old jewels and coins galore that would have staggered Edmund Russell; I perused some stanzas from the original MSS. of "Lalla Rookh"; I looked into Alexander Stevens' army portfolio; I saw the keys of Andersonville; a great grandfather's clock, and drank to my host's health from a bottle of fifty-year-old wine. Every room is jammed with a library of books and papers, and one of the latter is the only file in existence of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* that emitted red-hot sparks of secession even while Sherman was wildly cavorting around the

Confederate citadel. Great is Julius L. Brown, of Atlanta, and his castle of the world's lore.

DR. W. J. BELL,
Atlanta, Ga.

Walter J. Bell, A.B., M.D., son of the late Rev. J. E. Bell, was born at Greenville, Ala., June 7, 1867. He entered Howard College at the age of eighteen, and graduated with the degree of A.B. June, 1888. He then began the study of medicine under Dr. Luther L. Hill, of Montgomery, Ala., and later entered Tulane University Medical College, graduating with the degree of M.D. in 1891.

Dr. Bell returned to Alabama, where he passed a successful examination before the Alabama Medical Board, and commenced the practice of medicine at Prattville, Ala., where he remained until October, 1893, when he went to Chicago, thence to New York for a special post graduate course.

Dr. Bell entered the New York Polyclinic, where he undertook special work on surgery and diseases of women



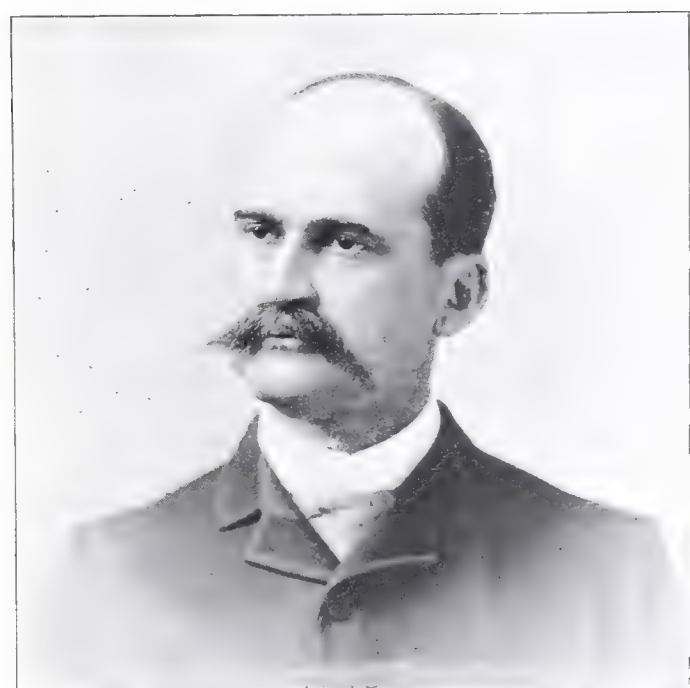
FRANK BELL, ATLANTA, GA.



MRS FRANK BELL, ATLANTA, GA.



J. T. COLCORD (with Atlanta Lumber Co.), ATLANTA, GA.



D. C. BACON (with Atlanta Lumber Co.), ATLANTA, GA.

and children under Doctors John A. Wyeth, Paul F. Munde, W. Gill Wylie, L. Emmet Holt and others.

He was appointed January 1st, 1894, to the position of Assistant Resident Physician to the New York Infant Asylum and Hospital, where he remained for the full term, one year, when he re-entered the New York Polyclinic and Hospital.

Dr. Bell was for three months associated with Dr. E. A. Ayers, Professor of Obstetrics in the Polyclinic School, also for a time with Dr. W. Gill Wylie, Professor of Gynecology.

While with Dr. Wylie, Dr. Bell witnessed and assisted in much of Dr. Wylie's private surgical operating.

After completing his special work in New York, Dr. Bell came to Atlanta, Ga., where he is now practicing his profession and specialty.

Upon Dr. Crow's departure for Europe Dr. Bell entered Dr. Crow's office, 156 Lee street, with Dr. Crow's full endorsement to his practice. Dr. Bell has been appointed



DR. W. J. BELL.

Chief of the Clinic on Gynecology, also assistant to the chair of Gynecology and Obstetrics at the Southern Medical College.

J. C. A. BRANAN,
Atlanta, Ga.

Among the business men of Atlanta who have risen to position from humble beginnings by their own sterling qualities and persistent work, the subject of this sketch, president of the Branan Bros. Company, wholesale grocers, occupies a conspicuous place.

Born in Newton County, Ga., in 1850, the family moved to Atlanta four years later, since which time they have been identified with the growth of that city.

At the age of sixteen he left school and commenced aiding in his own support by carrying water to the section hands on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, and, proving faithful in this capacity, he was soon promoted to the position of brakeman, and at the age of nineteen to that of conductor.

His father dying when he was but seventeen had left him the sole support of his widowed mother and four sisters and two brothers younger than himself, but he never for a moment attempted to shirk any responsibility.

Diligent in the performance of every duty, he received



J. C. A. BRANAN.

steady promotion, and during eighteen years of railroad service he filled almost every position in the transportation and freight departments.

In 1885 he left the railroad service and engaged in the mercantile business, forming a partnership with his brother, C. I. Branan, and under his direction the business has grown and prospered until the Branan Brothers Company stands one of the leading firms of the city.

Always realizing that the success of the individual depended in a great measure upon the success of the community, Mr. Branan has always been ready to lend his assistance to all enterprises tending to promote the growth and welfare of Atlanta, and is known as one of her most public spirited citizens.

EDWIN F. BLODGETT,
Atlanta, Ga.

The subject of this sketch, though still in middle life, has had a busy career and has filled with marked ability many important and responsible positions.

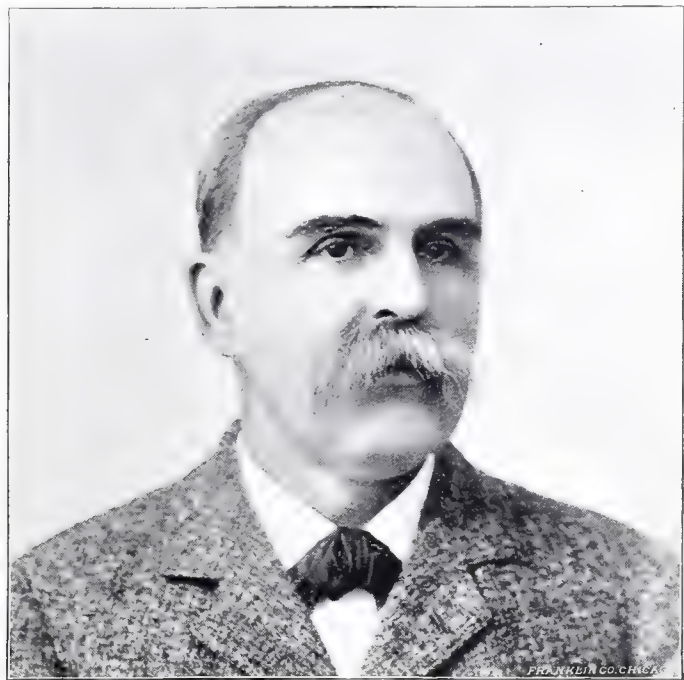
Born in Augusta, Ga., July 10, 1849, he was at the early age of nineteen, namely, in July, 1868, appointed on the staff of Governor Rufus B. Bullock, with the rank of colonel, fulfilling the duties of that position with distinction.

For nine years, from 1876 to 1885, Mr. Blodgett was connected with the Internal Revenue Service, and for some years after with the Railway Mail Service.

From September, 1889, to March, 1894, he occupied the position of Superintendent of the Atlanta, Ga., Post Office, in which he inaugurated many needed reforms, greatly dim-

inishing the amount of undelivered matter, and thus relieving the dead-letter office at Washington of much labor.

On the inauguration of the Exposition enterprise Mr. Blodgett was appointed Chief of the Mailing Department, October, 1894, a position for which his previous experience



EDWIN F. BLODGETT.

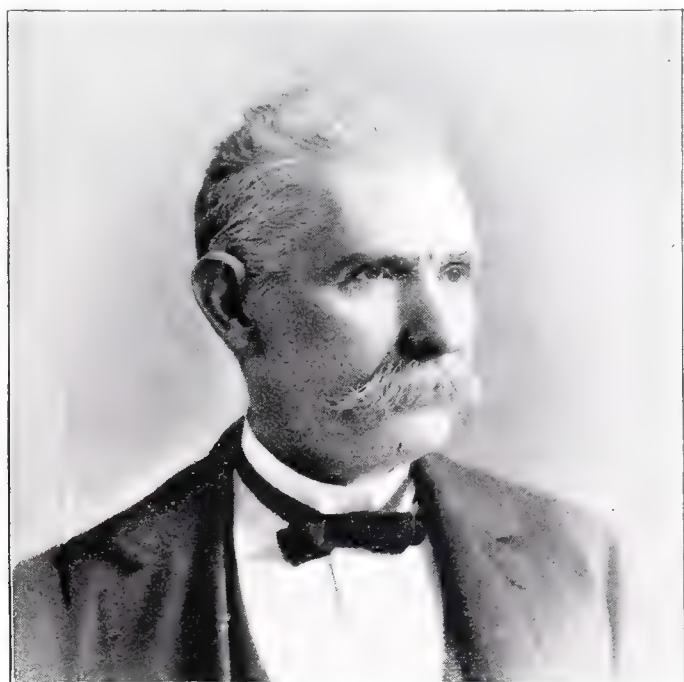
in various branches of the mail service especially fitted him, and in July, 1895, he was made Assistant Secretary of the Exposition Company, a position which he filled satisfactorily until the business of the Company was brought to a close.

B. F. BENNETT

Atlanta, Ga.

The subject of this sketch was born in North Carolina, and is the son of Richard and Jane Davis Bennett.

His grandfather, Micajah Davis, was one of the first to enter



B. F. BENNETT.

the Continental Army, and served through the entire struggle for American independence.

At the age of twelve Mr. Bennett was thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father and may truly be said to be a self-made man.

For forty years a resident of Georgia, he has been identified with the interests of Atlanta almost from its infancy, and is a prominent member of the Pioneer Citizens' Association.

Being public spirited and progressive, Mr. Bennett has always taken a deep interest in everything which tended to promote the prosperity of his adopted city.

He married Miss Mary Hester, a daughter of one of Georgia's influential families, and three sons and two daughters have been reared to useful manhood and womanhood by them.

In 1879 the Bennett Printing House was established which, from small beginnings, has steadily grown to one of the first printing establishments of the city, equipped with the latest machinery and doing a large amount of the most artistic work.

Mr. Bennett prides himself on having the only printing house in the city that delivers work the same day the order is received, and never failing to fulfill his promises.

ALEXANDER C. BRISCOE,

Atlanta, Ga.

The subject of this sketch was born in Wilcox County, Alabama, July 21, 1853. Since 1865 he has resided in Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Briscoe, after attending the Boys' High School, gradu-



ALEXANDER C. BRISCOE.

ated from Oglethorpe University, then located in Atlanta. Later he attended Richmond College, of Richmond, Va., after which he went to New York, where he completed the study of Graham's system of stenography. After completing

his education, Mr. Briscoe spent two years traveling abroad, visiting all the principal countries of Europe, besides Egypt and the Holy Land, returning via Constantinople. Upon his return to America he engaged in railroading, and obtained such a reputation as a progressive, up-to-date railroad man, that, in 1883, he was elected Secretary of the Railroad Commission of Georgia, which position he still occupies.

As early as 1880 Mr. Briscoe taught a small class the art of shorthand, in addition to his other duties. From the first, his thorough knowledge of shorthand, his business experience, and his facility in imparting instruction, made this effort a success. Having long felt the necessity for a live, practical business training school, in 1892 he added a business college to the shorthand school, which was incorporated as the Southern Shorthand and Business University, having associated with him a full corps of the best talent obtainable as assistants in the various departments. This University has taken its place as the peer of any in the country, and its patronage is limited to no section. It is easily the best business college in the South, having about 200 students, and still growing. Its graduates are eminently successful in obtaining and retaining fine positions.

No man is more honored, loved and admired than Mr. Briscoe. In his social and church relations and in his domestic life, he is the perfect gentleman, the faithful Christian, and a husband and father without fault or blemish.

WELLBORN M. BRAY,

Atlanta, Ga.

Col. Bray has been a citizen of Atlanta since 1847, coming to that city when a child. He is a graduate of the State



WELLBORN M. BRAY.

University of Georgia. Soon after his graduation he entered the army of the Confederacy, in which he served until the close of the war. After the disbandment of the army he came back to Atlanta and opened a school. He was a most

successful educator, and many of Atlanta's young men received their preparatory course under him.

He was one of the first to advocate a public school system, in 1872, and he was appointed first principal in the school. In 1874 he commenced the practice of law, in which he has ever since been engaged, and is now one of the ablest members of the bar of Atlanta.

He has represented Fulton County in the House of Representatives of Georgia, in which he made a brilliant record, his speeches on the Technological School and Convict Lease bills being commended, and congratulated by his colleagues in the House as well as by State Senators.

Since 1888 he has been a member of the Board of Education, and his experience in educational matters makes him one of its most valued members.

In him the educational interests of Atlanta have a staunch friend, and his labors have been appreciated by all classes of Atlanta people.

FRED. D. BUSH,

Atlanta, Ga.

Fred. D. Bush, District Passenger Agent, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Atlanta, Ga., commenced railroading as passenger conductor on the Greenville & Columbia R.R. in



FRED D. BUSH.

South Carolina, in the fall of 1869. He held this position till spring of 1873, when he took charge of a mixed train on the Atlanta & Richmond Air Line R.R., which was in process of construction between Charlotte and Atlanta, the road being completed in October, 1873, when he took charge of a regular passenger train and was in charge of the first through passenger train between Charlotte and Atlanta.

Mr. Bush remained with this road till fall of 1876, leaving it to go to the Western & Atlantic R.R. as conductor between Atlanta and Chattanooga. In 1880 he

was made assistant yard master at Atlanta. In February, 1882, he accepted a position with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad as traveling passenger agent; in 1885 was promoted to district passenger agent, same Company, his present position.

Mr. Bush has an extensive acquaintance throughout the Southeast, and with his pleasing address makes friends wherever he goes for himself and his railroad.

Capt. Bush has for several years been on the Board of Trustees of Div. 181, O. R. C., and is considered a valuable member and a very conservative man.

J. FRANK BECK,
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Beck, the pioneer in the laundry business of Atlanta, is President and General Manager of the Beck Steam Laundry Co., owners of the Troy Steam Laundry, established for thirteen years at the same location, corner Forsyth and Walton Streets. The Beck Steam Laundry Co., incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, also owns the Atlanta Towel Supply Co. and the Atlanta Carpet Cleaning Co.

Mr. Beck is associated with Mr. G. Bates as proprietors of the Southern Dye Works. Beginning with a capital of a few hundred dollars, in one room, the business has grown, under skillful management, until now they do a business of \$50,000 a year, occupying the entire building with several others adjoining, and employing sixty people. It requires eight wagons constantly for the collecting and delivering of goods. The business is probably the largest of its kind in the South, its phenomenal growth being due to untiring energy, good management, and skillful advertising, together with the reputation, constantly upheld, of doing a high grade of laundry work.

It is one of the younger industries of the city, built up by young men. Mr. Beck is thirty-two years of age, and thoroughly identified with the interests of the city. His home, situated on the Boulevard, is one of the handsomest in the city. He has been honored with positions of responsibility, being closely identified with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association as a member of its Board of Directors, and formerly its president, an officer of his church, the Central Congregational, and an officer in several business corporations.

The residence of Mr. J. Frank Beck is located on the Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga., and is one of the handsomest homes on this beautiful street. It occupies a commanding position on the corner of North Avenue. The house is of the colonial and empire style of architecture,

and was designed by W. T. Downing, the well-known architect. The interior is finished in keeping with the



J. FRANK BECK.

beauty of the exterior in hard woods, and is thoroughly artistic throughout.

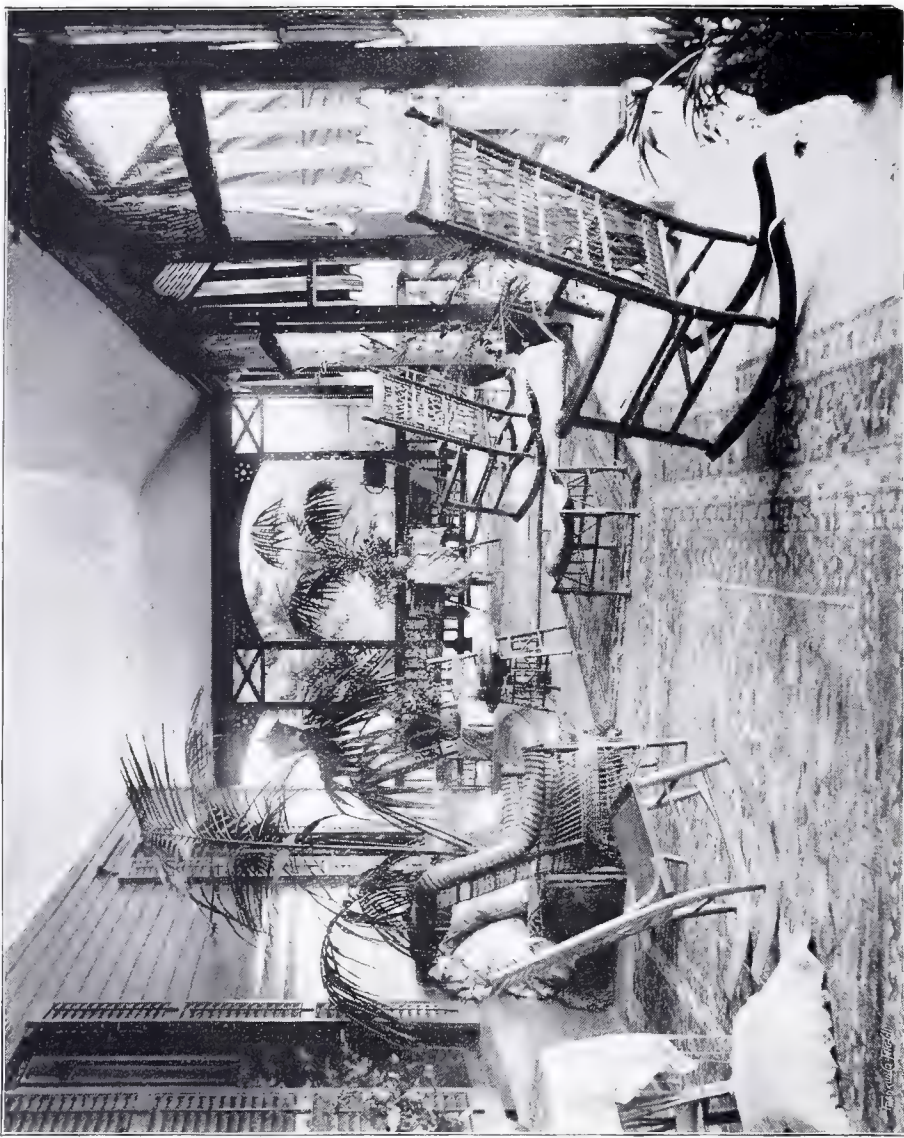
Large grounds surround the home which in summer show the highest cultivation.



RESIDENCE OF J. FRANK BECK.

Gardening is Mr. Beck's favorite pastime, and his skill and taste are apparent in the beautiful effects secured in foliage and flower beds, and well kept lawn.

Mr. Beck is well known as the proprietor of the Troy



BROOKWOOD VIEWS, ATLANTA, GA.

Steam Laundry, the oldest as well as the largest establishment of the kind in the city.

His thrift and business success is evinced in the above handsome home.

A. C. BRUCE,
Atlanta, Ga.

A. C. Bruce, architect, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., March 16, 1835. His father, Robert C. Bruce, was of Scotch family, and descended from Bruce, Earl of Elgin. His mother, Mary, was a daughter of James Young, of England.

His father removed to Nashville when A. C. Bruce was twelve years of age. He had an academic education, and was early trained by his father in carpentering and building as a trade, and at the same time studied architecture with H. M. Akeroid, a prominent English architect.

He was there employed upon the most important buildings in Nashville. His first instruction in architecture was directed to the study of public buildings of the day, and Mr.



A. C. BRUCE.

Bruce made public structures a specialty, and at the close of the war opened an office in Knoxville, Tenn. He designed a number of court houses and public buildings in that section, prominent among them being the Chattanooga Court House.

In the spring of 1879 he removed to Atlanta, Ga., and formed a partnership with Mr. W. H. Parkins which continued for about four years, after which he associated himself with Mr. Thomas H. Morgan, under the firm name of Bruce & Morgan, which immediately rose into prominence as the leading architectural firm in Georgia. It has designed some of the most important public and private buildings in that and contiguous States.

By virtue of Mr. Bruce's long experience in the construction of public buildings, he was selected by the United States Government to superintend its magnificent building at the

Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, which is universally conceded to be one of the best arranged, as well as most imposing structures on the grounds, and in consequence of this creditable testimonial of Mr. Bruce's ability in the direction above named he enjoys a most enviable reputation in this line of work.



L. J. CALLAHAN, ATLANTA, GA.

JOHN S. CANDLER,
Atlanta, Ga.

John S. Candler was born October 22, 1861, in Carroll County, Ga. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and ap-



JOHN S. CANDLER.

pointed Solicitor-General of the Stone Mountain Circuit in October, 1887, and elected for four years by the General Assembly in 1888, and again in 1892, both times without

opposition. On January 16, 1884, he married Miss Lula Garnier, of Jacksonville, Fla., who is a daughter of Colonel Isadore Garnier. Colonel Candler graduated in the Boys' High School, of Atlanta, in 1877, and at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., in 1880. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Georgia Volunteers by Governor A. H. Stevens in February, 1883, and served on the staff of Governors Stevens, Boynton, and McDaniel. He was appointed Judge Advocate General of Georgia, October 12, 1886, with rank of Colonel and held same until November, 1893, when he was transferred to the command of the 5th Regt. Inf. Ga. Volunteers by Governor Northen. In addition to military prominence he stands high in the church, having been elected as a delegate to the Southern Methodist General Conference in St. Louis in 1890, being the youngest man who held a seat in that body of representative churchmen. In addition to his work as Solicitor-General of his circuit he has a large civil practice in the courts. He has two children, a son aged ten, and a daughter aged two. He resides at a beautiful country home at Edgewood, DeKalb Co.



J. J. BARNES, SHERIFF, FULTON CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THOS. R. R. COBB,
Atlanta, Ga.

Thos. R. R. Cobb was born at Athens, Ga., August 2, 1868. He entered the profession of law at Athens, Ga., 1889, practiced there two years, and then removed to Atlanta, where he has since been engaged in the same profession. He married Miss Maud M. Barker, of Atlanta, October 9, 1891, who was the daughter of C. P. N. Barker, a prominent citizen of Atlanta.

Mr. Cobb comes of historic people. His father is Judge of the City Court at Athens. His grandfather, Gen. Howell

Cobb, was Secretary of the Treasury, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and President of the Provisional Congress



THOS. R. R. COBB.

of the Southern Confederacy, filling all these high positions of trust with credit to himself and the country.

The subject of this brief sketch is a gifted orator, a man of letters, and stands high in his profession.

Dr. J. M. CRAWFORD,
Atlanta, Ga.

James Madison Crawford was born December 17, 1854, in Talbot County, Ga. His father was J. J. Crawford, and his mother, before marriage, was Miss Martha King.



DR. J. M. CRAWFORD.

In March, 1884, Dr. Crawford entered his chosen profession, medicine, and it was but a short time before his great talents showed themselves in special lines. In 1886 he concluded to confine himself to special practice in the treatment



RESIDENCE OF DR. HENRY L. WILSON.



INTERIOR OF RESIDENCE OF DR. HENRY L. WILSON.

of diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose. He soon attained eminence in this province of work. A little later he became associated with the distinguished oculist and aurist, Dr. Calhoun, and to-day there is scarcely a more celebrated firm of medical practitioners in the United States.

In 1878 Dr. Crawford married Miss Lizzie Dismukes, and his domestic life has been a model of marital felicity.

No physician is more successful and popular than Dr. Crawford. Still a young man, as the world counts youth in the scientific professions, he is doubtless destined to yet more brilliant achievements in the future.

Major JAMES M. COUPER,

Atlanta, Ga.

Major James M. Couper, who is now Assistant Postmaster of Atlanta, was born near Brunswick, Ga., where he was educated as a civil engineer, which profession he had hardly begun when he joined the Confederate Army in 1861. He was in many battles and did good service throughout the war. At the siege of Vicksburg he was the man who responded to General Pemberton's call for a volunteer to take important despatches to General Johnson. So closely was the city invested by Grant's forces it was deemed almost certain death to enter on this perilous undertaking; but he made the venture, attended by his faithful servant, Allen, and after passing through 20 miles of Grant's army he reached General Johnson's headquarters and delivered the despatches, not without having encountered some hair-breadth escapes from the sentinels along the lines. From 1865 to 1882, when Major Couper made Atlanta his home,



MAJOR JAMES M. COUPER.

he resided in Glinn County. His grandfather, John Couper, of Scotland, settled on the coast of Georgia in 1790, and was among the original rice and sea-island cotton planters of that section. His father, James Hamilton Couper, continued this industry, and was known among literary and scientific men

on both sides of the waters. His models of extensive plantations were visited by personages of note from home and abroad previous to 1861. After the war he planted rice plantations on a large scale. For more than a decade his home and interests have been in the Piedmont regions of Georgia. He is a type of Southern manhood, and the welfare of the whole South is as dear to him as that of Georgia, whether down on the ocean or up on the mountains. He is among the many earnest men of his generation who have prepared the way and built the bridge connecting the old and the new South.

Mrs. Z. ADAMS CUTTEN.

No nobler work occupies woman to-day than that of the kindergarten, and no more exalted phase of that noble work can be found than that done by the Free Kindergarten associations, which are striving on all sides to rescue poor



MRS. Z. ADAMS CUTTEN.

babies from the degradation and evil yawning before them even as they take their first steps. Among the names which we hear with admiration and gratitude in connection with this movement, that of Mrs. Z. Adams Cutten is deeply revered wherever, through many States, her work is known. It would take a volume rather than our slight sketch to tell of this woman's achievements in the sublime cause she has espoused. We can give here but one brief chapter out of her life-work, and from this all may judge of her ability, her self-renunciation and her devotion to the cause.

In 1892, Mrs. Cutten founded a "training school for kindergartners" in Pittsburg, Pa. Before her first three years of labor in that city were over she had organized a strong and able Free Kindergarten Association and twelve free kindergartens. Think of that for one frail woman's work, through sorrow and pain, for the death of a deeply-beloved child had led her into the kindergarten movement, and the

"Cutten Memorial Kindergarten" of Alleghany still exists as a beautiful monument to the memory of the little son she lost.

Having finally induced the city to adopt the kindergarten as a part of the public school system, and seeing her association so thoroughly organized and with liberal funds permanently subscribed, Mrs. Cutten resigned her superintendency in Pittsburg in order to take up the work in the South, which seemed just then to need her more urgently. In April of 1895 she came to Georgia, and in three months had two free kindergartens opened, one in Columbus, Ga., and the other in Atlanta, with strong kindergarten associations supporting them, the one in Atlanta, Ga., organized by herself, and the other by the Barclay Mission of Atlanta.

What need to say more? Can any one be so dull as to fail to read the lesson of such courage, devotion and unselfishness as Mrs. Cutten has shown? Her enthusiasm has been equaled only by her fine judgment and her magnificent organizing ability, and added thereto her perfect mastery of the philosophy and methods of kindergarten work. To quote the words of a prominent educator of Pennsylvania: "She is a woman among women and a teacher of teachers."

CRAIG COFIELD, ESQ.,
Atlanta, Ga.

This gentleman is a native of the State of Ohio, having been born in Noble County, July 23, 1854. His educational advantages were limited, but he made the most of his meagre opportunities. As he followed the plow handles across the fields, he frequently indulged his fancy in ambitious day-dreams, and hoped to see the time when he could leave the furrows and mount the ladder of fame and fortune. At the age of twelve years he moved with his father to the pioneer State of Minnesota, locating about one hundred miles west of Minneapolis. Up to his eighteenth year his life was simply that of a country boy, with nothing of special interest to record in his biography. After leaving the farm he spent two years in the city of Minneapolis. Returning, however, to his home on the prairies, he took a responsible position in a large flouring mill. Here he fell in love with the daughter of the president of the mill company, and subsequently, at the age of twenty-two, was united in marriage to the same fair individual, Miss Jennie Locke. Having laid by a little money, he conceived the idea of building a grain elevator. He secured a partner and located his enterprise at one of the

wheat stations near Wilmar. The venture proved to be a most successful one, and quite a handsome sum of money was realized from the investment. Later on Mr. Cofield sold out his interest in the business and became traveling agent for the Northwestern Grain Dealers' Association. Two years later, in company with other grain men, he built a cleaning and dry house for grain at Duluth, and afterwards organized the Duluth and Western Elevator Company, of which organization he was made the general manager. Here he became associated with Mr. F. R. Bunker, who has since been interested with him in the management of the Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association. By this time Mr. Cofield had become familiar with the grain industry and intended to devote his life to that employment. Circumstances, however, intervened and prevented the execution of his purpose.



CHAMBERLAIN-JOHNSON CO'S STORE, WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

A fire broke out in the elevator and swept away the entire plant. They were not permitted to rebuild the elevator on the same foundations, as the city fire limits had been extended in the meantime.

In 1887 he located at Annison, Ala., and entered the real estate business, and through his influence brought considerable capital to the South, taking up life insurance about the same time and making a profound study of that important branch. He became the State agent for a leading insurance company of the North, and after trying his hand at this work for a short time, he decided to adopt the insurance business for a livelihood. His ambition was to organize a home institution and keep in this section of the country a

portion of the money which was yearly paid to Northern companies. With this in view he came to Atlanta in 1894. He discussed his plans with the leading business men of the city, and found no difficulty in securing a board of the most progressive financiers and business men of Atlanta. Mr. Co-field's talent and standing as an insurance man received a just tribute of recognition during the last session of the Mu-



CRAIG COFIELD, ESQ.

tual Life and Accident Underwriters' Association, held in Atlanta during the Exposition, October, 1895. He was elected to the honorable position of secretary of that honorable body for the year 1896, and the confidence thus reposed in him by his brainy competitors is an augury of still greater honors in store for him in his chosen field. He is the general manager of the Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association, is possessed of superb business qualifications, of vigorous health and rare magnetic qualities, and succeeds in making friends without the least apparent difficulty. Coming to Atlanta in 1894 acquainted with but few in the city, he undertook to organize a company for the purpose of keeping in the South a portion of the large volume of insurance money which yearly finds its way to the North and East. He not only succeeded in the patriotic enterprise, but the record which the company has made, under his able, sagacious management, has been simply phenomenal. He has a charming family—a wife and three daughters.

Miss ELLA M. POWELL,
Atlanta, Ga.

This gracious, charming woman has historic lineage. Her grandfather, Dr. Chapman Powell, was one of the pioneer settlers of Georgia when it was still the Indian hunting ground, a man eminent in the medical profession, one of the early settlers of Atlanta, prominent in State politics, and one of the largest property owners of the city. Her great-grandfather on the mother's side, Uriah Hardeman, was an officer

of distinction in the American Revolution of 1776. Her father, Dr. Fielding T. Powell, is a distinguished member of his profession, of broad culture, great geniality, a fluent writer and speaker, and has for eight years been president of the Georgia State Eclectic Medical Association. His annual addresses are filled with profound reasoning and philosophy, blended with a poetic charm which suggested the power of heredity as exhibited in his gifted daughter. Miss Powell has written much, having early developed a penchant that way, including short stories, journalistic letters, poems, and two novels: "Winona" and "The Women Who Laugh." They are full of thought and feeling and portray with faithful hand the ambitions, the foibles and passions, both good and evil, that make or mar the course of life and show us some phases of human character in the contemplation of which those who are cast down may be lifted up. She is a cultivated, accomplished musician, has sung much in public, was a pupil of Delle Sadie in Paris; but the strongest and most efficient executive work of her life was in aid of the International and Cotton States Exposition in Atlanta and New York during the year 1895. A stranger in New York at the time, young and inexperienced in all such matters, she undertook and succeeded in interesting a busy people in a cause comparatively unknown to them and far removed. A modest diffidence at first caused hesitation, but she soon saw and felt it to be an opportune time and place to bring the North and South more closely together, and realized that the work represented a cause broad and beneficial to all the South and Southwest. She succeeded in gaining the confidence and



Miss ELLA M. POWELL.

sympathy of the Northern press in behalf of what soon became the cause dear to her heart; organized a committee in New York, became its active chairman, and worked untiringly until illness from over-exertion required her resignation. The New York room in the Woman's Building was one of the results of her effort, which she accomplished with an artistic and financial success of which she may ever feel justly proud.

She sustained the work until the State Commission of New York, which was not appointed until some months afterward, saw the importance of her success, fostering it thereafter during the entire Exposition as a part of the State exhibit. In recognition of her great success she was made one of *two* honorary members of the Board of Managers of the Exposition. One of the directors expressed himself enthusiastically in the belief that her work was the most remarkable of any connected with that great success.

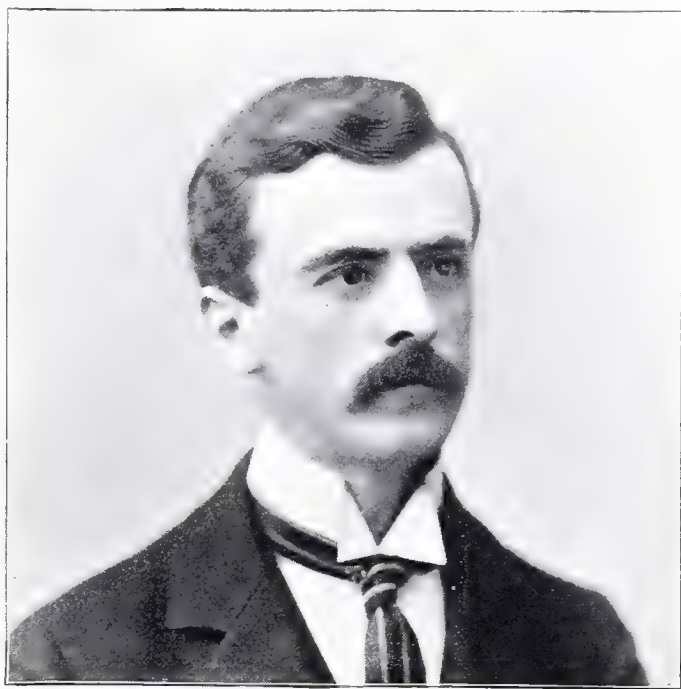
Miss Powell's kindness of heart and gentle, broad tenderness and sympathy and philanthropy are exhibited in many captivating ways, and Dr. Holmes' verse, with the slightest change, fits exactly :

" You hear that girl laughing?
You think she's all fun;
But the angels laugh, too,
At the good she has done;
The children all laugh
As they troop to her call,
And the poor man who knows her
Laughs loudest of all!"

Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD CAMPBELL,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Campbell was born May 27, 1865, at Belton, S. C. He was educated in private schools and graduated in medicine at the University of the City of New York and Bellevue Hospital in March, 1888. He practiced in his native town



DR. WILLIAM EDWARD CAMPBELL.

until December, 1892. At that time he returned to New York and took up the special study of the eye, ear, nose and throat, remaining there until June, 1894, when he removed to Atlanta. He has remained in that city ever since, and is a member of the Atlanta Society of Medicine.

JOHN R. DICKEY,

Atlanta, Ga.

John R. Dickey was born August 11, 1857, at Mineral Bluff, Fannin Co., Ga. He came to Atlanta in 1880 and kept books for a few years and afterwards went in the railroad business as cashier in the freight office of the W. & A. R'y, and remained there ten years. He married Miss Lucy Fox, of Atlanta, formerly of Marion, Ala., in October, 1889, and has lived in Atlanta ever since. He was raised on a farm and growing up just after the war when his father's property, like all the other Southerners, had been swept away, he had to work a portion of the year and go to school whenever he



JOHN R. DICKEY.

got the chance, and was never enabled to take a collegiate education. In 1889 he came to Atlanta and took a course in the commercial college and went to work as stated. He has been connected with the Georgia Stove Works as secretary and treasurer ever since its organization. He is a mason and has been a W. M. of the lodge of this city. He is also a member of the Royal Arch Masons, the Knights Templar, and also of the Baptist Church of Atlanta.

MILTON DARGAN.

Atlanta, Ga.

Milton Dargan was born February 22, 1862, at Sumpter, S. C. He was educated there and at Furman University, Greenville, S. C., and afterwards at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. After leaving Annapolis, in 1883, he went to Texas and entered the office of Dargan & Trezevant, fire insurance, and remained with them four years. He was elected secretary of the Texas Fire Underwriters' Association, with headquarters at Houston, Texas, where he lived two years and was then appointed southwestern special agent and adjuster of the Queen Insurance Co. of England,

and served in that capacity until appointed manager of the southern department of the Lancashire Insurance Co. of Manchester, England, which department embraces all the



MILTON DARGAN.

southern and southwestern states, with office at Atlanta, Ga. He has been residing in Atlanta since January, 1894.

Miss ELIZABETH HART DeBELLE,
Atlanta, Ga.

Among the many women of bright intellect and great culture who make the Women's Press Club of Georgia a source of pride to the state, none are more admired than



MISS ELIZABETH HART DEBELLE.

Miss Elizabeth Hart DeBelle, one of the youngest and cleverest members.

Miss DeBelle was born in the romantic southern city of Mobile, Ala., scarcely more than a score of years ago; her father, Mr. Robert F. DeBelle, having married Miss Bliss,

daughter of James L. Bliss, of that place. But Georgia may claim the brilliant young woman, as her parents removed to this state when she was very young, and she has been entirely educated here.

Miss DeBelle's friends predict for her a successful career in the literary world, and they are justified in such anticipations. Already, in the brief time since she took her college degree, with especial distinction in Latin, Greek and belles lettres, she has written some articles of great merit, book reviews, historical papers, and miscellaneous sketches, all showing a finely poised intelligence, rare discernment and judgment, incisive discrimination and admirable scholarship. Her critical ability is of an unusually high order, and some of her best productions are in the line of reviews.

In addition to Miss DeBelle's literary and scholarly attainments she possesses rare histrionic talent, and the career of the stage has been frequently urged upon her. This she has steadily resisted, greatly preferring other phases of activity and usefulness.

From one who so early displays talents and accomplishments thus varied and attractive, all good achievements may reasonably be expected when her powers have reached their full meridian.

Dr. JULIUS ARTHUR CHILDS,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Julius Arthur Childs, one of Atlanta's rising young physicians, was born on his father's farm in Mitchell Co., N. C., August 13th, 1858, and resided there until he was seventeen. In 1875 he went to Lincolnton, N. C., and accepted a mercantile position with a relative, in which capacity he was



DR. JULIUS ARTHUR CHILDS

occupied for two years, when he went into the marble business in Lincolnton, where he continued until January, 1882, when he removed to Chester, S. C., continuing the same business. In October, 1885, he entered the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston, where

he graduated with honor in March, 1888, winning an appointment on the staff of the Charleston City Hospital. This he accepted and retained for one year. He then located in Greenville, S. C., for a short time, but in October, 1889, he removed to Atlanta, Ga., where he has since practiced his profession. Dr. Childs is a member of the Medical Society of Atlanta, and has served as its vice-president and secretary. He is also a member of the State Medical Association. Dr. Childs is surgeon to the Medical Department, Georgia Volunteers, having been commissioned with the rank of captain February 6, 1894. He was married January, 1892, to Susie, daughter of the late Daniel Pittman, for many years ordinary of Fulton Co. He is of northern extraction, his father having been born in Massachusetts, in 1810. Dr. Childs' mother, Delia Osborn, was born in New York state, the daughter of Dr. Obediah Osborn, who was born in 1768, and when twelve years old joined the revolutionary army as a drummer boy; and carried a gun from 1781 to the close of the war in 1783. He was also in the war of 1812, and died in 1872, at the age of 103.

H. T. EDGAR,
Atlanta, Ga.

Was born in New Jersey, June 25, 1869, and was educated at New Brunswick, N. J., and began work in the electrical field at the Edison Electric Light Plant, January 1, 1886. In the fall of 1886 he joined the Engineering Department of the Edison Electric Light Company, New York City, and was

connected with the Engineering Departments of the Edison United Manufacturing Company, the Edison General Electric Company and the General Electric Company up to January 1st, 1893, when he was appointed General Manager of the



H. T. EDGAR.

Georgia Electric Light Company, Atlanta, Ga. During his connection with the Engineering Department of the various Edison companies he was engaged in installing the meter system in the electric light plants at New Orleans, La.; Erie, Pa.; Easton, Pa.; Scranton, Pa.; Canton and Dayton,



CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA.

Ohio; Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Toronto, Canada. He was employed for two years on underground electric wires in New York City and assisted in setting up dynamos in the large electric light plant in Cincinnati and Milwaukee, and built the electric switchboards and installed the meter system in both these places. He also made a technical canvass of the cities of Omaha, Sioux City and Buffalo, with a view to introducing the Edison system of electric lighting. In October, 1894, he was appointed Secretary of the Georgia Electric Light Company. At the present time he holds the position of Secretary and General Manager.

Hon. SAMUEL C. DUNLAP,

Atlanta, Ga.

Hon. Samuel C. Dunlap was born on the 9th day of January, 1848, in Gwinnett County, Ga., being the fourth child of James C. and Rebecca A. Dunlap.

The father of the subject of this sketch is one of the old landmarks of Georgia. "Uncle Jimmie Dunlap," as he is



HON. SAMUEL C. DUNLAP.

familiarly called, is perhaps the best-known man in this state. Although quite old he is yet very active and his mind is as clear and vigorous as in his earlier days.

At the early age of seventeen years Samuel C. Dunlap entered the army and made a gallant soldier until the confederate stars went down in defeat. After the war he returned home, read law with Hon. N. L. Hutchins, the present able judge of the Western Circuit of Georgia, and was admitted to the bar at Lawrenceville, Ga., on the 20th of May, 1869, and commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Monroe, Ga., in November of that year.

On the 1st of March, 1872, he removed to Gainesville, Hall Co., Ga., where he has resided ever since. Mr. Dunlap was married to Miss Minnie R. Thompson, a beautiful and charming woman, on the 1st day of February, 1871, and

seven children blessed this union, Maggie A., James T., Samuel C., Jr., Minnie M., Mary, Fannie and Edgar B.

Mr. Dunlap is eminently a man of affairs. He has applied himself vigorously to the practice of his chosen profession and attained great success as a lawyer. He has large farming interests to which he devotes considerable time and is a thoroughly progressive citizen. He takes an active interest in every enterprise that looks to the development of his section, and to him Gainesville is largely indebted for the progressive spirit and enterprise that characterized her.

Mr. Dunlap has not been an office seeker but has always taken an active interest in political affairs, preferring rather to help his friends attain position than to enter himself personally into scrambles for office. He was United States Circuit Court Commissioner from 1877 to 1884; was Mayor of the City of Gainesville two terms during the years 1884 and 1885, and in May of 1893 was appointed by President Cleveland to the position he now so ably fills—United States Marshal for the Northern District of Georgia. In each of these positions he has brought to bear, in the discharge of his duties, sound judgment, practical business sagacity, and a high order of ability and has given universal satisfaction to the public. It is said to be largely due to Mr. Dunlap's strong personality that President Cleveland appointed him to his present position and the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office sustains the President and shows that no better appointment could have been made.

Mr. Dunlap's home life is a poem. He is a great family man. With a charming wife and devoted children, living in an elegant residence, on a beautiful street, in a lovely city—an atmosphere of refinement and elegance pervades his entire surroundings. His social qualities are well developed and he entertains right royally. In all the relations of life his career has been one of success. With a strong individuality, great courage and devotion to friends and principle, he has forged to the front and the future for him is safe.

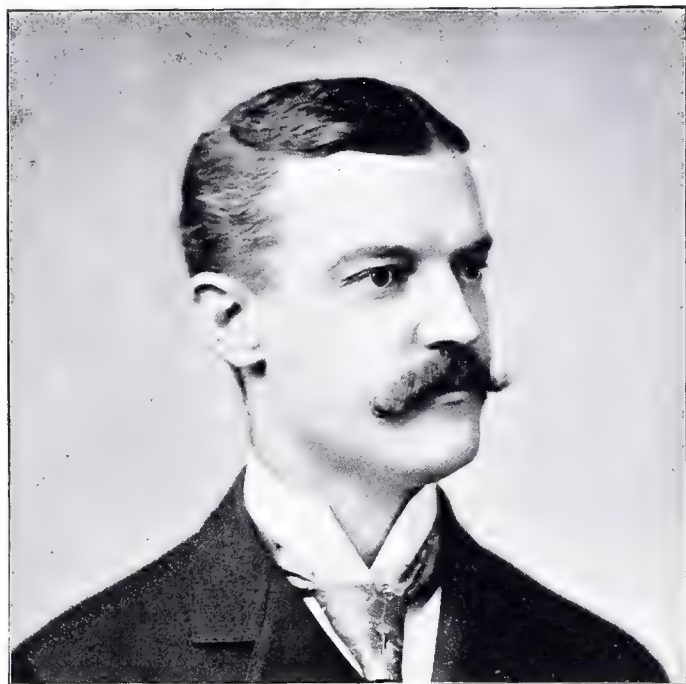
THOMAS EGLESTON,

Atlanta, Ga.

South Carolina claims the honor of being the birthplace of the brilliant and popular president of the South Eastern Tariff Association, elected in 1894. He belongs to one of the famous families of that state, who share with the Draytons and Grimkes an ancestry second to none in this country. Among the young men who adorn the ranks of fire underwriters in the South, few have achieved in so brief a time a position of such trust and importance.

Mr. Eggleston began his apprenticeship in 1872, when a mere youth, as a clerk in the agency firm of James H. Low & Co., in Atlanta. His promotion was speedy, and he soon passed the agency grade, being appointed special agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. in 1883, and two years later general agent of that company for the entire South. Thus it will be seen that in a decade of service, he rose to the top-most rung of the ladder purely by the pre-eminence of

his ability, his integrity, and zealous attention to duty in its every phase. If further proof of his capacity and business powers were needed, we would only point to the number of times when he has, by the unanimous vote of his associates filled positions of importance upon the Executive Committee



THOMAS EGLESTON.

of the South Eastern Tariff Association. and that finally he has been called to the highest office in that organization.

Few men in any state have the enviable professional record that Mr. Eggleston has. Gifted with rare executive ability, prompt and fearless in every move approved by his fine judgment, ready, accurate, large-brained, he has the intellect that conquers in whatsoever walk of life it chooses, and his friends are justified in pointing with pride to his successes of the past and in prophesying yet more of his future.

Dr. JOHN G. EARNEST,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. J. G. Earnest was born May 16, 1842. His father, Nicholas W. Earnest, was born in Green County, Tenn., at the old place, settled by his father before Tennessee became a State. His ancestors on his mother's side were farmers and merchants from the time they came to this country, about 200 years ago. His mother was Miss Martha Cannon, daughter of Mr. William Cannon of Sevier County, Tenn.

Dr. Earnest was educated at Emory and Henry College, Va., and entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the war and served to the closing, when he was appointed First Lieutenant of the 60th Tennessee Regiment. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in the spring of 1867 and served in the Lying-in Hospital immediately after graduation. He began the practice of medicine the following year at Morristown, Tenn., but after a few months removed to Mossy Creek, where he remained until 1874, when he moved to Newnan, Ga. He practiced in Newnan until 1881, when he came to Atlanta, Ga., and was elected surgeon

to the Grady Hospital, physician to Jennie Inman Orphanage, and to the Hebrew Orphan Home.

Dr. Earnest has also been a frequent contributor to medical literature and various medical societies. He is a member of the State Medical Association of Georgia and of the



DR. J. G. EARNEST

Southern Surgical Society. A noble citizen, a skillful surgeon and physician and a Christian gentleman, Dr. Earnest has won the esteem and affection of all who know him, and has accomplished untold good in his profession and in the walks of private life.

Mrs. MARY ROGERS GREGORY,
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs Mary Rogers Gregory, the artist, was born in Appalachicola, Fla., and raised in Columbus, Ga. Her maiden



MRS. MARY ROGERS GREGORY.



M. L. CASE, ATLANTA, GA.



W. D. GASH, ATLANTA, GA.



W. A. DODSON, ATLANTA, GA.



F. M. HUGHES, ATLANTA, GA.

name was Mary Bland Rogers. She became the wife, at an early age, of Dr. John R. Gregory, of a well-known Tallahassee family. Mrs. Gregory is one of the most distinguished artists of the South. She has painted portraits of many of the leading men and women of Georgia. Among her best known works are portraits of Hon. Ben. H. Hill, Judge James Jackson, Henry Grady, Mary E. Bryan and others.

The legislature of Georgia paid her the high compliment of appointing her to paint the full length portrait of Hon. Alex. Stephens and Hon. Herschel V. Johnson for the state. These heroic pictures adorn the walls of the capitol at Atlanta. She holds a life membership in the "Academy of Fine Arts," in Philadelphia, where she studied for several years. She also worked in the Cooper Institute, New York, and has had training under several noted European artists. Mrs. Gregory had several pictures in the art department of the Cotton States and International Exposition in the Art Building and in the Woman's Building. Her life-size portrait of Hugh McCall, the first historian of Georgia, is a very striking picture.

Dr. J. B. S. HOLMES,

Atlanta, Ga.

A native of North Georgia, Dr. J. B. S. Holmes stands out pre-eminently as a physician. He was born in Early County, Ga., on the banks of the Chattahooche, May 1st,



DR. J. B. S. HOLMES.

1852. He was the son of Dr. J. B. S. Holmes and Mrs. E. J. Holmes, and was given his father's full name, whose profession he adopted. In 1869 he went to Rome and studied medicine under Dr. G. W. Holmes, his uncle. In 1870-71 he attended his first lecture at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, finishing his course handsomely, but was refused his diploma on account of his extreme youth (nineteen years), which was under the limit of that institution. He

graduated from the Atlanta Medical College the same year without the question of his age being raised. After eight years of successful practice at Rome, he spent the winter of 1884 in New York City, and came home with the added distinction of an honorable diploma from the New York Polyclinic. He is a director in the *Tribune*, the Rome Land Company, the street railway and dummy line, the Rome Railroad, and the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad, for which, President Williamson says, he furnished the original inspiration. At the early age of thirty-six he has attained a magnificent practice, the largest enjoyed by any physician in the South not a specialist. In 1891 he erected a large sanitarium in Rome, Ga., for the treatment of diseases of women. This institution, after a successful career of eighteen months, was burned in January, 1893.

In order to be entirely freed from general practice and devote his professional work exclusively to the diseases of women, and to have a larger field, he decided to remove to Atlanta, and began in the spring of 1894 the erection of a sanitarium for the diseases of women in that city. The institution opened in the fall of that year, and is now being successfully conducted. In July, 1894, he was elected adjunct professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the Southern Medical College of Atlanta. He held this position and lectured during the winter of 1894-95 in that institution, but in the spring of 1895, in order to devote his entire time to an increasing private practice, he resigned his professorship. Dr. Holmes has been president of the Georgia State Medical Association; the Tri-State Medical Association (Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee), and vice-president of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association. He is now a member of the American Medical Association and of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He has never held civil or military office of any kind—always declining in order to give his entire time to his profession.

JAMES P. FIELD,

Atlanta, Ga.

This popular portrait painter, of Atlanta, was born at Dahlonega, Ga. He commenced his career in Atlanta, in 1872, as shipping clerk in a wholesale grocery store; where nine years of faithful service secured promotion, until he was admitted as a partner in the business, and so continued until the firm was dissolved. Then he decided to make art his life work, and he went immediately to Knoxville, Tenn., and pursued the study of drawing under Mr. Lloyd Branson. After a course in drawing here he settled in Savannah, Ga.

Going to New York to study painting he was a pupil of George H. Storey, now art director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Failing health obliged him to abandon his work in Savannah, where he had met with much success in his profession. Returning to Atlanta he proceeded to build up a reputation second to none. It had always been

his ambition to perfect himself, under the best advantages; so in 1890, through assistance and patronage of prominent citizens of Atlanta, he sailed for Paris, accompanied by his wife and son.

Three years of diligent study in Paris, at the "Academie Julian," put the finishing touches to an art education commenced under such difficulties. He chose the class taught by MM. Jules Lefebvre, Benjamin Constant, and Lucien Doucet, continuing later under MM. Jean Paul Laurens



J. P. FIELD.

and L. A. Girrardot, the study of drawing and composition, and finally receiving instruction in color from Messrs. F. A. Bridgeman and Henry Moshler.

Having carried with him to Paris commissions to copy many of the pictures in the gallery of the Louvre, he had the best of opportunity to study the old masters. He studied carefully Rembrandt, Vandyck and Raphael who became his favorites. The influence of the fine qualities of these masters can be traced in his work to-day.

Mr. Field has not confined himself to portrait painting, but has made considerable fame as a figure and landscape painter. At this time he has on his easel a sheep picture which shows strong qualities as an animal painter.

Mr. Field married, in 1881, Miss Ida Baker, of Augusta, Ga., a lady famous for her beauty, good sense, fine taste and artistic feeling, and not a little has her influence had to do with the rapid advance he has made in the art world.

OLIN C. FULLER,

Atlanta, Ga.

Olin C. Fuller was born in Chicago, Ill., October 28, 1855, and came to Atlanta with his parents in 1867, receiving his education at the East Tennessee University.

In 1882 Mr. Fuller was appointed Deputy Clerk of the United States Court, a position which he filled with marked ability until 1889, when his chief retired from office and he



OLIN C. FULLER.

received the appointment of Clerk of the United States Court and United States Commissioner for the Northern District of Georgia, a position which he still holds.

HENRY W. GRADY, THE ORATOR.

Atlanta, Ga.

Rarely have the occasion and the man met in more perfect measure of demand and supply than in the case of Henry W. Grady. He came to a country and a time that needed a great-hearted genius, and he answered the need; that needed the bold mind to conceive and the unswerving will to execute, and these he gave; that needed the orator's head of wisdom, tongue of persuasion, and soul of fire, directed all by unexampled magnanimity and love, not for section alone, but for a common country, and such an orator who can deny him to have been?

We are scarcely hero-worshippers, we Americans. Scarcely, indeed, are we even sufficiently tinctured with this quality, which may fall on either side of the line dividing virtues and vices, according as it is well or ill directed. But wherever Grady is concerned, we are swept utterly out of our indifference, our doubts of greatness, and skepticism of gifts. North, South, East and West, one country united in fact as in his heart, join in love of him, faith in him, belief that he was born into the mission of genius which he fulfilled. Great indeed the mission, and brief the space granted him for its achievement. Few can realize, because of the splendid performances of his life, how short the earthly period of his career when measured by calendar years. That "life of a long life distilled to a mere drop" was his. But such drops are the elixir of the immortals sprinkled now and then



HENRY W. GRADY.

in the hearts of men to bring into their weary eyes and dulled souls' visions and thrills of the blessed Golden Age.

Henry Grady was born at Athens, Ga., on the 24th of April, 1850, and this classic southern town remained the home of his boyhood and youth. Thus from his earliest years he seemed fairly to breathe in culture, for Athens is the site of the State University, and has long been the shelter of much of the South's learning and letters. A graduate from the university with that ever-memorable and brilliant class of '69, he then entered the University of Virginia and bore off an honorable degree there.

His journalistic talents were not slow to ripen, and soon he was editing a paper in Rome, Ga., leaving there only to become one of the "triumvirate" (Alston, St. Clair Abrams, and Grady) who guided the meteoric career of the *Herald* in Atlanta. His real newspaper work, however, began a little later, and its beginning marks an epoch in the journalism of Georgia. This was in 1880, when he purchased an interest in the *Atlanta Constitution* and became its managing editor. From that day until the sorrowful Christmas day of 1889, which brought the end with the suddenness of a tropical sunset, Mr. Grady was undeniably and without exaggeration the greatest editor of the period. He filled that brief decade with glorious achievement for the *Constitution*, for Atlanta, for his State, and his nation. With a courage so high that it often seemed reckless daring, he entered upon the most astounding ventures, and always came through not only scathless, but with laurels of victory crowning him.

It would be preposterous to undertake to measure and define in a brief article such as this the length and breadth, the height and depth, of Grady's labors and successes in journalism, in statecraft, in the conception and execution of great and original ideas for the promotion of the industrial, educational, and literary interests of Atlanta and of all that broad section which felt his influence. No one has forgotten, or can forget, that he was the originator of the Chautauqua movement in this State. And to-day our hearts beat with a yet warmer thrill of unspeakable gratitude when we recall that all of dazzling success and brilliant achievement of aims lately smiling within the limits of beautiful Piedmont Park undoubtedly owe their remote origin to him, for the first Cotton Exposition was the material embodiment of a great and daring thought of Henry W. Grady's, and from that beginning in 1881 grew, by fair gradations, the grandeur and beauty of the Cotton States and International Exposition of 1895.

Yes; strike from the history of Georgia, if you can, that decade of Grady's work and its results; let North and South once more stand apart and forget the fiery eloquence which preached so movingly its divine gospel of mutual forgiveness and love and trust; suppress his speeches, sweep into oblivion his editorials and letters; unteach Chautauqua thought among Georgians, and blot out the Exposition idea; then see how far you have swept our country backward on its climbing path toward prosperity and wealth, towards learning

and letters, towards light and right. It was but ten fleeting years, yet you sweep us backward many times that space.

It is worth one's while, in contemplating the gifts and achievements of this truly great man, to consider separately his endowments as an orator, and the tremendous aid which his own tumultuous and irresistible eloquence furnished to the attainment of his magnificent purposes. His genius was peculiarly oratorical in its bent. Review the necessary qualities of one who must move multitudes by impassioned and forceful words breathing great thoughts and pure feelings, and you will find that not one such quality was wanting to Mr. Grady's physical, mental and moral conformation. The orator's flashing eye and rich-toned, vibrant voice he had, the indefinable charm which, for want of a better name, we call magnetism, the most gracious tact and courtesy to an audience, a warm, sympathetic presence, the glowing gift of affluent words that stirred every spirit, and ardent, aspiring thoughts to propel such words. Was not the orator complete? One can but remember how early his tastes and sympathies took this direction. Even at college his best intellectual efforts were made in his literary and debating society. At his graduation he carried off the "blushing honors" of the day as commencement orator, and his brilliant speech on "Castles in the Air" created a sensation, the memory of which is still, after a quarter of a century, a fond tradition in the Georgia University halls.

Among his most memorable speeches, each marking an epoch in his public work and influence on the country's good, are those at the banquet of the New England Club in New York, December 21st, 1886; at the Texas State Fair, Dallas, October 26th, 1887; at the Augusta Exposition, November, 1887; at the University of Virginia, June, 1889; at Elberton, Ga., June, 1889; at the Boston Banquet, December, 1889, and those ardent, appealing last words—the thrilling epilogue of his life, as it were—before the Bay State Club in that same fatal December of 1889. Not one of these orations but has left an indelible impress upon some class, some public movement, some momentous issue of the century.

WILLIAM C. GLENN,
Atlanta, Ga.

William C. Glenn, the senior member of the firm of Glenn & Rountree, was born in Chattooga County the 31st of December, 1855.

His father, Col. Jesse A. Glenn, was born in Gwinnett County. He entered the Confederate Army as a Captain, was made Colonel of the 36th Georgia Regiment, and served throughout the war with distinction. He was nominated Brigadier General by President Davis, and his confirmation was pending when the surrender took place. Prior to the war Col. Glenn practiced law with success, and at the age of nineteen was elected Judge of the Inferior Court of Chattooga County. Shortly before the breaking out of the war he moved to Dalton. He served in the first Legislature after the war.

Mr. Glenn passed his youth in Dalton and there laid the foundations of his education, acquiring proficiency in the classics and a competent knowledge of German, French and Italian. He evinced a fondness for philosophical studies, and absorbed the works of Bacon, Kent, Hegel, Herbert, Spencer, Tyndall and others. Fascinated by German literature, he studied its classic works, and is recognized as an accomplished scholar of Faust.

Whilst pursuing these studies, Mr. Glenn was grounding himself in the principles of the law, reading under his father's guidance. In addition to the usual studies he devoted large attention to the Roman and Civil Law. Soon after passing his seventeenth year he was admitted to practice. His practice was varied and extensive through all the Courts of the Northern part of the State.

While never a candidate for office until his election to the Legislature, he had an interest in politics, and before his majority took an active part in the political contest of the



WILLIAM C. GLENN.

State. He participated in many notable campaigns, meeting in discussion on the hustings such redoubtable campaigners as Mr. Norwood, Dr. Felton, Major B. F. Hanson and numbers of others.

Mr. Glenn was elected to the House of Representatives in 1886 from Whitfield County by a very large majority. Two years later he was re-elected by a still larger vote. During his service in the Legislature Mr. Glenn devoted himself mainly to the legal side of questions pending before that body. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee, Committee on Corporations, Western & Atlantic Railroad, and others of like importance. In 1886 he was Chairman of the Special Committee to report on legal status of the Acts chartering railroads, and on behalf of that committee he prepared an exhaustive report, which has since been regarded as closing the question. He warmly advocated the extension and development of the educational interests of the State along the

line of common schools and the higher branches. The most notable work of Dr. Glenn is the Act introduced by himself, which has since been known as the "Glenn Tax Act." Anterior to the enactment of this law, railroad property, with an aggregate valuation of \$60,000,000, was exempt from taxation. Several efforts had been made to frame such a bill as would remedy this condition and at the same time prove practicable and constitutional. The measure conceived by Mr. Glenn fully met all of the requirements. This bill was desperately fought by the railroads in the Senate Finance Committee, but was returned to the Senate with only one amendment, known as the fourth section. This amendment, while not favored by Mr. Glenn, was not fought by him because a contest upon it might have defeated the measure. From the Legislature the contest was transferred to the Courts. In the argument before the Supreme Court of the State, Mr. Glenn attacked this fourth section, and his objections to it prevailed, and the measure as first introduced by him was sustained. The litigation did not, however, end until the railways carried it to the Supreme Court of the United States, by which tribunal it was upheld without a hearing from representatives of the State. This act has added about \$400,000 to the revenues of the counties and cities of the State.

Mr. Glenn removed from Dalton to Atlanta, and began the practice of law in January, 1890, in that city. Since coming to Atlanta he has eschewed politics and devoted himself entirely to his profession. Since that time he has been entrusted with cases of every character and of the highest importance. He has appeared with distinction in the State and Federal Courts.

Notwithstanding the fact that the demands of an exacting practice require the greatest attention, he still finds time to devote to literature. By common consent he is the best read lawyer in Atlanta, if not in Georgia. His versatility has excited the surprise and admiration of his friends.

In matters of art his taste is irreproachable, and he is esteemed as a keen musical critic. Not infrequently he is invited to lecture before learned bodies.

In December, 1889, Mr. Glenn and Miss Marion Armstrong were married. She is the only daughter of the lamented Dr. J. G. Armstrong, formerly Rector of Monumental Church, Richmond, Va., and St. Phillips Church, Atlanta. She had been a great social beauty since her *début* a few years before. Her beauty, talents and notable qualities made her beloved by all. She is an accomplished woman and is one of the musical leaders of the city of Atlanta.

They have one child—a little girl—Alma Glenn.

Capt. JOHN A. GEE,
Atlanta, Ga.

Than Capt. John A. Gee, General Passenger Agent of the Atlanta & West Point Railroad and Western Railway of Alabama, or as it is familiarly known, the Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line, there is no more efficient and popular

railroad official in the South. He was born in Petersburg, Va., in August, 1854, where he was reared and educated, spending his life in the State of Virginia up to 1887, when he came to Atlanta.

Aside from natural ability, Capt. Gee has been educated for his work in the best and most thorough school—experience. Beginning in the railroad shops, he was soon pro-



CAPT. JOHN A. GEE.

moted to the trusted position of locomotive engineer, running his first engine at the early age of eighteen, and at twenty-one received a regular appointment as engineer. From that position promotion followed quickly, and he filled successively and successfully the positions of conductor, master of trains, superintendent and lastly general passenger agent, the high position he holds at present, with credit to himself and the lines he represents.

He reverts with great pride to his railroad career, beginning as he did at the first rung of the ladder of success. He served two years with the Atlantic & Danville; sixteen with the old Richmond & Danville, now the Southern Railway, and nearly eight with the Atlanta & West Point and Western Railway of Alabama, of which he is the head and shoulders, and to which he has contributed so much labor, skill and judgment in placing it upon its now phenomenally solid basis.

Capt. Gee is a man of fine personal appearance and physique; quiet and dignified in his bearing, and while not a "hustler," in the expressive slang of the present day, by his cool, quiet and deliberate judgment secures and holds the business for the lines he represents.

Dr. JAMES McF. GASTON,
Atlanta, Ga.

James McFadden Gaston was the son of Dr. John Brown and Polly Buford Gaston, and the grandson of Joseph Gaston. He was born December 27th, 1824, near Chester, S. C. Having attained a rudimentary education in the common

school of his native county, he afterwards took an academic course at Russell Place, and at the age of sixteen entered the South Carolina College at Columbia, graduating with the title of A.B. in 1843.

Immediately after graduation he began the study of medicine under the supervision and instruction of his father, and in 1844-45 attended his first course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. In March, 1846, the Medical College of Charleston, S. C., conferred the degree of M.D. upon him, and shortly thereafter he began practice in connection with his father, in Chester, S. C. Six years later he married Miss Sue Brumby, daughter of Prof. R. F. Brumby, of the South Carolina University, and thus he came to make Columbia his home.

When the Civil War began Dr. Gaston enlisted in the Columbia Grays, and when his command entered the service at Morris Island he was appointed chief surgeon of the South Carolina forces under Brigadier General M. L. Bonham. Afterward he accompanied Gen. Bonham to Richmond, and the troops were removed to Manassas, and Surgeon Gaston was assigned as Medical Director of the department, under Brigadier General G. T. Beauregard. Dr. Gaston afterwards, at his own request, was transferred to the Third Brigade, South Carolina Volunteers, and later served as chief surgeon of Major General Anderson's division, participating in its active campaigns in Virginia and Pennsylvania. Subsequently he was sent to establish a general hospital at Fort Gaines, Ga., and still later was in charge of a general hospital at Fort Valley, where he remained until the close of the war.

When the war was over Dr. Gaston went to Brazil, where he declined the high position of consulting surgeon of the



DR. JAMES McF. GASTON.

Military Medical Staff, which was tendered him by the Imperial Government. After some ten years of marked success in San Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Campinas, he concluded to remove with his family to Atlanta, Ga. In 1884

he was elected Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Southern Medical College of Atlanta, and ever since that time has been devoting his best energies to the duties of this responsible and honorable position. He is now President of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association.



MRS. HUGH HAGAN, ATLANTA, GA.

CHAS. D. HILL,
Atlanta, Ga.

Charles D. Hill, one of Georgia's foremost lawyers, was born in La Grange, Ga., November 3d, 1852. His father, Benj. H. Hill, was for many years one of the most prominent



CHAS. D. HILL.

politicians of the State, being a member of the Confederate Senate during the war, and afterwards a United States Congressman and Senator from Georgia.

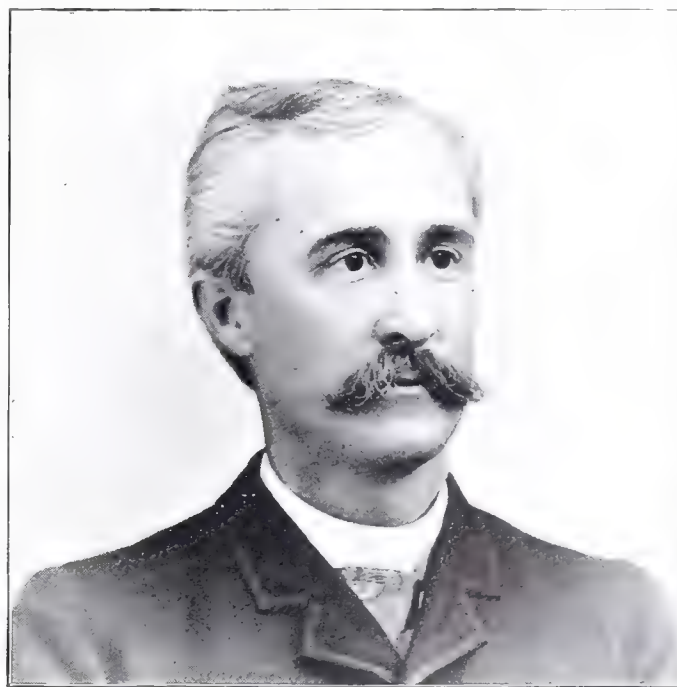
His mother's maiden name was Caroline Holt.

After completing his literary education Charles studied law, having the advantage of experience in his father's office, the business of which was not excelled in any law office in the State. He was admitted to the bar in 1870.

After his father's death Mr. Hill practiced on his own account until he was elected Solicitor of the Superior Court of Fulton County, Ga., a position which he has held for several years, and the duties of which he has fulfilled in such a manner as to make his name a terror to evil doers

JOEL HURT,
Atlanta, Ga.

Among the younger men of Atlanta, Ga., possessed of a high order of business ability, and who by their own efforts achieved notable success, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Olivet, Russell County, Ala., July 31st, 1850. All his father's property being swept away by the war, he was forced to earn the money for his education. At the age of eighteen he entered the University of Georgia, and graduated in 1871 with the degree of C.E. Afterwards coming to Atlanta he formed a partnership with his brother in the real estate and insurance business. In May, 1876, he was married to Miss Annie Bright Woodruff, of Columbus, Ga. Mr. Hurt has been prominently interested with several institutions for Atlanta's good. He revived the Atlanta Building and Loan Association, and organized several others, all of which have been eminently successful. In 1882 he organized the Atlanta Home Insurance Company, of which he is secretary. This company has paid three annual dividends in five years and is in a flourishing condition. Probably the most beneficial service performed for the good of Atlanta by



JOEL HURT.

Mr. Hurt was the opening of Edgewood Avenue, formerly Foster Street, which necessitated the opening of three blocks hitherto closed, and the building of an immense viaduct, all

of which was successfully done, and it is the only street in the city upon which one can stand and see the distance of a mile and a half. Mr. Hurt is also president of the East Atlanta Land Company, organized in 1887 with a capital of \$600,000. This company owns valuable property in the city and suburbs, and has done much for the upbuilding of Atlanta. Mr. Hurt has been a hard, persistent worker, a builder rather than a dreamer, and his industry and energy are qualities suggested in his tone and bearing. Starting without resources beyond willing hands and a good active brain, he now holds a place of power and influence in the community, and, as he is only just in the prime of life, will be later credited with large achievements, which will round up a useful and successful life.

ISAAC S. BOYD.

Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. Isaac Snedecor Boyd is a native of Sumter County, Alabama. At the age of 18 he volunteered in Company A, 36th Alabama Regiment of the Confederate army; was



ISAAC S. BOYD.

severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, but continued in the service until the close of the war.

In 1869 he came to Georgia as general agent for an insurance company and in 1871 located in Atlanta; since then he has been one among that remarkable coterie of men who believed in Atlanta and helped to make it. For years he was prominently identified with the insurance business of the city and of the South, being manager and general agent for several of the leading American and foreign fire insurance companies, but at a propitious moment he seemed to realize that the need of Atlanta was permanent industrial development, and acting upon this conviction conceived the idea of establishing a furniture manufactory, which in a very few years, as the Boyd & Baxter Furniture Factory, became the leading furniture factory of the South, shipping its goods to the very

heart of the Eastern market as well as to the West and Mexico. In 1892, having a favorable opportunity to lease the entire plant for a term of years to a Northern company, he determined to take a long needed rest and left for a lengthened stay in Europe. Upon his return in the Fall of 1894 he purchased the plant of the Southern Saw Works, incorporated and organized it into a stock company, and as president and general manager is fast bringing this new enterprise into successful competition with the great concerns of the North. In its accomplishments it is already far beyond the experimental stage as its products are now being shipped to every State in the South, as far West as Washington, on the Pacific, and into the Eastern markets. It was awarded by the Jury of Awards, of the Cotton States and International Exposition Co., a gold medal for excellence of their saws, a silver medal for extent of display, and a bronze medal (the only medal) for form of inserted tooth saw.

The conservative, christian, private life of "Capt." Boyd is too well known to be here referred to. He comes of a long line of zealous Methodists, who were honored for their many virtues and useful lives.

His elegant residence on Peachtree street is a resort of culture and refinement, being presided over by his gracious and charming wife, who as Miss Nannie Seawell, of Nashville, Tenn., is well-known as a woman of artistic culture and unusual literary attainment.

DR. C. D. HURT,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Hurt, one of Atlanta's most progressive citizens, was born in Russell Co., Ala., July 26th, 1843. He derived his academic education from the schools of his native county.



DR C D HURT.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Confederate army and served with distinction until its close. As soon as peace was declared he engaged in agricultural pursuits for

three years, locating in Macon Co., Ala. In 1869 he matriculated with the Atlanta Medical College, and in 1871 he graduated at the Georgia Medical College at Augusta. He located at Huntsboro, Ala., and associated himself with Dr. S. A. Holt, an ex-Confederate surgeon, where he resided until 1882, when he moved to Columbus, Ga. Here he achieved an enduring success, laying the foundation of his subsequent career. His practice steadily grew, and he was soon recognized as one of the leading physicians of the city. He came to Atlanta in 1892 seeking a wider field. Here he has identified himself not merely with his profession, but with all the patriotic enterprises of the city. As medical director of the Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association his services have been indispensable. His investigations are thorough and complete, and no applicant is admitted who fails of the proper standard. Only one or two deaths from natural causes since the organization demonstrates his efficiency. Dr. Hurt is a member of the Atlanta Society of Medicine, and in 1895 served as its president. He is an active member of the State Medical Association and also of the Grady Hospital staff.

Dr. Hurt married in July, 1862, Miss Mary Louise Grant, daughter of Jno. F. Cone, and eight children have been born. Dr. Hurt was a member of the International Medical Congress in Washington City in 1887.

B. H. HILL,
Atlanta, Ga.

Benjamin Harvey Hill, Jr., the senior member of the law firm of B. H. & C. D. Hill, was born in LaGrange, Ga., July 1st, 1849. He graduated at the State University with dis-

tinguished in 1869; commenced the practice of law in Atlanta in 1872, and has attained prominence in his profession. In 1877 he was appointed Solicitor-General of the Atlanta Circuit, and was re-elected by the Legislature in 1881. He re-



B. H. HILL.

fused re-election to a third term. As prosecuting officer he was fearless, able and just, winning the admiration of the bar and the confidence of the public. On the death of Senator Hill in 1882 a petition was presented to Governor Colquitt asking that he be appointed to the unexpired term in the United States Senate. The Governor tendered him the position, which was declined in a letter remarkable for patriotic and unselfish sentiments. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him United States Attorney, which office he filled with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the Government.

Mr. Hill excels as a speaker and as a writer of pure and classical English. His biographical sketch of Senator Hill accompanying the compilation of his speeches and writings is a valuable addition to the history and literature of Georgia. Mr. Hill has no taste for party politics, and has firmly put aside all suggestions in this direction, preferring to give his time exclusively to the practice of his profession. He takes an active interest in all public questions looking to the advancement of the people. In private life he is a cultured and refined gentleman, a devoted husband and father, and those who know him best are his truest friends.



RESIDENCE OF A. H. COX, ATLANTA, GA.



RESIDENCE OF HON. FRANK P. RICE, ATLANTA, GA.

MRS. B. H. GRIFFITH,
Atlanta, Ga.

Victor Hugo said, "The Twentieth Century is Woman's Century," and as a proof that there is *nothing* that the brain



MRS. B. H. GRIFFITH.

of woman cannot grasp, or her skill manage, Mrs. B. H. Griffith, of Atlanta, is a living witness.

A Southerner by birth, the daughter of Capt. Wm. Butt, killed in the second battle of Manassas, a granddaughter of Judge Wm. Butt, who for over a quarter of a century was one of the judicial figures of Atlanta, Mrs. Griffith's life has been closely identified with that city. That she will ever after this have her name and her melodies enshrined in the memory of visitors to the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition, all who enjoyed her playing of the chimes can testify.

Miss Mary Butt was educated at "College Temple," Newnan, her mother being a member of the faculty at that time, and under Geo. C. Looney (now of College Park). She was married in 1879 to Mr. B. H. Griffith, of Chamberlin, Johnson & Co., the largest drygoods house in the South. Mrs. Griffith's domestic life is

most felicitous. Four lovely children (two boys and two girls) bless this marriage. To her mother (who was a Miss Beavers, and a successful music teacher for twenty years) she is indebted for her thorough musical training, as well as her energy in every accomplishment, as a teacher herself.

Chimes ringing is old, but chimes ringing by a woman is new. Mrs. Griffith heard them first at Chicago. She paused, listened, investigated, studied, mastered the technicalities, wished her city to have chimes, wrote to the Van Duzen Co. and secured their co-operation. As the result, all who visited the Exposition know that those bells, under her magic touch, made as deep an impression on the hearts as the material exhibits did on the eye.

The most tedious part of her work was transposing the pieces from the original key to the key of the chimes. "Old tunes are the best," she said, "they touch the heart." Many have echoed this sentiment, but classic, sacred, patriotic and secular tunes have all followed with wonderful discretion as to adapting new ones for the day and occasion.

The writer has often listened to the chimes of Antwerp, London and other European cities, but her playing has been a revelation to me, ringing as she does hundreds of pieces with two bells, thus blending the alto notes as they echoed across the lake and o'er the hills with a more sympathetic message than any I ever heard. Long live their memory!

MRS. FRANK P. RICE,
Atlanta, Ga.

This lady is a woman of strong character and noble impulses, has accomplished much good and is prominent both



RESIDENCE OF S. M. INMAN, ATLANTA, GA.



HOTEL, ARAGON, ATLANTA, GA.

in church work and charity; modest, always shrinking from gaze of public view, she is yet strong and useful in all things she undertakes to carry out.



Mrs. FRANK P. RICE.

She has worked among the poor and always has evinced sympathy for those in distress from any cause.

Mrs. Rice has many friends among all classes of the good people of Atlanta and will be remembered in the future for the great good she has done for others.

She is gifted with a refined and retiring taste and her home is where the loveliness of her character is demonstrated as wife and mother

HOTEL ARAGON,
Atlanta, Ga.

Nothing so much redounds to the credit of a city as its reputation for maintaining a first-class hostlery, and in this



E. L. BROWN.

the city of Atlanta is particularly fortunate, for as the South is proud of Atlanta, so is Atlanta proud of the Hotel Aragon, which is conceded the most elegantly appointed and best

conducted hotel palace in the South. The Aragon is a magnificent structure, typical of all that is best in American architectural good taste and refined elegance. Madam Patti-



OLIVER JOHNSON.

Nicolini, after having spent several days there last winter, wrote an autograph letter to the president of the Hotel Aragon Company, in which she said that her apartments at the Aragon were the finest and most luxurious of any she had ever occupied in America, and that the cuisine and everything else was in keeping.

This hotel has probably entertained more distinguished guests, from at home and abroad, than any other hotel in the



MR. GRACY

United States, and it is the recognized headquarters for all the railway officials, bankers and insurance officials, and is the only hotel in the city that invites the best tourist travel.

The Aragon is located on the highest point in the city, just where the commercial centre ends and the residence portion begins. Peachtree Street, known everywhere among the traveled as one of the most beautiful residence avenues in the country, has its beginning almost at the very doors of the Aragon, and across from it is the fashionable Capital City Club and the Governor's Mansion, while adjoining it is the Grand Opera House, and only three squares beyond that is the Union Depot.

The Aragon is conducted on both the American and European plans, and a large portion of the ground floor is taken up by the *café*, which is handsomely and richly furnished. Its cuisine and service are unsurpassed by any in the world, and it has every modern improvement known to science. During the summer months its roof garden, replete with tropical flowers and waving palms, resplendent with beautiful electric lights and enchanting to the ear with its orchestral music, where refreshments are served until mid-



C. J. ANNIS.

night, affords a charming retreat for the guests of the hotel and the selected few who, by invitation only, have access to its pleasures and beauties. The Aragon has a capacity of more than a thousand guests, and the management is what might be expected in such a perfectly appointed house, and at no hotel, either North, South, East or West, will a visitor be made to feel more completely at home, or be better cared for as a guest, than at the Aragon. The hotel opened its doors to the public November 14th, 1892, and since that time has commanded a patronage of the best class of visitors to Atlanta. It was more than two years in process of construction and represents an investment of nearly half a million of dollars.

CHARLES F. DODGE,
Atlanta, Ga.

Charles F. Dodge, the successful manager of the Aragon Hotel, has had a long and successful career in the hotel busi-

ness. In 1873 he was with the Grand Pacific Hotel of Chicago at the time it was opened, remaining until 1875, when he was in the office of the Palmer House for a lengthy period. Mr. Dodge is a native of Montpelier, Vt. He began his hotel career at the Gardner, Chicago in 1872. Leaving Chicago he went to San Francisco to open the Palace



CHARLES F. DODGE.

Hotel. Two years later he came East to New York, was at the Hotel Bristol, and afterwards held a responsible position at the Fifth Avenue. It is therefore apparent that he came to the Aragon in 1893 with the very cream of hotel experience, which accounts for his success. Mr. Dodge is one of the very few men who can be a jolly, hail fellow with every one and at the same time maintain the strictest discipline in everything that pertains to the management of this hotel palace. This accounts for the wonderful smoothness that characterizes the service at the Hotel Aragon.

Captain W. W. HULBERT,
Atlanta, Ga.

Captain W. W. Hulbert is a man of great force, energy and executive ability, and has filled worthily positions of honor in the service of his country and in the business world.

He was a young man when the Civil War called him to the duties of a patriot, and he at once enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in the West Point Guards, Company D, Fourth Regiment, Georgia Volunteers, rising to the rank of captain in that command.

When the war had closed, he quietly went back to work with the Southern Express Company, occupying a position as its agent in Macon, Ga. Prior to the war he had entered the service of the latter company and had been connected with it for some time before enlisting in the army, as agent at West Point, Ga. He removed from Macon only to become cashier in Atlanta, and two years later was promoted

to the position of route agent. His next office was that of agent of Columbus, Ga., and this he surrendered in 1876 to fill the larger and more important one of agent in Atlanta. After ten years satisfactory service in this capacity, followed by seven years as route agent, he was promoted to the very



CAPTAIN W. W. HULBERT.

responsible position of superintendent of the Georgia division of the Southern Express Company, a place left vacant in July, 1894, by the death of Mr. Glascock Mays.

The appointment of Captain Hulbert to a position of such importance and responsibility has given universal satisfaction and has been a subject of congratulation to the company, for in his thirty-six years of serving the interests of this strong and great corporation, he has never once been found to fail in the smallest particular, and has won the highest commendation and regard of every man, subordinate or of higher rank, whose work for the company has in any way touched his own.

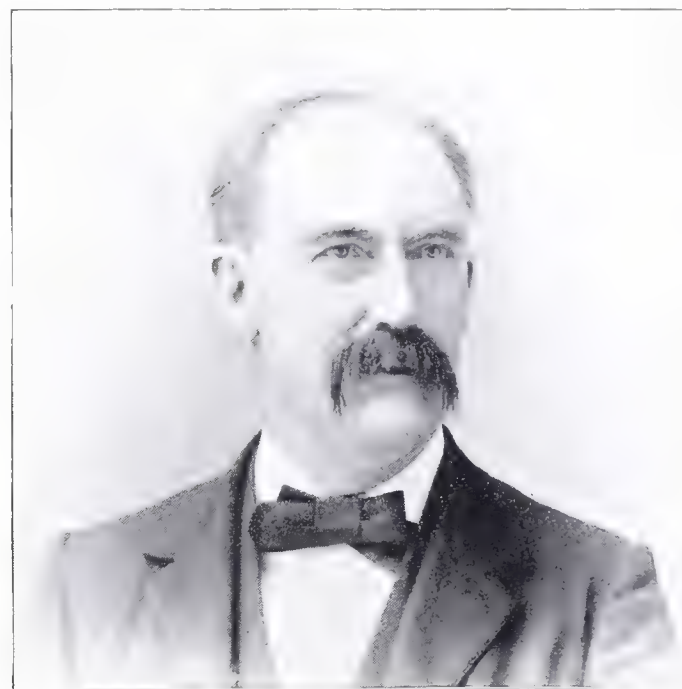
L. P. HILLS,
Atlanta, Ga.

Lucius Perry Hills, the poet entertainer, was born in a log-cabin in Western New York. While an infant his parents removed to Buffalo, where his father soon died, leaving three young children entirely dependent on the mother for support and training. Eight years of heroic struggle followed, when the mother and oldest brother died and the other two boys separated, not to meet again for eighteen years. With no one to assist or advise him, the boy of twelve drifted to the country, and seeking knowledge at the expense of health, found himself at seventeen given up as a hopeless consumptive. Nevertheless, he responded to his country's call, enlisting in the 10th N. Y. Cavalry, and for three years, with improving health, followed the fortunes of his country, cheering many hours of the march and camp with his wonderful powers of mimicry.

After the war he worked his way through various schools,

finally, in 1871, graduating in law at the University of Michigan, and practicing for a short time in that State. His health again failing under the strain, he abandoned professional ambition, and after two years of Bohemian life in Chicago, came to Atlanta to see his brother from whom he had parted eighteen years before.

Chance here brought him an appointment in the Railway Mail Service where he remained for several years, until disabled from further service by a railroad accident. During his residence in Atlanta, Mr. Hills has done considerable writing both of poetry and prose, mostly for the *Atlanta Constitution*, while his gifts as an entertainer have been in constant demand for various charities. His volume of poems "Echoes," and his illustrated booklet, "When Patti



L. P. HILLS.

Sang," though intended only for local circulation, have found their way to many lands and brought him letters of commendation of which any author might be proud.

Being a bachelor, in easy circumstances, Mr. Hills has decided to follow his bent and devote himself to literature and the platform, professionally, and no one who knows him will doubt his success in his chosen field.

WASHINGTON J. HOUSTON,
Atlanta, Ga.

Washington J. Houston, retired railway official and farmer, North Decatur, De Kalb Co., Ga., son of Oswald and Anna Louisa (Shaw) Houston, was born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, October 10th, 1831. Early in life his father migrated from South Carolina to Tennessee, moved thence, in 1845, to Savannah, whence, in 1846, he moved to Atlanta and engaged in merchandising on Decatur street, on or near the site of Mr. John Silvey's eight-story building.

Mr. Houston began life as clerk for Mr. Jonathan Norcross soon after coming to Atlanta. His unusual business

aptitude—his proficiency and efficiency—were flatteringly evidenced by his having been elected while yet a youth the cashier of the first bank started, and he enjoys the honor of having received the first deposit ever made in a bank in Atlanta. He left the bank in 1851, and entered the employ of the Georgia Railway as assistant agent, since which his active business life has been with railways. He next went to the Western & Atlantic (State) Railway under Superintendent Wadley and James F. Cooper, and remained with



WASHINGTON J. HOUSTON.

it until the second year of Governor Brown's administration, when he accepted the position of general passenger and freight agent of the Atlanta & West Point Railway. In 1876 he resigned and retired to private life on his farm in De Kalb County, as he thought, "for good." But when General Manager G. J. Foreacre assumed the management of the (then) Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railway he called for Mr. Houston's services as assistant, with the official title of General Passenger and Ticket Agent. While acting in this capacity he was the first to reduce passenger fares from five to three cents per mile—which created no inconsiderable stir in railway circles. When the line became a part of the Richmond and Danville System he declined the offer of general passenger agent because it would necessitate his removal to Richmond; but, by special request, he remained with the system as assistant general passenger agent at this end of the line for a year—and then permanently retired to his farm. Mr. Houston enjoys the distinguished honor of having suggested the organization of the Railroad Commission of Georgia—the bill for which was drafted at his request and pressed forward to adoption by Representative W. R. Rankin of Gordon County. Though urgently pressed by admiring friends and the press of the State, to serve on the Commission, he peremptorily declined. In 1894 Mr. Houston was elected by a handsome majority to represent De Kalb County in the General

Assembly. Here, as in every other position to which he has been called, he proved to be one of the most faithful and hardest-working of members. Thoroughly posted, broad-minded, public-spirited and progressive, fully abreast with the advanced thought and methods of the times, and always at the post of assigned duty, it is not possible to exaggerate the value and efficiency of his services to his immediate constituents, and the State. He has devoted a quarter of a century of service to the County Sunday-school Association as chairman of its executive committee, and has been mainly instrumental in gaining for it the honor of being the banner association in the State. So long-continued and unaffectedly self-sacrificing has been his devotion to this work that he is known to every man, woman and child who annually attend these great gatherings. "I would not exchange the smiles and greetings of these good people," he exclaims, "for all the honors the political field can bestow."

Mr. Houston was happily married in 1854 to the second daughter of Dr. Chapman Powell, an old settler and widely known physician of De Kalb County—who half a century ago represented the county in the General Assembly, and was a pioneer settler of Atlanta—then Marthasville. He is a member of the Scotch-Irish Society of the United States; a member of the Pioneer Citizens Society of Atlanta; a member of Atlanta Lodge No. 59, F. and A. M.; and was the first person exalted to the Royal Arch Degree in Atlanta after the Mount Zion Royal Arch Chapter was removed from Decatur to Atlanta; and is a prominent and influential member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was recently elected an elder, after having served forty years as a deacon.

A. K. HAWKES,
Atlanta, Ga.

There is probably no man in this country who has gained the reputation and fame in the manufacture of spectacles and eyeglasses and as a practical optician as A. K. Hawkes. His



A. K. HAWKES.

wonderful business has been phenomenal. This great success is partly due to his personal supervision of the details of his business. Commencing in a small way nearly twenty-eight years ago, to-day he is the recognized leader in his line. His glasses are sold in over eight thousand towns and cities in the United States and in foreign countries. Mr. Hawkes is the inventor and sole proprietor of several valuable patents and improvements in optical goods, and is also the author of a book on the use and abuse of spectacles, which has had a large circulation. His headquarters for the United States are at No. 12 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

He secured the gold medal and highest award at the Cotton States and International Exposition for superior lens grinding and excellency in the manufacture of spectacles and eyeglasses. This award has the unusual distinction of being the only gold medal given. Some of Mr. Hawkes' competitors were from New York and Chicago.

Dr. THOS. VIRGIL HUBBARD.

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Thos. Virgil Hubbard was born November 13th, 1869, in Cobb County, Ga. He began his study of medicine in the Fall of 1889 and spent the Winter of same year in college. He went to Savannah the August following and entered the



DR. THOS. VIRGIL HUBBARD.

city hospital, remaining there, pursuing his studies, for ten months and returned to his home in the summer of 1891. He spent that year with his parents and returned to college in October, 1891 and graduated with honorable mention in March, 1892. He then came to the city of Atlanta and has remained ever since.

JUDGE GEORGE HILLYER.

Atlanta, Ga.

Judge George Hillyer was born at Athens, Ga., March 17th, 1835. He attended school there and afterwards the Walton County Academy at Monroe, preparatory for college. He

entered Mercer University August, 1850, and graduated 1854. He was admitted to the bar at Monroe in February, 1855. He was a member of the legislature from Walton, in



JUDGE GEORGE HILLYER.

1857-58, and clerk in the House of Representatives in 1859-60. He resumed law practice in Atlanta (after service in the war) the month of June, 1865. Was a member of the State Senate 1871-74, and was Judge of the Superior Court of Atlanta Circuit 1877-83, Mayor of Atlanta, 1885-86. He is now a member of the law firm of Hillyer, Alexander & Lambden.

THE ATLANTA "JOURNAL,"

Atlanta, Ga.

The Atlanta *Journal* is one of the South's most remarkable newspaper successes. Occupying a field, the value of which has not, until recent years, been appreciated, it has quickly attained a position of national importance, and become recognized, not only as one of the foremost afternoon papers of the world, but a leader in Southern journalism.

The story of its growth and rapid rise to prominence is one of more than passing interest. It is a part of the growth of the great Southern metropolis in which it is printed, for few cities have ever been blessed with a more loyal and liberal press, or had their interests more precious guarded and fostered by its newspapers than has Atlanta. The upbuilding of the city has been so closely interlinked with that of her papers that the history of one is but a part of the story of both.

The first issue of the paper—a four-page, seven-column sheet—appeared on February 24th, 1883. Its founder was Col. E. F. Hoge. He soon took into partnership the late John Paul Jones, and a Mr. Wilson of Toledo, Ohio. Death robbed Col. Jones of both his associates, and he became sole proprietor. Early in 1887 Hon. Hoke Smith, who owned the building in which the *Journal* was then printed, and in

which it is still published, formed a stock company, and bought the paper from Col. Jones. He associated with him Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, who had had charge of the business conduct of several well-known publications; Mr. Josiah Carter, a well-known newspaper man, and one or two other



HOKE SMITH.

gentlemen. The new owners took control on June 1st of that year. Mr. Smith was made president of the company, Mr. Cabaniss business manager, and Mr. Carter managing editor.

The new management at once made decided improvements in the paper without increasing the low subscription price of ten cents a week. Able and experienced men were put in charge of every department. In a comparatively short time the expenses of the paper were doubled, and then nearly trebled.

In no particular has the growth of the paper been more clearly evidenced than in the constant necessity for increasing press facilities. An old bed press was first displaced by one of the largest and best perfecting presses which the Hoe firm was then making. This press cost \$15,000 and printed 24,000 four-page *Journals* an hour. It was first used in the issue of February 18th, 1888. In two years' time the *Journal* found it necessary to increase from a folio of four pages to eight daily, and from twelve to sixteen on Saturdays. This increase of size, together with its rapidly increasing circulation, compelled a new outlay for press facilities. A second press, an exact duplicate of the one it was then using, was put in early in January, '91. This was done to save thirty minutes' time in printing the edition, and \$15,000 was the amount spent for that purpose.

Four years more has been marked by still greater progress. The paper is now from eight to twelve pages daily, and from sixteen to fifty on Saturdays. Its twin perfecting presses have given way to a new and marvelous creation of the mechanical world, a triumph of the inventor's mind and

artisans' combined skill—a \$45,000 quadruple press, from the Hoe factory, which prints, pastes, folds, counts and delivers 48,000 papers an hour. Any size papers, from four to thirty-two pages, flow from its mysterious mouths in as steady a stream as swift falling snowflakes from a leaden sky. It is a wonderful press, the equal of any printing machine known to man, and by far, the finest thing of the kind in the Southern States.

The personnel of the *Journal* staff has undergone a number of changes—a fact true in all progressive newspaper offices—but the guiding minds which have wrought its success, are still directing its destinies. Hon. Hoke Smith, the ex-Secretary of the Interior, is still president of the company, and Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, vice-president and manager. The editorial staff composes Mr. F. H. Richardson, editor; Mr. Thad. E. Horton, managing editor; Mr. Walter Howard, city editor; Mr. Josiah Carter, news editor; Mr. Howard Williams, exchange editor; Mr. John S. Cohen, Washington correspondent; Dr. H. H. Smith, literary editor; Miss Mary L. Jackson, editor of the woman's department; of the local department, Mr. Alex. W. Bealer, Mr. J. H. Johnson, Jr., Mr. J. J. Hastings, Mr. Morton Smith, Mr. Harry Gilham, Mr. Jack Pennington and Mr. R. L. Blalock. Mr. H. C. Wagstaff is in charge of the art department.

The business staff of the paper is headed by Mr. John S. Parks, the assistant manager. Associated with this all important end of the establishment, are Mr. W. B. Roberts, manager of the city circulation, Mr. B. F. Bennett, Jr., book-keeper, Mr. Clifford L. Near, Mr. William Kean and Mr. Charles T. Bunch, of the local advertising force; Mr. Charles



F. H. RICHARDSON.

Parks, Mr. Homer Reed and Mr. Charles Johnson, traveling representatives; Mr. Henry McCord, Mr. Joseph Gatins, Mr. George Johnson, Mr. C. C. Johnston, Mr. John Simmons, manager of the mailing department; Mr. J. G. Woodward, manager of the mailing lists; Mr. Clark Puckett, foreman of

the press room, assisted by Mr. Reidy Carlisle, Edward Johnson and Augustus Norwood; Mr. W. H. Wrigley, foreman stereotyping department, assisted by Mr. Will Stewart and Mr. Will Klaitz; David Gann, engineer.

One of the most important steps towards advancement which the *Journal* has taken in its history, was when it be-



J. S. PARKS.

came a subscriber to, and member of the great Associated Press Telegraph service. The *Journal* joined the Associated Press about a year ago, and its manager, Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, is now a member of the Board of Directors, and the paper is the agent for the Southeastern territory, and receives the full



T. E. HORTON.

twenty-four hour service of the association over a leased wire running into its own office, and prints 10,000 words of this service, presenting as full and complete a telegraphic report as any morning daily.

Another important step made by the paper about a year ago was the substitution of type-setting machines for the old method of composition by hand.

The paper's composing-room and mechanical department is under the management of Mr. M. T. LaHatte, who has a very large force in his employ. When the *Journal* decided to use type-setting machines, Mr. LaHatte made an extended tour through the East, and personally looked into the merits of all the various machines, finally selecting the Thorn Type-setting machine. Six of these are now in operation in the *Journal* building.

Mention of the forces which go to make up the *Journal* would be incomplete without reference to its live and energetic Eastern agents, Messrs. S. C. Beckwith & Co., who have brought its value as an advertising medium to the attention of every advertiser of any importance in the world. The value of their work for the *Journal* is best shown by its advertising columns, constantly filled with the best class of foreign and domestic advertisements.

Dr. ARTHUR G. HOBBS.

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Hobbs was born in Kentucky, September 16th, 1853. His father was an eminent physician and his earnest desire was that Arthur should adopt the same profession, a desire which was encouraged by the early bent of the son's disposition.

Dr. Hobbs graduated from Center College in 1872, and entered the medical department of the Louisville University from which he received his diploma in 1875 and settled in Owensboro, Ky., following a general practice for about four



DR. ARTHUR G. HOBBS.

years until he accumulated sufficient to take him to New York for a course of special study of diseases of the eye, ear and throat.

Here he came under the influence of such eminent special-



FRANKLIN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

ists as Drs. Noyes, Agnew, Bosworth and Heitzman, deriving the many advantages to be gained by such association.

Dr. Hobbs came to Atlanta, Ga., in 1880, a total stranger, but his talents in his profession were soon recognized, while his genial personal qualities won him a large circle of admiring friends.

A few weeks after Dr. Hobbs' arrival in Atlanta, he was elected to a professorship in the Southern Medical College, devoting himself to his specialty and doing much to aid in building up that institution.

For ten years Dr. Hobbs remained an honored member of the faculty, when his practice became so large that he was compelled to resign his chair in 1892, but he has never lost his interest in the institution.

In 1891, when the Rhinological Association of eye, ear and throat specialists met in Chicago, Dr. Hobbs was elected president of that body, being the youngest man and the only one from the South ever elected to that position.

Dr. Hobbs was married in 1882 to Lillian Hendricks, of Indianapolis, Ind., a niece of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice-President of the United States, and the family are now leading a happy life in their ideal home on Ponce de Leon avenue.

FRANKLIN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga.

Publishing house and employes of the Franklin Printing and Publishing Company, 65-71 Ivey street, Geo. W. Harrison, general manager, Atlanta, Ga. The largest and most complete printing and publishing plant in the South.

W. T. HUDSON,
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. W. T. Hudson is a native Georgian by birth. His grandparents, Hudson-McDaniel, were among the first families, in point of time, as well as in standing, of the proud old county of Gwinnett. The impress of their sterling character for upright and strictly moral principles exemplified in their lives, and transmitted to their numerous offspring is still felt and revered throughout the county.

His parents removed in his early childhood to the adjoining county of DeKalb, where on the confines of his father's farm and in the strict performance of farm duties he grew to the estate of manhood. "My business knowledge, consequently, at this stage of life," he says in speaking of himself, "was confined to the operations of conducting a small farm, and my knowledge of the world extended only to the limits of the immediate neighborhood. Being the oldest of a family of seven boys I was the main dependence in managing the farm and making a support for the family during the five years of the Civil War, while my father was away in the army, and thus was I deprived of the limited educational advantages usually enjoyed by the average country boy.

"At the age of twenty, the war having closed, my father returning home, to find his property laid waste by

the ravages of war, relieved me from all further claims for my services, and deploring his inability to give me any further educational advantages, supplied me with a small amount of cash, and with some fatherly advice told me to pursue whatever course my inclinations and judgment might dictate. Being averse to farm life, and with a thirst for knowledge and for an acquaintance with more of the world, I resolved to free myself from the existing uncongenial environments. So, comparatively, without money, without education, without experience, I launched forth on the busy, the turbulent, the tumultuous sea of life.

"'Go west, young man!' West I went. Engaging in teaching and attending school alternately, I at length became pretty well equipped for teaching. At about this period in my life, in the town of Rusk, State of Texas, I



W. T. HUDSON.

met my fate in the person of a charming young lady, a Miss Egbert, whose parents had emigrated to that State from Indiana. This proved to be the most fortunate and most important event of my life, as in her I found a true, faithful heart, a ministering angel in all the vicissitudes of life, cheering, encouraging, helping at all times, under all conditions. Whatever success or achievements have rewarded my efforts in life, credit is due to her help, to her encouragement and inspiration. While finding a fortune, however, in a true and noble wife, the insidious influence of a malarial climate was sapping the foundations of my hitherto sound and robust constitution, and in a few years after marrying I was forced, on account of ill health, to seek a healthier clime. Having exhausted all resources, comparatively, both pecuniary and physical, in the struggle with the relentless chills and fever, with a heavy heart and scanty purse, a dependent family, and with broken health, I returned to my native State, old Georgia. The future was anything but bright and cheering, but with returning health, with the strictest diligence and economy, and the ever ready

assistance of one of the noblest and truest of 'God's best gift to man,' a degree of success has been attained, which, while not amounting to fame and fortune, yet peace and plenty, health and contentment hover over my humble home, blest and cheered by the happy faces of five bright and promising children, ranging in age from five to twenty years."

W. R. JOYNER,

Atlanta, Ga.

No man serves Atlanta better in any official position than W. R. Joyner, the brave Chief of the city's Fire Department. Mr. Joyner was born in Cobb County, Georgia, June 30th, 1854, and removed to Atlanta in 1861. With the exception of two years he has been a citizen of this place since that time.

At the early age of sixteen he joined the Volunteer Fire Department, and was foreman of the hook and ladder com-



W. R. JOYNER.

pany at the age of nineteen. Having served in that capacity for two years and a half, he was elected Chief of the Department when twenty-two and a half years old. This important post he held for over two years, and then declined renomination.

When the brave volunteers disbanded in 1882 and the paid department was organized, Mr. Joyner left the service entirely. But in 1883 he was elected Chief of the paid department, and all who were interested in this organization for the protection of the city's property felt utmost regret when he declined to accept the office. But in 1885 he was again offered the position of Chief, and this time Atlanta was in better luck, for Mr. Joyner accepted the election and has held the important trust ever since.

Faithful, courageous to an unusual degree, with the profoundest sense of the importance of this department to the city's safety, Mr. Joyner has discharged all his difficult duties

in a way to command respect and admiration, and Atlanta's Fire Department is her pride.

JOSEPH S. JAMES,

Atlanta, Ga.

Joseph S. James, United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, was born in Campbell (now Douglas) County, Georgia, March 20th, 1849. He received a common school education, attending the country schools near his home. At an early age, his mind possessed of much firmness, breadth and power for solving difficult problems, he decided to become a lawyer, and studied with this end in view, and finally was admitted to the bar without having read law under any one or attended a law school. In 1869 he married Marguerite Elizabeth E., daughter of the late Dr. E. W. Maxwell, a native of Douglas County. At this time, he being very poor and without a thorough education, he qualified himself for the battles of life by applying himself to the study of literature as well as law, and in this way gathering all his strength and ability, exhibited unusual energy and adaptability to deal with the questions that might arise in his chosen profession; he applied himself in this way to the study of law, at times poring over his books the entire night. When admitted to the bar he stood a most creditable examination and immediately forced his way to the front of his profession in his section and has maintained that position ever since. He was admitted in Douglasville, in 1875, and very soon thereafter to the Supreme Court of Georgia. When he was twenty-one years of age he was elected Justice of the Peace for the precinct embracing Douglasville, and soon after his election he was called to be associated with three other Justices of the Peace of the County on a very important case. The other three Justices decided the case one way and Mr. James dissented from their opinion. Although a mere boy, when the case was appealed to the higher courts they sustained him and reversed the other Justices. He resigned that position after serving two years. In 1876, he was chosen the first Mayor of Douglasville, holding the office one term, and by his executive ability in managing the new town's affairs he received the congratulations of the entire community. He at once took a very active part in the politics of the county and State and forced his way to the front very soon. In 1880, he was elected to represent Douglas County in the General Assembly of Georgia, and was re-elected at the expiration of the first term. In 1886, he was elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-sixth Senatorial District and held this position two years. At each of the elections Mr. James had strong opposition, but proved to be quite popular and received over double the votes of his opponents at each of the elections; and since he came into public life he has deservedly held the entire confidence, respect and high regard of the people of his county and section. Nor was Mr. James' popularity confined to his own county and section, but extended throughout the entire State, and as an evi-

dence of his growing popularity, in 1892, he was chosen a Presidential Elector at large from the State of Georgia by the Democratic party to which he has always belonged, and in ninety days thereafter, he made one hundred and two speeches in the State, covering almost every nook and corner, his consecutive appointments, sometimes, being from 100 to 300 miles apart. He is eloquent, logical and a ready debater and frequently met in joint debate the opponents of his party. He was appointed United States District Attorney, by President Cleveland, on April 3d, 1893. As the legal representative of the Government, the sole responsibility devolved upon him of grappling with and suppressing the gigantic organization in North Georgia, known as the "White Caps." In this great task he was ably assisted by the Assistant District Attorneys, Messrs. Rucker and Bell, and the entire Internal Revenue force located in Atlanta.



JOSEPH S. JAMES.

Lawyers of great ability, who rank among the best in the State, were employed for the defendants, and the nature of the cases being wholly new, it required the greatest skill and ingenuity to draft the bills of indictment and to manage the cases so that they would stand the test of the technicalities of the law. To this effort Mr. James devoted himself, spending weeks, and at times whole nights, in his office perfecting bills upon which the worst of the organization were put on trial. They were convicted and his bills were sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. James enjoys the reputation, all things considered, of having made within the last two years the best record of any District Attorney in any of the districts in the United States since his appointment.

Mr. James is public spirited. He has contributed largely to churches, public schools and many charitable institutions. He is a great believer in the development of the resources of his State and to that end he is bending every energy at present, having already located several important manufacturing

enterprises in his town and section. He always has the courage of his convictions and never fears to firmly assert them, and when he is a friend to a person, he is a friend in need and deed. Col. James has three daughters, Marguerite Odessa, Eunice Latitia and Lois Cleveland. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and affiliates with the Methodist Church South, but entertains very liberal views towards all denominations. He takes a broad and conservative view in all matters pertaining to church and state.

He is a son of Stephen James, who, with his three sons, fought valiantly in the late Civil War. Those in the ranks were George W., who died at Front Royal, Va., and was a member of the Seventh Georgia Regiment, John M., a member of the Twenty-First Georgia Regiment, First Lieutenant of Company "A," and who lost his right leg at Chancellorsville, Va., and Wm. A., who belonged to an Alabama Regiment. The bravery of these gentlemen is acknowledged by their comrades and all who know their history. In his home life Mr. James is a kind and affectionate husband and father. He and his family are perfectly devoted and attached to each other.

Perhaps the crowning glory of his life is summed up in what he has done to aid young men and ladies in Georgia who have appealed to him for assistance. He has a big heart and true sympathy for every one who is trying to press his way to the front in life. No man in Georgia, according to his means, has done more for the encouragement of those who are struggling in the battle of life to win a place for themselves in the estimation of the world. Mr. James always listens patiently to the appeals so frequently made to him, and in almost every instance, renders valuable assistance to each person. His regard for the struggling young manhood of his State, in an effort to rise, is his strongest trait of character. Hundreds of young men and women in Georgia would gladly endorse what is said in this paragraph, and this is contributed by a young man who has often received encouragement and material aid at his hands.

Dr. R. R. KIME,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Rufus R. Kime was born near Clarksville, Tenn., February 11th, 1857, being the second son of Dr. John Kime. His mother was the eldest daughter of Robert R. Morrison and sister of Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., of Atlanta. The subject of this sketch, when very young, was taken to Kentucky, where his mother died a few years later, and his father moved to Indiana, where he received a literary education in the common schools of the State, the Owensville High School and the State University at Bloomington. He married Miss Hope Davidson October 18th, 1883, the eldest daughter of ex-Senator Jasper N. Davidson, of Indiana. He pursued the study of medicine under his father, attending medical lectures at the university, Louisville, Ky.; graduated from the University of Michigan in the medical and surgical department in 1880; has taken post graduate courses

at Louisville, Chicago and New York. Dr. Kime practiced his profession eight years in Union and five years in Petersburg, performing the first successful operation for strangulated hernia in the county in which he lived. He also served as president of the county medical society, secretary of the board of health, was an honorary member of two adjoining county societies, and member of the State association. The



DR. R. R. KIME.

rigorous climate and exposure due to an extensive practice rendered a change of climate necessary, so he sought a Southern field, and located in Atlanta, after spending a winter in New York, preparing for gynecological and surgical work. For two years his work in Atlanta was confined to gynecology and obstetrics exclusively. He soon became identified with the regular medical profession, and was lecturer on gynecology and adjunct to the chair of obstetrics for three years in the Southern Medical College, now serving as president of Atlanta Obstetrical Society, president of the Atlanta Society of Medicine, president of the Hospital Staff of the Exposition, and vice-president of the Tri-State Medical Association of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. He is a member of the above-named societies, also of the Georgia State Medical, Mississippi Valley Medical, American Medical Associations, and the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association.

H. I. KIMBALL (Deceased),
Formerly of Atlanta, Ga.

H. I. Kimball was a potent factor in Atlanta's prosperity. Much of his life was devoted to her upbuilding and welfare. He was the son of a poor carriage-maker, and was reared to follow the same trade. He was born in Oxford County, Me., in 1832, and died April 28th, 1895. Becoming dissatisfied with the narrow scope of opportunity in his native town, he left home at the age of nineteen years and went to New Haven, Conn., where a better position was offered in a

large carriage manufactory. He labored unceasingly, and soon was made manager of one of the most extensive factories in New England. But, although performing his allotted tasks perfectly, nature had prepared him for higher things, and determined that he should rise to positions that would allow executive ability and open for the world's betterment the gates of his great, noble heart. He lived in Boston for a short while, and then was called to Chicago, in 1866, to accept a responsible position with George Pullman. Being assigned the duty of building street car lines in the Southern cities, he made an extended tour through the South, visiting Atlanta among other places. He was fascinated with the thrift and enterprise here visible, and predicted a brilliant future for this section and city. He assumed the management of the southern branch of the Pullman Car Company, located in Atlanta; for the next twenty years we see evidences of his labor in behalf of progress. It was largely through his instrumentality that the State Capitol was removed to Atlanta; that the opera House was erected, and the Union Depot became a reality.

He decided the wholesale section of the city by having the railroad tracks laid in their present position at the rear of Alabama street, and encouraged the building of many additional railroads.

At one time he was president of nine distinct railroads. His activity secured the State bonds that enabled the Brunswick & Macon Railroad to be built. In the Chicago fire of 1871 he suffered severe loss that "threw a damper"



H. I. KIMBALL.

over his spirit for almost two years. Adversity greatly affects an ambitious man. Mr. Kimball always believed that the South was the best locality for the manufacture of cotton, and strenuously urged the erection and operation of the Atlanta cotton mills. He also organized the Peters Park Investment Company, and capitalized it at \$200,000, and raised the Kimball House twice to completion. Mr.

Kimball was a popular man, and having once formed a purpose, its consummation was inevitable. He was persevering, industrious, with personal judgment, coolness of decision, and the courage of his convictions. He was a Methodist, and a Republican.

He married the daughter of Mr. George Cook, of Boston, and left as his successors his wife and three children: Laura, the wife of Mr. Covall, of Boston; Mae, a charming young lady, and Hannibal I. Kimball, a rising young business man of Chicago.

ERNEST C. KONTZ.

Atlanta, Ga.

Ernest C. Kontz, lawyer, Atlanta, Ga., was raised in Atlanta, and received his primary education at her public schools. He was afterwards employed for two years in the large wholesale house of John Silvey & Co., where he received valuable business training. In 1880 he began a four years' course at Neel's Kirkwood Military Academy, where



ERNEST C. KONTZ.

under strict discipline of a graduate of the United States Military Academy, he was prepared for college, entering the University of Georgia in the fall of 1884; here he was Anniversary of the Phi Kappa Literary society, by election of its membership, 1887; was president of his class, 1887; and was public speaker at both his Junior and Senior years as the reward of his scholarship. He graduated from the Literary department, 1887. In 1888 he took a course of law lectures under Professor John B. Minor, at the University of Virginia. In 1889 he graduated from the law department of the University of Georgia.

Within a few months after his admission to the bar, which occurred in 1889, he was appointed sole counsel for the Pullman Palace Car Company for Georgia and South Carolina.

In 1890 he was, without more than the expression of a willingness to serve, elected over a strong opponent, Recorder

of the City of Atlanta. As Recorder he tried about 12,000 cases. Of these only 11 were appealed; he was never reversed, and in one particularly hard fought case, involving large property rights, which was twice carried to the Supreme Court, he was both times sustained.

He has a large law clientage, and takes an active interest in all movements for the moral and intellectual advancement of the community; is a member of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Library Association, and is the Superintendent of one of the largest and most flourishing Sunday Schools of the city, as an adjunct to which is run a large free day school.

His parents were both Germans, and Judge Kontz highly honors the sturdy people of his ancestry, but himself born in this country and having a large acquaintance throughout the State, and having traveled extensively throughout the various sections, has broad views of our country. In a literary address delivered by him on the subject "Georgia," he said: "Oh, proud Georgia, mother of soldiers, scholars, grand men and noble women, seated on your everlasting hills clothed in the rich drapery of forest and of plain; decked in your rich, rude jewels, and with lap well filled with amaranth of immortality, sheaves and choicest gifts for your children; in one hand cities, the other outstretched in benevolent deeds and ever ready for the protection of your people; your feet resting at the sea mid orange blossoms, emblems of your worth, your tresses bound with mountain laurel, fit emblems of your virtue and your glorious achievements; palms strew your pathway; with your sisters go on in your majesty while the nations wondering watch your sure and steady march to new victories and to greater glory." These sentiments illustrate his love both of state and of the indissoluble union.

He is careful, thorough, scholarly, is himself his severest critic, and has the promise of a successful career.

Capt. L. J. LAIRD,

Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. L. J. Laird, the subject of this sketch, was born in Eufaula, Ala., February 7th, 1843. His father, who bore the same initials, was a prominent merchant and planter—one of the old *régime*, with broad acres and plenty of hands to work them. Capt. Laird, at an early age, was placed under the skillful tutorage of Prof. John Newton of Knox Hill, Fla., but, the war coming on, he left the school when a little more than seventeen years of age, and joined the army of the Southern Confederacy, serving, when able, until the close of the struggle. A single incident, told by Gen. Alpheus Baker, in whose brigade he served, will be sufficient to illustrate his ardor and efficiency as a soldier. It occurred at the battle of New Hope Church, which was fought on the 27th day of May, 1864. According to the statement of the General, an attack was made by the Federals, on the 24th, on Gen. Henry D. Clayton's brigade, and after an hour's hard fighting, in which a great deal of artillery was used, on

the Federal side, the Federals were repulsed. On the 25th there was great quiet on that line, but on the night of the 26th Gen. Baker was notified that the Federals were establishing a battery in his front, to which the 37th Alabama was principally exposed. He immediately wrote to Gen. A. P. Stewart, telling him that the battery was being established



CAPT. L. J. LAIRD.

about four hundred yards distant, and that his command would be obliged to suffer when the firing began, as his troops were armed with Belgian rifles, which carried balls only three hundred yards. He further told Gen. Stewart that if he would send him artillery he (Gen. Baker) would blow the battery out of the ground at daylight next morning. To his surprise and vexation, Gen. Stewart wrote back that he could not supply the artillery, but he felt sure Gen. Baker would hold his position, as he occupied a very important part of the line.

The morning of the 27th dawned amid great apprehension and uneasiness on the part of General Baker and his command, but it was two o'clock in the afternoon when a smoke was seen to puff up from the battery, and a terrific fire of grape and solid shot struck the 37th Alabama. It was very destructive, and in a few minutes, ninety-seven were killed and wounded, some with heads and some with arms shot off. General Baker knew that he could not reach them with his Belgian rifles, but he remembered that he had a few Enfield rifles in his command and he immediately ordered every soldier who had one to come forward. Only nineteen responded, and the General, knowing it to be a most desperate undertaking, called for a volunteer officer to lead the nineteen in the fight, when a mere boy, Capt. L. J. Laird by name, and the original of the picture before us, came forward. He did lead them into the jaws of death and right into the fire of the grape-shot, but in a few minutes he had silenced the battery and saved the brigade, receiving a most desperate wound on the head from a cannon

ball, which disabled him for more than a year. It was but a natural impulse for every man in the command to return grateful thanks to this young hero for his services in their behalf, and to this day every survivor feels it a privilege to clasp his hand, when they meet, as a father would that of his boy, and to applaud the name when it is mentioned in his hearing. The truth is, when told, that Capt. L. J. Laird is as brave a soldier as ever unsheathed a sword in any cause, and the wonder is that he has not received more notice at the hands of the historian. At the close of the war he was captain of Company D of the 54th Alabama Regiment. After the war he married Miss Annie E. Cody, the daughter of Rev. Edmond Cody, and the union has been blest with three sons and three daughters. He commenced business in his native town, Eufaula, but in 1872 removed to Newnan, Ga., where he engaged in the warehouse and cotton business. For a time, his firm did well, but the panic which followed, 1873, swept away his gains, and forced him to begin life anew. He accepted the situation like a soldier, and after somewhat retrieving his fortune, removed to Atlanta in 1881, and went into the life insurance business.

DANIEL HOWARD LIVERMORE,
Atlanta, Ga.

Daniel Howard Livermore, at present a representative citizen of Atlanta, Ga., belongs to a lineage of great antiquity and eminence. The family was great in the time of



DANIEL HOWARD LIVERMORE.

King Alfred, 880 A. D., when he divided his kingdom into parishes; and the line was known for a considerable time anterior to even English Alfred. Eight coats of arms were granted to them in England.

The present representative of the blood was born September 28th, 1868, at Sangerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y. His father, Daniel Livermore, was an honored citizen of Central

New York, a man of wealth, and closely identified with church and State.

Daniel Howard Livermore graduated with honors and received also diplomas for business and banking courses in Rochester Business University, N. Y., and immediately became connected with the First National Bank of Waterville, N. Y., of which his father was a controller.

In 1890 Mr. Livermore removed to Calhoun, Ga., and established the Bank of Calhoun, of which he is still president, owning a majority of stock. He located in Atlanta in 1894, purchased a beautiful residence here, and became vice-president of the State Savings Bank, with a large block of stock. He is also connected with other important enterprises in Atlanta, and meets with marked success in all of them.

Socially Mr. Livermore is very popular, being an admired member of the Capital City Club and of the Young Men's Driving Club, while his wife, who was Miss Helen Locke Hale, is also a favorite everywhere. Mrs. Livermore is directly descended from the Lockes, of Charter Court, England, to which family belonged John Locke, philosopher. The coat of arms which this branch of the family bears was granted by Henry VIII.: Per fesse az. and or,—in chief three falcons volant of the second; crest, a hand ppr. holding up cushion or.

SIGMUND LANDAUER,
Atlanta, Ga.

Sigmund Landauer was born May 29th, 1844, in Germany. At the age of thirteen years he was apprenticed to learn the jewelry trade, at which he worked for about ten years. He came to Georgia in 1865 and to Atlanta in 1876. He mar-



SIGMUND LANDAUER.

ried his first wife in 1871, who died in 1885, and remarried in 1888, having four children. He has been connected with the Southern Agricultural Works since 1876 in various ca-

pacities, and in 1892 bought a controlling interest and became president of the company.

Judge JOSEPH HENRY LUMPKIN,
Atlanta, Ga.

Judge Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Judge of the Superior Court of the Atlanta Circuit, was born in Athens, Ga., and is the grandson and namesake of the distinguished first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. He was educated at the University of Georgia, where he graduated with the highest honors of his class. After graduating he moved to Atlanta and read law and was admitted to the bar. Sometime afterward he was appointed to the position of assistant reporter



JUDGE JOSEPH HENRY LUMPKIN.

of the Supreme Court, and upon the resignation of the reporter in 1881 he succeeded him. He held the position of reporter until 1888, when he resigned, and returned to the more active practice of law. In September, 1893, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the Atlanta Circuit to succeed Hon. Marshall J. Clarke, who had resigned. Later he was elected by the Legislature to fill the unexpired term. He now presides on the bench of this circuit.

WM. ABRAM LOVE, M. D.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Love was born in Camden, S. C., May 16th, 1824. His father, Wm. Love, Esq., was a descendant of a Scotch family that settled in Maryland in the 17th century, members of which removed to South Carolina previous to the Revolutionary war, and for gallant service in the said war were awarded large grants of land in that State.

Dr. Love's maternal grandmother, Sarah King, of King's Mountain, N. C., married Abram Childers, of English ancestry, a family of colonial days. Dr. Love, an only child, left an orphan by the death of his father, at the age of nine months, was reared by his grandmother Childers. Educated

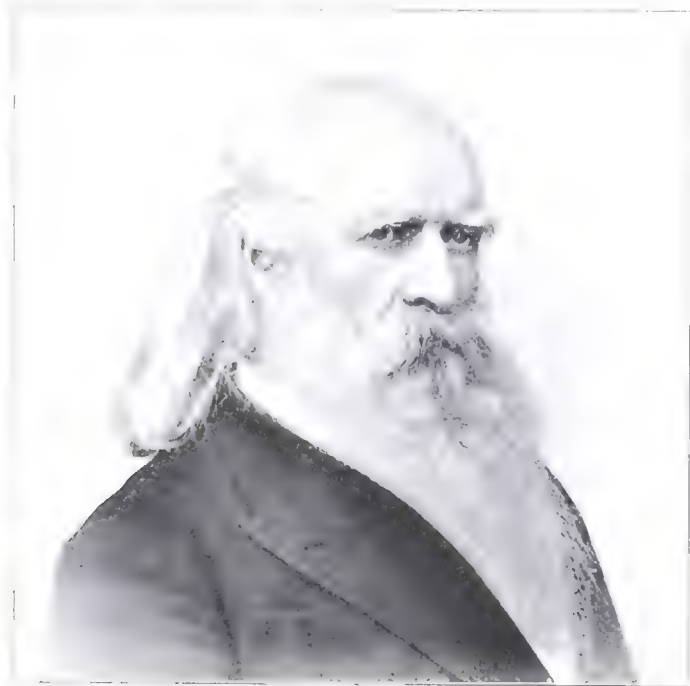
under the care of this grandmother in his native town and vicinity, he early chose medicine as his profession. After due preparation, in a drug store, and under private preceptors, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, remaining in Philadelphia throughout his medical course. In 1845 he was graduated from the Warrington Obstetrical Institute, served his time in the Lying-in-Charity and Nurse Society, attended lectures in the Locust Street Summer School, and finally, was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, April 3d, 1846, since which time he has been a successful practitioner in the State of Georgia. January 11th, 1849, he was married to Marion Louisa, daughter of Hon. Abner Darden, in Warren County, Georgia.

During the late Civil War, Dr. Love served first on the field and later in the hospital department, on the medical staff of the Confederate army. In 1866 he became a member of the Medical Association of Georgia, served later as its Vice-President, and is now one of its most active members.

In 1875 he became a member of the American Medical Association, and in the Ninth International Medical Congress, held in Washington City, he served as Vice-President of the section on physiology.

In 1871, Dr. Love, on a day's notice, was called to the chair of physiology and pathological anatomy in the Atlanta Medical College, which position he still holds, and, as senior member, is also president of the Faculty.

In the Masonic field Dr. Love has been, for nearly half a century, a very zealous worker. He is General Grand Principal Conductor of the work of the General Grand Council of the United States; one of the Vice-Presidents of the Ma-



WM. ABRAM LOVE, M. D.

sonic Veterans' Association of the United States, and he was a Vice-President of the World's Masonic Congress, held at Chicago during the World's Fair. As a representative of other State Grand Masonic bodies near his own State Grand

Masonic bodies, he is Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Alabama and of New York; of the Grand Chapter of Alabama, and of the Grand Councils of Ohio, South Carolina, and Vermont. He is one of the oldest Knights Templar in the State; he is a thirty-second degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Mason of the Southern Jurisdiction—in a word Dr. Love is now considered the Masonic Patriarch of Georgia.

THOS. H. MORGAN,

Atlanta, Ga.

Thos. H. Morgan came to Atlanta in February, 1879. He began the study of architecture at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1875, pursuing his studies there, in St. Louis and the larger



THOS. H. MORGAN.

eastern cities. Upon coming to Atlanta he entered the office of Parkins & Bruce as assistant, and on the first of January, 1882, formed a co-partnership with A. C. Bruce under the name of Bruce & Morgan, which has continued with uninterrupted success. Mr. Morgan has brought to his profession a mind well stored with architectural knowledge and a quick artistic sympathy with the high ideals of his art. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and justly ranks among the leading lights of his profession.

WILLIAM C. MASSEY,

Atlanta, Ga.

Captain William Calhoun Massey, commanding Company K, Fifth Regiment Infantry, Georgia Volunteers, is a native of Madison, Morgan Co., Ga. He came to Atlanta, an infant, in 1871, and has resided there almost continuously since. His father, Nathan Massey, was a prominent and wealthy planter in Morgan County before the war, as was his grandfather also. His great-grandfather was a Revolutionary officer, serving in North Carolina. Through his mother he is directly descended from the Calhouns, of South Carolina, the name in Scotland being Colquhoun.

He attended the public schools of Atlanta, leaving the High School shortly before graduation to engage in farming and fruit growing. He represented Fulton County at the State Agricultural Convention in 1885, being the youngest delegate present. He taught himself Graham system of shorthand in 1888, in order to make stenographic reporting his profession, and filled a number of responsible positions as amanuensis, taking, in the meantime, a finishing course at a business college. He has reported numerous trials, investigations and conventions, among the latter being the Georgia Bankers' Association, Southern Wholesale Grocers and State Dental Society. He also assisted in reporting the O. R. C. Convention, the largest ever held in the South. The stenographers in this work gained much commendation for the skill displayed, the copy of each day's session being handed the printers shortly after adjournment.

He enlisted in the State volunteer forces in 1891; was elected captain of Company K while a member of the Governor's Horse Guard, the celebrated cavalry troop of Atlanta which has been victorious in so many tilts and shooting contests. He is the first captain of Company K, which is the newest company of Georgia volunteers. This company is composed of selected material, many of the best families of the State and of the South being represented therein, and the standard regarding conduct is so high that it is an honor to be a member. The strictest discipline is observed cheerfully by the men, as well as the greatest courtesy. The company has made a record in camp for promptness efficiency and soldierly conduct of which it



WILLIAM C. MASSEY.

may well be proud, and which is very creditable to its commander and his able assistants, Lieutenants S. H. Askew, jr., and Chas. P. Maury, and First Sergeant Chas. M. Pendleton. This company takes greatest pride in being practical, and in conforming as nearly as possible to the regulations.

Colonel JOHN MILLEDGE,
Atlanta, Ga.

Among the gallant heroes who have distinguished themselves, in peace as well as war, stands Colonel Milledge, the State Librarian. He comes of distinguished ancestors, and is the son of John Milledge, the lawyer and statesman. Col. Milledge graduated from the Georgia Military Institute in



COLONEL JOHN MILLEDGE

1857 with the rank of captain. At the opening of the war he was commissioned as a lieutenant in the First Georgia Regulars, and in 1862 he commanded a battery of artillery in Nelson's battalion in the army of Northern Virginia. He came to Atlanta, in 1866, and soon won his way to the hearts of the people. He was appointed State Librarian by Gov. Gordon, and has filled the position with signal ability. He called to order and presided over the first meeting of the Fulton County Confederate Veterans' Association, and has since been an active and useful member.

A short time since he composed a stirring song "The Bugle Call," which has taken like wildfire wherever it has been heard. Col. Milledge organized and for a number of years commanded the Governor's Horse Guard, one of the finest cavalry companies in the south, to which this song was dedicated.

Mrs. JOHN MILLEDGE,
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Milledge was a Virginian by birth, her maiden name being Fanny Conway Robinson. She was the adopted daughter of her cousin, John Thompson Brown, who was in command of the artillery corps at Richmond, in which Col. Milledge commanded a battery. They were married in July, 1865.

When she took charge of the Ladies' Memorial Association in 1884, at Atlanta, there was not a dollar in the

treasury. The headboards of the graves in Oakland Cemetery were fast rotting away, the only means of marking the



MRS. JOHN MILLEDGE

locations of many thousand dead Confederate soldiers. Mrs. Milledge immediately went to work, and, through her leadership and magnificent management, she raised enough money

to place marble headstones at every spot where wooden ones had been, and two slabs with the names and commands of the others whose graves could not be located. She then addressed herself to the building of a monument to the unknown dead, and the lion was selected. When the lion was finished, and she unveiled it with scarcely enough strength to pull the cord, just as the slanting rays of the setting sun brought out the beautiful white figure of the lion, she felt that her work was finished.

Mrs. Milledge died April 25th, 1895, and her funeral was the most noted occasion in the records of the State to her many honored women. The Governor, the Judges of the Supreme Court and Statehouse officials were honorary pallbearers, and the military of the city attended as a special escort.

Mr. C. W. MOTES,
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. C. W. Motes is Atlanta's most distinguished artist photographer. His reputation is not local, as he is known throughout the Union. His work has been reproduced as art studies in every photographic magazine in this country and several in Europe. He has exhibited his work in competition with the best photographers in the world at the National Photographic conventions, and has been awarded many prizes for superiority.



TO THE UNKNOWN CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Mr. Motes is a native of Uniontown, Ala. His parents were not wealthy, but noted for their integrity and industry. At an early age he embarked in the study and practice of the ambrotype art, exhibiting from the outset a capability that foreshadowed his future success. In 1859, he established a handsome and well equipped gallery in Athens, Ga., where he had great success, being highly appreciated in that cultured community as a gentleman and an artist. A thorough Southerner in politics, at the commencement of the war, he did not hesitate to stake fortune and life on the issues of the impending struggle. He promptly went to the front in the famous Troup Artillery, the first company to leave Athens. In every engagement of that gallant company, he was conspicuous for courage and undaunted bravery. He served his country faithfully until the struggle was ended. Returning to Atlanta, his reputation at once placed him in the first rank as a most thorough and skillful photographer.

His portraits of distinguished men and women, and his photographs of children speak volumes for the artist. As



MR. C. W. MOTES.

a husband and a father he is thoughtful and tender to the highest degree, and is well known, not only as an artist, but as a useful and patriotic citizen.



MRS. MILLEDGE'S GRAVE.

Mr. G. L. NORRMAN (Architect),
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Norrman's Autobiography:

"I was born in Sweden in about the same manner as all other Swedes. Nothing of any note happened at the event. Everything went along in much the same manner as the day before.

"The only sensation that my coming into this world created was a little stir among some old aunts and other lady friends of the family, who found it difficult to decide whom I looked like, but they finally came to the conclusion that I resembled my great-grandmother. I suppose that they came to this decision on account of my being bald-headed, wrinkled in the face, and of a very unsettled disposition.

"A very charming young lady solicited my picture for this volume, and assured me that it would be a most excellent means for securing business, and she told me that the public was not only interested in my appearance, but was greatly interested in knowing all about me, and the publishers were interested fifteen dollars' worth. So, in giving an account of myself, I thought I would be very explicit, and would begin with the beginning.

"Nothing of any moment has occurred since. I have been engaged in my profession for many years. I hope that the public will pardon me for not stating how long, as I am still a bachelor, and hope that if my picture does not bring me any business it will call the young ladies' attention to

the opportunity of securing a most exemplary husband, and if they knew how long I had been in business they might not be so greatly interested.

"At any rate, I have been in business long enough to have had considerable experience, and if any one is inter-



G. L. NORRMAN.

ested in one way or another, let me know, and I'll give a more detailed account of myself."

H. T. PHILLIPS,
Atlanta, Ga.

The music house of Phillips & Crew Co. is one of the largest and most successful in the South. The Phillips & Crew



H. T. PHILLIPS.

Co. was incorporated some thirty years ago, it being the outgrowth of the firm of Phillips & Crew, which was established in 1865. The likeness herewith given is an excellent

one of Mr. H. T. Phillips, the President of the Company. He was born in New York State and has resided in the South fully two score years. No man in Atlanta stands higher in business circles than he. Mr. B. B. Crew, the Treasurer of the Company, is a gentleman of unexceptional ability as a financier, and is thoroughly familiar with every detail connected with the music business. Mr. R. B. Toy, the Secretary of the Company, is a finely equipped man of affairs and in this department of trade knows no superior. The stock they carry is large and well chosen, embracing everything found in the most extensive music establishment. On the second floor is an elegantly arranged music hall, where concerts, lectures and recitals are given. The company is well officered and carries on a successful business.

WILLIAM F. PATTILLO,
Atlanta, Ga.

William F. Pattillo, general agent of the southern department of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Germany, was born in Harris Co., Ga., in 1846. Being reared on a farm, he was early trained to regular labor of every sort known to farm life, and his educational advantages were limited to such as could be found in the county schools. He entered the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta in February, 1864; but went into the Confederate service within three months after, with a battalion of Georgia Cadets, Company B, and remained continuously in service until the surrender. He was paroled in Augusta, and returning home in the spring of 1865, cultivated a crop, going to school in the fall. He also made crops in 1866-67, going to school each autumn. In 1868 he came to Atlanta and entered service as clerk in the office of his uncle, W. P.



WILLIAM F. PATTILLO.

Pattillo, insurance agent, being admitted to partnership with him in 1875 under the firm name of W. P. & W. F. Pattillo, insurance agents. By mutual agreement they separated in-



MISS C. STOCKER, ATLANTA, GA.
On Staff *Atlanta Journal*.



MAJOR W. F. SLATON, ATLANTA, GA.,
Superintendent Atlanta Public Schools.



J. K. OHL, ATLANTA, GA.
Assistant Editor *Atlanta Constitution*.



DR. F. B. MCRAE, ATLANTA, GA.

terests in 1889, W. F. Pattillo taking the general agency alone of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, which position he still holds, enjoying the fullest confidence of the company's management, both in Germany and America, and being held in high esteem by the insurance fraternity as a conservative, capable underwriter. Through his influence largely his company occupies a prominent position throughout the South. He is a man of high character, and a prominent citizen. His opinions are sought and respected by the people of his community. He is an official layman in the Methodist church, and has been identified for years with the educational interests of his community as school trustee and member of the county board of education. He, with his interesting family, a wife and five children, resides at their pretty home in Decatur. Such a man and family gives character and strength to any community.

THOMAS SPENCER POWELL, M. D. (Deceased.)

Atlanta, Ga.

Thomas Spencer Powell is a native of Brunswick County, Va., and is of Welsh descent. His father, Capt. M. D. Powell, while a college student married Miss Sarah Harwell,



THOMAS SPENCER POWELL, M.D. (Deceased.)

of Brunswick County. The subject of this sketch was the only child of this union. The collegiate education which began at Oakland Academy, in his native county, under the able director, Prof. J. D. Atkinson, was completed with distinguished honors at Lawrenceville Male Institute, then in charge of the celebrated Prof. Brown, of Williams and Mary College. His father early observing his son's talent and inclination for the study of medicine, educated him for a physician. He placed him under the tuition of Dr. Benjamin Hicks, of Lawrenceville, Va., an eminent physician, and after this preparatory training, he attended two courses at the

medical department of the University of Pennsylvania where he graduated with distinction. Soon after, Dr. Powell went to Sparta, Ga., where his promptness and energy soon won a large and lucrative practice. In 1847 he was happily married to Miss Julia L. Bass, a lovely and highly accomplished young lady, daughter of Dr. Larkin Bass. Dr. Powell having been elected to the chair of Obstetrics in the Atlanta Medical College, he came to that city in 1858. In addition to those duties he had a large and lucrative practice in the city. Dr. Powell has also made a wide reputation as a lecturer, having on numerous occasions delivered addresses of pronounced literary ability. He has also contributed many valuable papers to medical literature which have been published in book and pamphlet form, and was the founder and senior editor of the *Southern Medical Record*. In 1879 Dr. Powell, with some of his professional associates founded the Southern Medical College, and has been president of it since its organization, which in a few years has taken a prominent place in the ranks of medical schools. The College was soon found to be inadequate and the large, handsome structure was built opposite the Grady Hospital, and is now thoroughly equipped for medical education. Dr. Powell was the first projector of a clinical school in Atlanta, and with the help of his associates established the Ivy Street Hospital, which has been of most material benefit to the city. Dr. Powell was remarried in 1882 to Mrs. Jennie Miller, of Virginia, a lady of rare beauty and mental attainments.

[Dr. Powell's recent death was universally lamented. He was a man entirely respected and beloved wherever known.]

JOHN M. PORTEOUS,

Atlanta, Ga.

John Murray Porteous, who is one of the brightest insurance men of the South, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and received a classical education, at the historical Royal High School there. Seeking a broader field for his labors, he came to America, in 1872, and at once commenced a successful mercantile career. Having taken out a policy in one of the old line companies, his thoughts were directed to their plan of operation, and he soon concluded that he could perfect a system that would not only be an improvement, but a distinct departure in life insurance. With this end in view he severed his connection with mercantile pursuits, and entering the insurance field came to Atlanta, and appeared as one of the organizers of the Atlanta Mutual Insurance Company, and the management and secretaryship of the corporation was placed in his hands. The success of the company shows the wisdom of the choice, as the combination policy, which is the result of Mr. Porteous' long study, has revolutionized the business in the South. It is a plan that must commend itself to the careful consideration and liberal recognition of intelligent men and women, and is a step in advance of the ordinary plans commonly accepted as the perfection of life insurance. The work of Mr. Por-

teous' company has been highly spoken of, and he has received numberless testimonials as to the merit of his special



JOHN MURRAY PORTEOUS.

labors in this direction. Mr. Porteous was married, on May 2d, 1893, to Miss Mary Donaldson, of St. Andrews, Scotland.

G. F. PAYNE,
Atlanta, Ga.

George Frederick Payne, Ph.G., M.D., F.C.S., was born in Macon, Ga., April 7th, 1853. After being taught to read and write by his mother he entered a private school at the age of eight years. His vacations were spent as a clerk in the drug store of his father. He availed himself of every advantage afforded by his native city in his studies in chemistry and pharmacy, until his twentieth year. By this time he had become quite a skillful pharmacist. In 1873 he entered the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York city, to continue his medical studies. During 1873 and 1874 he devoted himself to this work, and passed successfully the courses required. In 1875 he graduated in the New York College of Pharmacy, and in this year returned to Macon and entered the drug business with his father, establishing a chemical laboratory for analytical work at the same time. Shortly after this he became a partner. In 1884, upon the death of his father, he bought the entire business and conducted it most successfully. In 1890 he represented Georgia in the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, and in the same year secured the appointment as State Chemist of Georgia, which he still holds. In 1891, upon the request of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Pharmacy by the Governor for five years. In 1891 he graduated at the Atlanta Medical College. In 1893 he was elected vice-president of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association. Dr. Payne also served as director of

the agricultural and horticultural exhibit of the State of Georgia at the Cotton States and International Exposition. In putting up the fruits for this exhibit he has made a special study of preserving fluids, which will be of much value. He is considered one of the best authorities in the United States on the subject of fertilizers and fertilizing material, doing more work of this kind in his laboratory than is probably done in any other laboratory in the country. He has recently had charge of some of the most important scientific work of the official chemists of the United States. Dr. Payne is an expert handler of fire-arms. A record of twenty odd handsome first prizes show his skill with the shotgun, rifle and pistol. He has also won first prizes in horseback riding and in tournaments. He is one of the few persons who can write really well with either hand with equal facility.

Dr. Payne's grandfather came of the well-known English Payne family. Being a younger son he came to this country and settled in Charleston, S. C., where he met and married a German lady (Sharden-Weaver), who had fled to this country to avoid the religious persecutions in her own. She is said to have founded the Orphans' Home at Charleston, which is yet in existence. Dr. Payne's father entered the drug business at an early age, being regularly apprenticed in English style. On reaching the age of twenty-one his rich bachelor employer offered to make him his sole heir if he would remain with him. This he refused, saying "that he would wait for no dead man's shoes."

His employer lived to a very ripe old age and finally died in Boston, Mass., after having lost his property in specula-



G. F. PAYNE

tions. Leaving Charleston in 1840, Dr. Payne's father settled in Macon, Ga., the same year, and in a few years built the first three-story brick store in the place. From 1840 to 1890 (fifty years) the drug business was carried on successfully in Macon by father and son, until press of

duties caused the son's removal to Atlanta, the capital of the State.

On his mother's side Dr. Payne is a great-great-great-grandson of General Cleveland of the Revolutionary War (the hero of King's Mountain), and a direct descendant of the Wingfields who were identified with the early history of the State.

Dr. Payne is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Georgia Medical Society, the American Chemical Society, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and the London Chemical Society. He served as a judge upon two of the juries of awards of the Cotton States and International Exposition.

In 1884 Dr. Payne married Anna Ruby Nichols, daughter of Captain J. H. Nichols, of Nacoochee Valley, Ga.

W. E. RAGAN,
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Willis E. Ragan is another of the many self-made men of Atlanta who have contributed to make her the great city that she is.

He was born and spent his early boyhood days in Lee County, Georgia, where his parents resided. His father was a



W. E. RAGAN.

very successful planter, but the war of secession and the emancipation of slavery left him in such an impoverished condition he was only able to give his son an academic education, followed with a business course at Bryant, Stratton & Sandler's Business College, of Baltimore, Md., which proved to be the architect of his fortunes. After graduating there, his battle for fortune began.

He came to Atlanta when only a mere boy, and obtained a position as assistant bookkeeper with what was then a small drygoods house, M. C. & J. F. Kiser. At the end of two months he was promoted to head bookkeeper and cashier of the establishment, which position he filled most satisfac-

factorily for about five years, when his employers, in recognition of his remarkable business qualifications, and the faithful and efficient services of their young bookkeeper, admitted him as a co-partner in the firm of M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., which was one of the most successful mercantile houses in the South up to the time of its dissolution in 1891.

In 1892, Mr. Ragan was one of the main promoters in organizing the Everett, Ridley, Ragan Company, of Atlanta, Ga., wholesale dealers and jobbers of foreign and domestic drygoods, notions, boots and shoes, now doing the largest and most successful business of its kind in Georgia. He is financial director and credit man of his company, in which capacity he has contributed very largely towards gaining for it the present high standing it enjoys in the commercial world.

Mr. Ragan was married on April 26th, 1882, to Miss Anna Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson, of New Orleans, La. Three bright, beautiful boys came to bless their home and lives—Willis E., Jr., James Jackson and Ralph Ragan. In August, 1892, when the summer sun was shining brightest in our Southern skies, a cloud as black as midnight entered this happy home—the hand of death claimed the faithful wife and devoted mother.

Mr. Ragan is well known all over his native State, and stands very high both socially and in a business way. His able and sagacious financial management of every undertaking he has engaged in has won for him the admiration and confidence of many of the large capitalists of the great Eastern cities. In politics he takes no active part, nor has he any personal aspirations, but has very strong and decided convictions as to what constitutes good government and legislation that would subserve the best interests of his country. He is man of attractive, gracious manner, has a handsome, prepossessing face and an impressive personnel; is most agreeable in conversation, evincing large experience and culture.

Dr. DUNBAR ROY,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Roy is a native Atlantian, having been born there November 21, 1866. He completed a course in the public schools and afterwards graduated from Richmond College in 1886, with the degree of B. A. In 1889 he received the degree of M. D. from the University of Virginia, and spent the following eighteen months in the Charity Hospital in New York city, and while here he was assistant to the Nose and Throat department of the New York Polyclinic. He then returned to Atlanta and practiced fourteen months in the special treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. Roy next went to Europe, spending a year there, and being made assistant in the Royal Eye Hospital of Leipsic. He also studied in Vienna, London and Paris. During his absence abroad he was elected Professor in the Southern Medical College, Atlanta, Ga., and upon his return entered

upon his duties in that institution, and also the practice of his profession in the same city. He has frequently contributed to the medical journals, and he edits the eye, ear, nose and throat department of the *Atlanta Medical Journal*.

Dr. Roy is an honored member of the State Medical Association, and a yearly contributor to its transactions, and is



DR. DUNBAR ROY

also a member of the American Medical Association. He has contributed valuable papers upon the following subjects: "The Necessity for Proper Care of School Children's Eyes;" "Oiorrhoea, its Significance and Treatment;" "Benign Tumors of the Larynx."

Dr. Roy has a suite of three rooms at the Grand, and is one of the most prominent members of the Atlanta Society of Medicine. He is also a member of the Capitol City Club, Gentlemen's Driving Club, and other social organizations.

S. W. ROGERS.

Atlanta, Ga.

The firm of S. W. Rogers & Son, architects, are successors to Isaiah Rogers, who founded the office in Boston, Mass., in the year 1824. In 1846, Mr. S. W. Rogers became identified with the office in connection with his father, and, in 1848, removed the office to Cincinnati, O., in which place they pursued their profession for a number of years, meeting with great success. Mr. W. G. Rogers, son of S. W. Rogers, became identified with the firm in 1885; and during a business trip through the South he was favorably impressed with the outlook for business in the architectural line. It was soon decided to move the office to Atlanta, Ga., which was done in the year 1892. The father and son located in the Gould Building, where they have been ever since, steadily increasing their patronage all the time, and growing in property and popularity, because of their ability and skill, coupled with an earnest desire to satisfy their

friends and business patrons. From their long experience and thorough knowledge of the profession, united with most conscientious dealings and honest endeavor to please, it has been an easy matter for them to climb to their present high position among the architects of the South.

Since the year 1846, the following are a small portion of the buildings designed by this firm: in Boston, the Tremont House and Tremont Theatre, Merchants' Exchange, Howard Athenaeum and Cambridge Observatory; in New York, Astor House, Merchants' Exchange, Bank of America and Astor Place Opera; elsewhere, Burnet House, Longview Insane Asylum, Hamilton County Jail, Pike's Opera House, St. Luke's Episcopal Church (Atlanta), five hotels for Mobile and New Orleans, Oliver House, Toledo, O., hotels



S. W. ROGERS.

at Dayton, Springfield, Charleston, Frankfort, Nashville, Louisville, Memphis, countless residences in numberless cities and towns, ranging in price from \$150,000 down, and a number of public buildings in Atlanta, and vicinity. The Treasury Building, at Washington, D. C., was done under the direction of Isaiah Rogers, of this firm, when he was Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

ROBERT L. RODGERS,

Atlanta, Ga.

Few men can boast of a better ancestral record than Judge Robert L. Rodgers, of the Atlanta bar. In both lines of descent he comes from Scotch-Irish stock. He was blessed with a good father, who, out of his ample means, secured him excellent educational advantages in his youth. He was twenty-four years of age when he decided to abandon pedagogics as a profession and devote himself to law. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, but did not become a regular practitioner. During the next year he was appointed Judge of the County Court of Washington County, which position

he held three years to the entire satisfaction of everyone. About the time of his resignation, early in 1880, he came to Atlanta, where he speedily secured a good practice, making a specialty of collections, conveyancing and the settlement



ROBERT L. RODGERS

of trust estates, and is now well established, with good prospects of still greater success. Judge Rodgers, by his sterling traits, and by the suavity of his manner, has made a great number of friends, both in the city and West End, that beautiful suburban town where he resides and enjoys the pleasures of a delightful home.

R. M. ROSE,
Atlanta, Ga.

Probably there is no man better known in his section of the country in the wine and spirit trade than Dr. R. M. Rose. His many years' experience in this line and his reputation for upright, square dealing with all, have given him the entire confidence of the people. When quite a young man, as quite a number of New Englanders have done, he cast his fortunes with the Empire State of the South and commenced the practice of medicine. Later on he engaged in the drug trade. When war was declared between the States, he enlisted in the 10th Georgia Regiment and soon afterwards was transferred to the medical department at Williams and Mary College Hospital. By reason of personal injury he was discharged, but his services were required in preparing medicines for the army and he continued in that department until just before the surrender. In 1867 he moved to Atlanta and established the firm of R. M. Rose & Co., which in 1894 was incorporated under the name of R. M. Rose Co., he being president, and his son, Randolph Rose, secretary and treasurer. Frequently he received samples of wines and liquors to pass his opinion upon, and he has been called in to decide differences where an expert was required. He is considered by many to be the best posted man in his line in the

Southern country. The house which he has labored so diligently and energetically to build up, now enjoys a most enviable reputation, standing among the foremost of our most solid business institutions. Their motto "Square, honest dealing to all" has assisted them in receiving orders from territory really out of reach of Atlanta, and many orders are received from far-off States, from physicians and others where an absolutely pure old whiskey or rare old wine is required.



R. M. ROSE.

He is also secretary and treasurer of the Mountain Spring Distilling Co., distillers of pure hand-made Georgia corn whiskey, it being the finest equipped distillery in the State. Personally he is regarded highly, being prominent in several of the secret societies. Many people have been helped by his charity, which is always given in the quiet, unostentatious manner that characterizes the man.

Dr. GUSTAVUS GARNETT ROY.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. G. G. Roy was born at Essex Co., Va., and is the son of Dr. A. G. D. Roy, a prominent and successful doctor of Pennsylvania. His mother was Miss Lucy Carter Garnett, of Virginia, daughter of the famous general of that name. Dr. G. G. Roy was educated at Richmond College, Va., at the University of Virginia and the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He began the practice of medicine in 1857. In 1860 he was married to Miss Flora FauntLeRoy, they having three children. Two of his daughters died in their sixteenth year, and his son, Dr. Dunbar Roy, of Atlanta, is his only surviving child. Dr. Roy raised a company of infantry at the beginning of the late war, and after being engaged in eight battles and receiving the rank of major, he resigned to enter the medical department. He was on duty in Atlanta from late in 1862 until the city was evacuated. He was then ordered to Andersonville to or-

ganize a hospital for Federal prisoners, and was there when General Lee surrendered. He was a witness at the memor-



DR. GUSTAVUS GARNETT ROY.

able trial of Captain Wirz at Washington for three months. Since then he has been successfully practicing his profession in Atlanta.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.,

Atlanta, Ga.

Among the many factors in the building of a great city, there is none more potent and lasting, nor to which more importance can be attached, than the commercial status of the business men. Atlanta, the Gate City of the South, proudly acknowledges her obligations to her merchants, among the many of whom, and easily in the fore in their several lines, stands the great firm of the Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company. The personnel of the above company, consisting, as it does, of heads of department thoroughly alive to the needs of the hour, accounts at once for the wonderful success and public favor they have achieved in the two years of existence of the present firm. Push, energy, brains and capital form the combination, and of such material none but the best results could be expected. Their immense warerooms and emporium, the cut of which is shown below, are filled to overflowing with such an assortment of goods as delights the heart of an intelligent buyer. The first floors are devoted to the display of office and dining-room furniture. On the second floor, in the left wing, is a most elaborate display of chamber suits and bedroom articles, while in the annex, on the same floor, will be found undoubtedly the handsomest and most artistic display of mantels, tiling, grates, etc., to be found in the South.



RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Their carpet and drapery department in itself is an object lesson. All the beautiful designs and weaves of the Orient, than whom there are no greater artists, together with the best of the standard American and English makes, are to be seen in wonderful array. Every marketable wood and fabric, every design and finish peculiar to any particular period, from the Colonial to the present day, and from the ancient Flemish to the New Holland and the Empire, is arrayed before you, correct in every detail. Their clientele is not confined to Atlanta nor bounded by State lines, as the rapidly increasing business throughout the South readily shows. They send competent men to any point, and by the direction of their talents and abilities soon convert a bare house, from cellar to garret, into a "thing of beauty and a joy forever."

MR. ROBERT F. SHEDDEN,

Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Robert F. Shedden, is one of the youngest as well as one of the most successful general agents of the staff of the Mutual Life. He was born in New York city on June 28th, 1867. His education was received in the city of his birth. In November, 1882, he entered the service of the Mutual Life as a clerk in the actuary's department. Afterwards he was transferred to the supply department, and subsequently became secretary to the vice-president, in which position he remained until 1887, when he entered upon active agency work as assistant general agent with Mr. S. C. Benedict, and later associated himself with Mr. A. T. Cunningham, at Atlanta, Ga., under the firm name of Cunningham & Shedden.

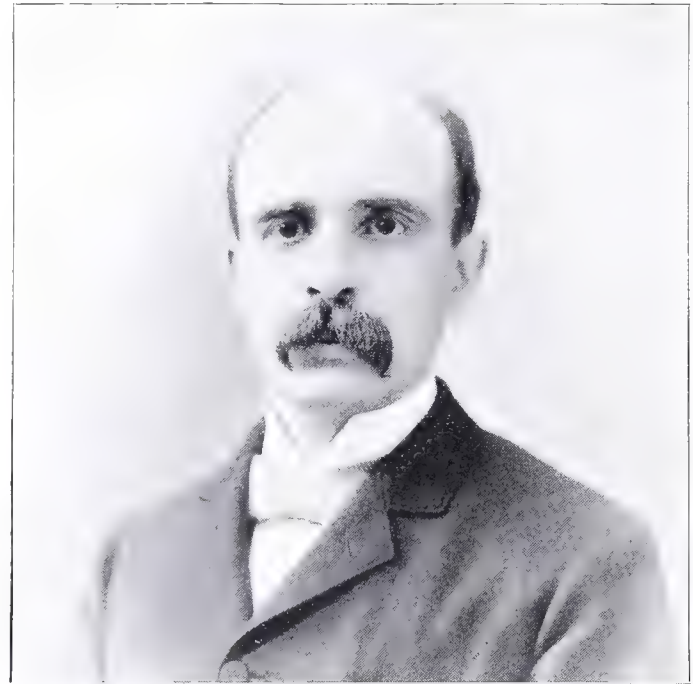
On January 1st, 1893, he became sole agent for the company in Georgia, and in that position he has added materially

to the business of the company. Since 1888 the amount annually collected in premiums has increased from \$229,862 to \$558,407, while the insurance in force has grown from \$6,937,330 to \$15,895,633. Mr. Shedden is a bright, active, clear-headed young man, and if his success in the past can serve as a criterion, he has a most promising future.

GEORGE C. SMITH,

Atlanta, Ga.

Born in Granville, Washington County, N. Y., March 4th, 1855, George C. Smith graduated from Adrian College,



GEORGE C. SMITH.

Adrian, Mich., in June, 1877, and began his business career the same year as private secretary to the Governor of Michigan. He held this position until 1881, when he entered railway service as secretary to H. M. Hoxie, general manager of the International and Great Northern Railroad in Texas, but in 1882 we find him secretary to Capt. R. S. Hayes, first Vice-President of the Missouri Pacific System, and he continued in this position until 1886, when he became assistant to the first Vice-President of the same system. In 1890 he received the appointment of Assistant General Manager of this system, and from 1893 to 1894, he held, in conjunction with this office, the position of General Manager of the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern Railway. He was appointed President and General Manager of the Atlanta & West Point Railroad in 1894, and at the same time of the Western Railway of Alabama. Few careers can show more rapid promotion than this. It is a record to be proud of.

Under Mr. Smith's trained hand, the entire management of the system he is now



OFFICE, MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

president of, has shown marked improvement. As regards the freight and passenger service, the people along his line now boast that they have the best facilities to be found in the South. Factories are springing up on his line, a direct result of good transportation; the fruit industries are developing, and cities and towns growing up rapidly. The road holds a commanding position, and President Smith, who is a practical and thorough railway man, fully understands and admirably utilizes its every advantage.

W. C. HALE,
Atlanta, Ga.

William Cory Hale was born November 11th, 1858, in Columbus, Lowndes Co., Miss. His father, Harrison Hale, moved to Mississippi from Massachusetts in 1840. The family is of English origin, the progenitors of the branch in this country having moved to the United States in 1632 and settled in Massachusetts. Mr. Hale's great-grandfather, Moses Hale, of Winchendon, Mass., was one of the promi-



W. C. HALE.

nent citizens of the town, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. On hearing of the alarm at Lexington he raised a company of his townsmen and led them there and was in service during the war. His mother was Miss Anna Dayton, whose early life was spent at her father's elegant home at Basking Ridge, N. J. The old homestead is still occupied by the Daytons, having been in the family over one hundred years. A woman of rare mental gifts and a conscientious Christian, the refining influence of her life and Christian example had much to do with the future of her children. She is still living with her son, Moses Hale, at the advanced age of seventy years.

Mr. Hale's early education was in the schools of Columbus, Miss., which were excellent. Deprived of the advantages of a full college course on account of the demoralization and loss of property by his father after the Civil War,

he began work in his father's office at the age of seventeen years. After several years of practical business experience and careful training, he removed to Atlanta in 1887, where he has since resided. He was well fitted both by natural ability as well as training to enter the financial world, and soon took a prominent position in the business of the Gate City. He is president of the State Savings Bank, one of the leading banks of Atlanta, and is the youngest bank president in the city. He is also president of the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of Atlanta, which has one million dollars paid up capital. This company was organized through Mr. Hale's efforts, and has done much towards the building up of and aiding in development of the city, having loaned the money to erect several hundred homes. He is also vice-president of the Union Loan and Trust Company, and connected with other prominent institutions. Mr. Hale has had great faith in the future of Atlanta and in the value of city real estate. He is a large holder of city lots, and considers them among his best investments. He has wonderful executive ability, and handles his large business carefully and well.

Mr. Hale was married in 1887 to Miss Lillie Williams, daughter of Dr. Genry L. Williams, a prominent physician of Pickens Co., Ala. They have three children, a boy and two girls. It is in his home life that the best traits of his character are brought out, and among his wife and children in their comfortable home all thoughts of business are banished.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hale are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. ARCH AVARY,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Arch Avary, son of Dr. James Corbin and Susan Frances (Carr) Avary, spent his boyhood in DeKalb County, Georgia, though he was born on his father's plantation in the old Avary home, county of Columbia. At fourteen Arch joined Captain Milton A. Candler's company. Here history again repeated itself—the grandfathers of the boy-soldier and the captain, eighty-three years before, having fought together side by side at King's Mountain. Serving the period of enlistment under Capt. Candler, he re-enlisted in Cobb's Legion, cavalry, and served as a private till Johnson's surrender in North Carolina. He studied medicine under his father, attended the Atlanta and Southern Medical Colleges, graduating first in his class from the latter in 1880. In 1883 he matriculated in Munich, and spent eleven months in special studies; in 1884-85 he pursued the same studies in Vienna, and resumed practice in Atlanta in the summer of 1885. The doctor is a Mason, member of the Atlanta Society of Medicine, and of the Georgia Medical Association.

His brothers, Drs. J. C. and Thomas Dabney Carr, Moody Burt, pharmacist, and Robert Lee, attorney, live in Atlanta. He has two sisters, Mrs. Clement A. Evans and Mrs. H. D. Sams. Dr. James Corbin, son of Judge Arch and Sarah

Avary, was an eminent physician of the class of 1845 Augusta Medical College; he was a Mason, legislator and member of the Georgia Medical Association. Dr. and Mrs. Avary were devoted members of the Methodist Church; Dr. Avary died in 1875 at Decatur, Ga., in the practice of his profession. Mrs. Avary, with whom her son lives, is a woman of culture, judgment and determination, combined with delicate tenderness and utter unselfishness. In her old age her great force of character is made grandly beautiful by her Christian spirit. Dr. Arch's great-grandfather was Dr. John Avary, who came to Georgia from Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and was a descendant of Capt. James Avary of King Philip's war.

The lives of the Avarys and Carrs, of Columbia County, Georgia, from the war of the Revolution to the Civil War, are in part the political and military history of the county for that period. The political mantle of Hon. Arch Avary, who was made Judge for Columbia County in 1811, member of the house 1816-17-18-20-21-22-23, Senate 1831-32-33-34-35-36-37, and was Senator-elect at death in 1841, fell on his sons, J. C. and A. J. Avery and Major Moody Burt, who were, in the order named, representatives during the following three periods: 1849-50, 1882-3-4-5-6, and 1839-40-41-42. In 1855-56 A. J. Avary was in the Senate. The two colonels, Thomas and Thomas Dabney Carr, soldiers of 1776 and 1812 respectively, and Representatives in the order written during the two periods of 1789-90 and 1815-16 were the grandfather and father of Mrs. Susan



DR. A. AVARY

Frances (Carr) Avary. Col. Thomas Carr was also a Senator in 1808.

He was an attorney of great power. His parents were William and Susannah (Brooks) Carr, of Spottsylvania County, Virginia, where he was born in 1738. Dr. Avary's lineal ancestor, Gen. Nathaniel Bacon, fought the representa-

tives of British oppression one hundred years in advance of Washington.

GRAHAM STREET,

Atlanta, Ga.

Graham Street was born in Henderson, Texas. He was graduated from Arkansas College of Batesville, Ark. In



GRAHAM STREET.

1883 he became connected with the optical house of A. K. Hawkes, at that time located in Austin, Texas. He has been general manager for this firm since 1887. His efforts and enterprise have largely contributed to the immense trade which the Hawkes' glasses have throughout the United States. Mr. Street now gives his entire time and attention to the Bloodworth Shoe Company of Atlanta, its business having increased to such an extent as to monopolize all his powers.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON STERLING, M. D.,

Atlanta, Ga.

(Honors U. B. & C. M., Edinburgh. D. P. H., London.)

Dr. Sterling was born in 1858, in Peebles, Scotland, where both his father and his mother's father held legal appointments. His mother is a sister of the Rev. Alexander Williamson, of West St. Giles, Edinburgh. Dr. Sterling studied chiefly in Edinburgh and London, taking his first degree in 1880. He married in 1891 to Miss Nora Brownly, a Yorkshire lady. Dr. Sterling's practice has been chiefly in England where he held hospital and various other appointments, among which were resident physician in the Royal National Hospital for diseases of the chest and throat, Ventnor, Isle of Wight; clinical assistant for four years, and resident house surgeon for one year to the Royal Westminster Eye Hospital, London; physician to several insurance companies, &c. For several years before leaving England his chief attention was paid to his specialty, for which he resigned all

other work in 1892, devoting his time entirely to it in Germany, in London, and in visiting those of Paris, till 1894, when on visiting the United States, he was appointed instructor to the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital,



ALEXANDER W. STERLING, M.D.

New York, where he held a clinic and lectured on diseases of the eye and ear, and also appointed one of the staff of the Manhattan Hospital for diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose, and of the throat, nose and ear department of the Roosevelt Hospital. After a visit to Atlanta, Dr. Sterling decided to settle there, which he did in May, 1895.

Rev. GIVEN B. STRICKLER, D.D., LL.D.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Few men in the Southern Presbyterian Church have come more rapidly to the front as a great preacher, and have taken a higher stand than the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Strickler is a native of Virginia, and continued to reside in that State until he was called to his present pastorate. Upon completing his collegiate course at Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), and his theological training at Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, he was called to the pastorate of Tinkling Spring Church in the Valley of Virginia, where he labored for a number of years to the great delight and edification of that large and influential church.

In 1883 Dr. Strickler accepted the call to his present field of labor, the Central Presbyterian Church, of Atlanta, Ga. Under his superior administrative ability, by the blessing of God, the church has increased greatly in numbers and influence, until it ranks to-day second to none in the Southern Assembly. Dr. Strickler draws large congregations, and his people are devotedly attached to him.

His preaching is of the highest order. His intense earnestness disarms all criticism, and he never fails to impress his

hearers with the fact that he is master of his subject. He is a man of superior wisdom, profound learning and firm in his convictions of truth and duty. As a scholar and theologian he has no superior. His preaching, while profound, logical



REV. GIVEN B. STRICKLER, D.D., LL.D.

and argumentative, is remarkable for its beautiful simplicity.

Coupled with his great intellectual endowments and dignified bearing, there is a tender, sympathetic nature within the man that draws hearts to him. Dr. Strickler has received a number of flattering calls to other churches, and more recently to professorships in two theological seminaries. But all these calls he has so far declined.

A. S. SEALS,
Atlanta, Ga.

Alexander S. Seals was born December 29th, 1858, at Sparta, Hancock County, Ga. His father was Augustus A. Seals, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandparents coming direct from the old country. His occupation was that of a farmer, at which he made a splendid success. His mother was Susan W. Seals, who was also of Scotch-Irish descent, and spent all her life in Georgia. In November, 1878, he entered as a clerk for the firm of Charles A. Davis & Son, Greensboro, Ga., and remained with that firm for about eight years, and on January 4th, 1887, married Miss Victoria E. Davis, daughter of Charles A. Davis, Sr., of Greensboro, Ga. He followed the mercantile life until 1894, and was a member of the following firms: Copelan, Seals & Armor, Greensboro, Ga.; Davis Bros. & Seals, Greensboro, Ga., and Seals, Armor & Co., Greensboro, Ga. In 1893 he moved to Atlanta, and was elected vice-president and general manager of the Georgia Stove Works, which position he still occupies. He is also vice-president of the Interstate Building and Loan Association. He joined the Baptist

Church in 1878, and is now a member of the First Baptist Church of Atlanta. When he left his father's home in 1878 he had only \$6, and with this small beginning he has worked his way up to his present financial standing. He



A. S. SEALS.

can truthfully say that he has lived that upright life that would savor of the Golden Rule, trying to do unto others as he would have them do unto him.

THE "CONSTITUTION" BUILDING,

Atlanta, Ga.

The *Constitution* was established in 1868 by Col. W. A. Hemphill, its present business manager, who was a gallant Confederate veteran, locating in Atlanta immediately after the war. It took its name from its defense of the constitutional liberties of the people in the stormy days of reconstruction agitation. It at once became the leader of the constitutional Democrats of the State, and from that day to this has held the foremost position among the Georgia newspapers. Since its establishment it has buried five daily morning competitors, the death of one of these giving it Henry Grady, who, full of fire and enthusiasm of youth, joined the *Constitution* when the *Herald* suspended in 1876. Capt. Evan P. Howell bought an interest in the paper in 1876, having been attorney for the paper. His first work was to engage Henry Grady, and from that day until the death of Grady in 1889, the two men were more like brothers and friends than business partners. About this time Joel Chandler Harris, who had refuged from the yellow fever at Savannah, came to Atlanta, and was engaged by Capt. Howell for the *Constitution*, and has been on its editorial staff ever since; and it was in the *Constitution's* columns that his famous "Uncle Remus" stories and most of his works of fiction appeared. Mr. Clark Howell, who had served a journalistic apprenticeship, after graduating from the Uni-

versity of Georgia in 1883, with the *New York Times* and the *Philadelphia Press*, became night editor of the *Constitution* in 1884, and in 1887-88 served as assistant managing editor to Mr. Grady, whose time as an orator was in great demand during those years throughout the country.

On the death of Mr. Grady in 1889, Mr. Clark Howell succeeded him as managing editor, which position he now holds. Mr. Frank L. Stanton, a poetic genius of national reputation, has for several years been on the *Constitution's* staff, associated with Mr. Harris and Mr. Wallace P. Reed, well known for his excellent literary work throughout the country. The *Constitution's* proudest work is that which has made it a most conspicuous factor in the development of Atlanta. It was established when the city had but 10,000 inhabitants, and has taken the lead in every public enterprise inaugurated since then. It has been unceasing in its labor for Atlanta, and it was through its columns that the Cotton States and International Exposition was first suggested as a panacea for the depression arising out of the panic of 1893. It called a public meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, which received enthusiastic response from the leading business men of the city, and the result speaks for itself.

The phenomenal growth of the weekly *Constitution* has been the most striking feature of the progress of the paper since 1885. The weekly edition increased from 10,000 to 25,000 in 1886, and in another two years it had gone beyond 100,000, a circulation covering every State in the Union, more than 30,000 going north of the Ohio River. It has a greater circulation in the Southern States than any paper published in the respective States, and the largest of any weekly edition of any weekly newspaper published on this continent.

LEWIS W. THOMAS,

Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Lewis W. Thomas was born in Centreville, Talbot County, Ga. His father was a native of Hancock County. In 1867 he went to California. While there the subject of this sketch took a full course at the Pacific Methodist College, Santa Rosa, California. He was graduated with the degree of A.B. and A.M., carrying off the honors of his class. In 1874 Mr. Thomas took a course of law in the law school of the University of Georgia, and was admitted to practice in Athens. He was appointed County Solicitor for Clarke County, and afterward Solicitor of the City Court of Athens, which position he resigned, and removed to Atlanta, in 1881. Mr. Thomas practiced law with remarkable success in all the State and Federal Courts of Atlanta, and achieved a very high reputation.

In 1890 Governor Northen appointed Mr. Thomas Solicitor of the City Court of Atlanta, at the recommendation of a very large majority of the members of the bar, and February 23d, 1892, he assumed the duties of his office. Mr. Thomas made one of the ablest Solicitors that the City Court



THE ATLANTA "CONSTITUTION" BUILDING.

ever had. He is not only a thorough lawyer, a powerful advocate and an indefatigable worker, but he is a true gentleman in every fibre of his being. No member of



LEWIS W. THOMAS.

the Atlanta bar stands higher than he does in the estimation of the lawyers and the judges, and of the community generally.

GEORGE W. TERRY, Jr.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Terry was born in Atlanta, Ga., November 22d, 1860. He has held positions with the Water Department for fifteen years, serving as clerk, collector and secretary. He was



GEO. W. TERRY, JR.

elected secretary January 1st, 1888, and now holds that position, to the satisfaction of the people at large and the Board of Water Commissioners, who have the utmost confidence in

his ability, which is shown by his continued election without opposition.

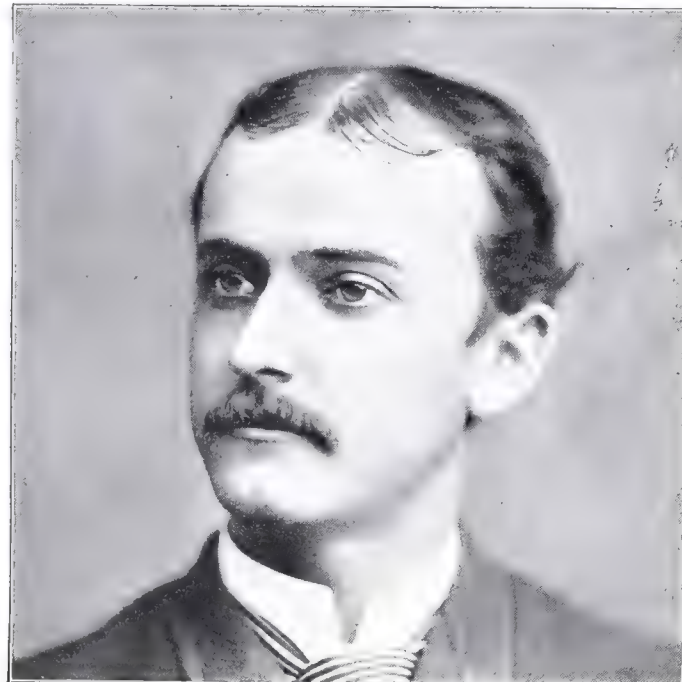
He is prominent in secret societies, now holding the position of Chief Patriarch of Empire Encampment No. 12, I. O. O. F.; is an active member of Barnes Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F.; was identified with the military of the city for six years, and was treasurer and trustee of the Gate City Guard for a number of years. He has the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and is well thought of by everybody.

Mr. Terry was married in 1882 to Miss Adele L. Chatham, of Newberry, S. C. Four children have blessed this union, two boys and two girls. His home life is a pleasant one, made so by his cheerful disposition and interesting family. His education only extends as far as the public schools of Atlanta, but he is a great student, and has increased his knowledge by close application and hard study.

He believes in Atlanta's future, and is always ready to lend a helping hand to promote her interests. In the building of Atlanta's magnificent new system of water works his financial ability and knowledge of such matters played a prominent part in their successful completion.

SAMUEL YOER TUPPER,
Atlanta, Ga.

Samuel Y. Tupper belongs to the prominent South Carolina family of that name, having been born in Charleston and passing his early life in that historic old place. He graduated from the University of Nashville, Tenn., and soon after graduation he entered the insurance business as clerk in the general agency office of his father in Charleston. In 1884 he was appointed special agent of the Southeast department of the Phenix of Brooklyn, having immediate supervision



SAMUEL YOER TUPPER.

over Virginia and the Carolinas, a position of much magnitude and trust for so young a man. But he filled it with eminent satisfaction and success, and in 1891 was called, by

the unanimous vote of the Southeastern Tariff Association, to the secretaryship of that important organization. It was during his incumbency that the association reached its highest point of efficiency and power, its territory being extended to cover Louisiana and Virginia.

Mr. Tupper declined a renomination to the position of secretary of the association in 1894, in order to become manager of the Southern department of the Queen, then newly established in Atlanta.

This is, in brief, the business record of a man, who, at the age of thirty-nine, has run the gamut of his profession, filling with efficiency and honor almost every position it has to offer, and achieving, even before he reaches the shadow of his prime, that rare success for which so many men strive in vain throughout a long lifetime.

Mr. Tupper is a magnificent underwriter, an entertaining debater, and in conversation both brilliant and interesting. In private life he has been as fortunate as successful in professional, and his domestic happiness completes the harmony and symmetry of an unusual nature and career.

Col. L. N. TRAMMELL,
Atlanta, Ga.

Leander Newton Trammell, chairman of the Railroad Commission of Georgia, son of Jehu and Elizabeth (Fain) Trammell, was born in Habersham County, Ga., June 5th, 1830. His paternal grandfather, William Trammell, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in South Carolina and married a Miss Lynch. He enlisted and served three years in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War under Capt. Daniel Duff and Col. Brandon, and participated in the siege of Savannah, December, 1778; battle of King's Mountain, S. C., October 7, 1780, where he lost an arm, and battle of Cowpens, S. C., January 17, 1781. He died in Macon County, N. C., December, 1843. Col. Trammell's father was born in Union District, S. C., and came to Georgia and settled in Habersham County in 1818, where he soon attained to great popularity and influence, and was twice elected to represent the Senatorial district in the General Assembly. His maternal grandfather, Ebenezer Fain, was of French extraction, a nephew of Baron Fain, a gallant member of Bonaparte's staff. Members of the family immigrated from France to this country before the Revolutionary War and settled in Pennsylvania. Mr. Fain was born in Chester County, in that State, August 27th, 1762. While in Washington County, Virginia, in June, 1776, and not fourteen years of age, he enlisted for three months in the patriot army, and was stationed at Black Fort and Montgomery Station, during which he was engaged in two battles with Indians, in one of which sixteen were killed. While in Washington County, N. C. (now Tennessee), he served three months, from June, 1780, as light horseman, under Capt. Trimble, Col. Robertson's command, joined with other troops at Gilberttown, and all marched to Pacolet River, S. C., where they had a fight, taking a number of prisoners. At

Buffalo Creek, on Broad River, while on duty at night as a sentinel, he shot John Fenlon, a spy, on whom was found an express note from Lord Cornwallis to a Tory, Capt. Moore, urging him to defend his fort until troops could reach him. The Americans captured the fort, with Capt. Moore and 100 men, and the British reinforcements were intercepted at Musgrove's Mills and dispersed. At Wofford Iron Works the patriots were suddenly attacked at night, and after a desperate struggle were compelled to fall back; but, rallying, renewed the fight and defeated the enemy. He was subsequently transferred to Capt. Cunningham's company, which was attached to Col. Elijah Clarke's Georgia regiment. Col. Clarke started for Augusta, Ga., but finding the British occupying that place and Georgia and South Carolina, he returned to Rutledge's Ford, on the Saluda River, S. C., where the command was discharged. In September, 1780, he re-enlisted for two months as mounted horseman, and as a substitute under Capt. Taylor and Col. Sevier, in pursuit of Col. Ferguson, who was overtaken at King's



COL. L. N. TRAMMELL.

Mountain, S. C., where, October 7, 1780, a battle was fought, Col. Ferguson was killed and 900 prisoners taken. In this battle Mr. Fain was wounded in one of his legs. From November, 1780, he served with Capt. Gibson and Col. Sevier against the Indians, who were badly defeated and their towns destroyed. He continued in the service until April, 1781. In 1783 he moved to South Carolina and settled in the territory known as "Ninety-six," which comprised what is now Pickens, Pendleton and Anderson counties. Thence, in 1792, he moved to Buncombe County, North Carolina, and finally, in 1818, to Georgia, and settled in Habersham County. He was married in Jonesborough, Washington County (then North Carolina, now Tennessee), in June, 1781, to Miss Mary Black. She died in Gilmer County, Georgia, February 11th, 1846. Col. Trammell was reared and worked on the farm during his boyhood and youth, alternating between farm and

school as the necessities of the crop demanded. At the age of nineteen he entered a boarding-school at Batt Creek (now Hiawassee College), Tenn., where he remained for fifteen months. After leaving there he taught school a while, and then read law under Simpson Reid, at Blairsville, Ga., and in 1856 attended the law school at Lebanon, Tenn. Having been admitted to the bar, he located at Ringgold, Catoosa County, Georgia, and entered upon the practice of law as the junior member of the firm of McConnell & Trammell.

In 1861 he was elected to represent Catoosa County in the General Assembly, and in 1863 was re-elected without opposition. In March, 1862, he entered the Confederate service as quartermaster, with the rank of captain, the duties of which he performed in all its details with that promptness and exactitude which is characteristic of him in everything he does. His fidelity and patriotism elicited from the auditor in the quartermaster's department a letter complimenting him upon the evidence shown in his reports for his vigilance and honesty in the discharge of his duties, saying this was the only letter of the kind he had had the pleasure of writing. In 1866 he resumed the practice of law in Calhoun, Gordon County. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867-68, in which he did the most valuable work for the State. He was the recognized leader of the little band of fourteen dauntless patriots in that convention known as the "Hancock Democracy," whose unflagging courage and unrelaxing labor saved and secured to Georgia the supremacy of the white race—a service which endeared him to the people and will never be forgotten. At the election next succeeding he was unanimously tendered the nomination to the State Senate, but declined the honor. In 1870 he was elected to represent the Senatorial district in the General Assembly, and was elected president of the Senate. Gov. Bullock having resigned, Mr. Trammell became, by right, Governor *pro tem.* of the State; but the former president of the Senate, Mr. Benjamin Conley, claimed the right and assumed the duties of the office, which came near precipitating serious consequences. Fortunately the blended blood of Scotch-Irish conservatism and French chivalric magnanimity, as represented by Mr. Trammell, interposed and prevented it. He was strongly urged by leading Democrats throughout the State, and by the General Assembly to assert his rights, but foreseeing the certain disorder and confusion, and the possible injury to the highest and best interests of the State that such a contention would provoke and prolong, he wisely and patriotically declined to do so. As President of the Senate he was distinguished for his fairness, impartiality and parliamentary ability, and in 1873 was re-elected without opposition, and closed his four years' incumbency without having an appeal taken from a decision he had made. He was a Tilden elector in 1876, a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1877, in which he served on the Committee on Revision. He was President of the State Democratic Convention in 1881, and Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee in 1882-83. Speaking of

him as President of the memorable State Convention of 1881 to nominate a governor, Col. Isaac W. Avery, in his History of Georgia, has this to say: "The Hon. L. N. Trammell was elected unanimously president of the convention. There has never been in the history of public conventions a finer piece of parliamentary presiding than Mr. Trammell's government of this fiery convention. It must be held in mind that he was a warm Colquitt supporter, and he had to steer between the expectations of his friends for that decided leaning to his own side that an experienced chairman can so helpfully give, and the proclivity of the opposition to suspect his fairness and censure his rulings. It was the highest possible tribute to Mr. Trammell that both sides were satisfied and deemed his action fair. Not only this, but the clash of parliamentary strategy, and in the turbulence of heated debate, there were repeatedly two dangerous contingencies constantly threatening, namely, inextricable confusion in the order of business, and an ungovernable turmoil. Mr. Trammell met both these perils with a most masterly skill and fairness. His solution of parliamentary puzzles was instantaneous and decisive. No man with less available and thorough knowledge of the law of deliberative bodies could have been equal to the trying occasion. His intuitions were like lightning, and as resolute as the edict of an autocrat. Both sides stood in eager, reckless antagonism and fought for every advantage. Both sides were determined and combative, and their spirits drove toward an explosion. Mr. Trammell held the unruly element with a strong hand and carried the stormy proceedings for eight long days to an orderly conclusion. It was a splendid triumph of presiding genius. It was an extraordinary and unequaled piece of tact, intelligence, firmness and leadership." Prior to his chairmanship of the executive committee in 1883, the two-thirds rule governed the gubernatorial nominating conventions. Through his wholesome influence this rule was changed, and since that time nominations have been made by the majority vote, and the change has proved his wisdom. In October, 1881, Mr. Trammell was appointed railroad commissioner by Governor Colquitt, re-appointed in 1887 by Governor Gordon, and again in 1893 by Governor Northen; in 1890 he was made chairman of the commission. Endowed with unusual mental capacity, keen and strong, a courage of conviction unappalled by the most powerful antagonisms, an integrity of character and sincerity of purpose absolutely unassailable, a deep insight into motives, and common sense and executive ability of a high order, he naturally became an almost unerring judge of public sentiment, and a wise and successful leader of men, and enabled to exercise a strong and salutary influence on the legislation of Georgia. Well informed, patient, diligent and conscientiously just, he has, in his present honorable and responsible position, been incalculably serviceable, because he has won and enjoys the entire and unreserved confidence of the railway authorities on the one hand and the people on the other. The interest of the people and the development and advancement of Georgia are

near his heart; for them in the prime of his life he has worked in the past, and to them his energies and labors are devoted to-day. Affable, courteous, open-handed, big-hearted and public-spirited, it excites no wonder that his political preferment arouses no jealousy and that everybody is his friend. Mr. Trammell was married in 1856 to Miss Zenobia J., daughter of Elihu S. Barclay, a union which has been blessed with an interesting family of eight children: Mary M., wife of Samuel B. Scott, Atlanta, Ga., Paul B., Dalton, Ga., Elizabeth V., wife of George L. Morris, Birmingham, Ala., William J., Marietta, Ga., Alice N., wife of Walter L. Sessions, Marietta, Ga., Fleta, wife of Frank M. Boston, Atlanta, Ga., Margaret Z. and Leander N., Jr. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a prominent member of the Methodist church.

C. J. VAUGHAN, M.D.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Vaughan was born September 3d, 1857, in Milton Co., Ga., and is the son of James J. and Elizabeth E. Vaughan, natives of North Carolina. Dr. Vaughan left the farm when quite a youth, coming to Atlanta in 1875. He



C. J. VAUGHAN, M.D.

worked on a salary until 1880, afterwards engaging in the mercantile business until 1890. He then took up the study of medicine and in 1891 entered the Atlanta Medical College, graduating in 1893. He was married in 1885 to Mrs. Fannie Mullins of Covington, Ga., and now resides on Houston Street, Atlanta, Ga., where he practices his profession.

W. S. WITHAM,
Atlanta, Ga.

W. S. Witham was born April 9th, 1853, at La Grange, Ga. He was engaged as an errand boy in a straw hat works in New York city at the age of 14 years, at the salary of

\$4.00 per week. After holding every position in the gift of the firm, he went in business for himself on Broadway, New York, where he was very successful. He returned to



W. S. WITHAM.

his native State, and is now president of more than a dozen banks and several boards of trust. He is teacher of the largest bible class and is a prominent and influential man throughout the State.

ALEXANDER S. TAYLOR,
Atlanta, Ga.

This gentleman was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1860, and a year before attaining his majority he was on his way to the new world. For six years after his arrival



ALEXANDER S. TAYLOR.

in America he occupied several positions of trust in Boston and New York, but in 1886 he decided that the South was the best field for his efforts and the year following found

him forming a co-partnership with Mr. B. F. Galphin for a general dry-goods business at No. 204 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga. The firm name then, as now, was Taylor & Galphin, and the house at once started a strictly cash business. Their success was phenomenal from the start and by 1890 the sales had reached the \$100,000 mark and have increased each year since. Such success is bound to bring imitators and in a few years the dry-goods business was revolutionized, many other houses adopting the cash system. The business grew to such proportions that more room was necessary and in 1893 the commodious buildings at Nos. 238 and 240 Marietta Street were occupied and the success of the best arranged dry-goods store in the South was assured. Much of this is due to Mr. Taylor's practical knowledge of the business and to the advertising methods which such knowledge suggests. New ideas are constantly being formulated and the firm is regarded as leaders in the retail trade. Personally Mr. Taylor is quiet and unassuming. He has been an extensive traveler and is known to every Scotchman in the State; his popularity among his countrymen having resulted in his selection as Chieftain of the Atlanta Caledonian Club. He has strong literary tastes, and in his rooms at the Kimball House the proclivities of the student and close reader are discernible. Mr. Taylor keeps up with the progress of events both at home and abroad and his foreign tastes are gratified by an occasional visit to the land of his birth.

Dr. BERNARD WOLFF,
Atlanta, Ga

Bernard Wolff was born in Prince Edward Co., Virginia, March 27th, 1868, and was the son of Bernard Likens Wolff,



DR. BERNARD WOLFF.

who married Miss Eliza Preston Benton McDowell, daughter of Gov. Jas. McDowell of Virginia. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College, Va., graduated as M.D. from the

University of Virginia in 1888, and became the assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the University 1888-1889. He next spent three years in the hospitals of New York city, and was connected with the Health Department for one year. He afterwards studied for a year in Germany and France, and was then clinical assistant to Dr. P. G. Unna, the distinguished dermatologist of Hamburg, and later a private pupil of M. Ernest Besnier, of the St. Louis Hospital, Paris.

Dr. Wolff settled in Atlanta June, 1893, beginning his practice as a specialist in skin diseases, and also a lecturer on the same in Southern Medical College. He is a member of all the important medical societies, and also a member of the Scotch-Irish Society and of the Society of Sons of the Revolution.

October 18, 1894, Dr. Wolff married one of the most charming belles of Atlanta, Miss Marian Hillyer, daughter of Judge George and Ellen E. Hillyer. Dr. Wolff is also editor and proprietor of the *Southern Medical Record*.



G. H. TANNER, ATLANTA, GA.,
Clerk Superior, City and Criminal Courts.

Mrs. LOLLIE BELLE WYLIE,
Atlanta, Ga.

Conspicuous among the minstrels of this section is Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie. Her pen has already traced a shining mark across the pages of Southern literature and her beautiful poems of the heart have been stored away by countless admirers in the treasure coves of memory.

This gifted lady is a member of one of the oldest and most honored families of the South. Her father, Dr. Thomas Polk Moore, and her grandfather, Dr. John Wheeler Moore, were both eminent physicians of this section. They came from the Edgefield district of South Carolina and were closely connected with Hamptons, Richardsons, Carringtons and Mannings, all familiar names in the social and business cir-

cles of that State. Dr. John Wheeler Moore, who married his first cousin, was also a cousin of James K. Polk. The mother of Mrs. Wylie was a daughter of Mr. W. D. Ellis, a gentleman of rare literary gifts. On the death of her father



MRS. LOLLIE BELLE WYLIE.

she was left an infant only five months old and to the care of her maternal grandfather she was entrusted for guidance and protection. As her literary talents in after years began to unfold she always found in him a friend and counsellor who never hesitated to advise her wisely and to give her all needed encouragement. Her maternal grandmother was a member of the clans of Neil and McIntosh of Scotland.

At the age of seventeen Miss Moore became the wife of Mr. Hart Wylie, a son of Mr. James R. Wylie. He was a young man of noble worth and character. He died ten years later, leaving a good name as a lasting comfort to his wife and children, but no estate from which a support for herself and children could be realized. On the day of her husband's death her little volume of verses, "The Legend of the Cherokee Rose," was issued from the press. Her little book was sold by subscription, and after a month had passed she had not only canceled the debt of its publication, but had a considerable sum to her credit in the bank. Two weeks after the death of her husband she was tendered a place on the editorial staff of the *Atlanta Journal*, a position she held for four years, and also for more than eighteen months she was engaged by Colonel Cockerell to do important work on the editorial staff of the *New York Advertiser*.

Mrs. Wylie has also written and set to music the following songs which have become favorites in many households: "Dream Bells," "Fadeless Roses," "Thou Art Far Away," "The Revelation," "Witch Hart," "Thou Art My Prayer" and "The Answer." In addition to these she has composed a number of pieces for the banjo. Mrs. Wylie also plays both the banjo and guitar delightfully.

As a poetess and journalist, she is well known in the literary world of the North and South, and always commands a large and appreciative circle of readers.

JASPER NEWTON SMITH,

Atlanta, Ga.

Jasper N. Smith was born December 29th, 1833, in Walton County, Ga., and is the son of William and Elizabeth Brady Smith, both natives of Georgia. Mr. Smith was one of a family of ten boys and two girls. He was educated at the country school and worked on the farm while a young boy. After the beginning of the war he entered the Tenth Georgia Cavalry but was forced to resign in December, 1864, on account of sickness. He married December 24th, 1856, Miss Rebecca Hawke, who died in 1870, leaving six children. In 1875 Mr. Smith was married to Mrs. Fanny Jackson, of Gordon County. He has been engaged in different pursuits, principally as a farmer, merchant and contractor, and is now proprietor of the hotel, "Bachelors' Domain," a unique hotel of forty-four rooms, each being called after the States of the Union, instead of being numbered.



JASPER NEWTON SMITH.

He is also owner of the "House that Jack Built," a handsome structure in this city built of the remnants of other buildings, and inscribed with appropriate mottoes. Mr. Smith now resides on East Cane street, this city, and is familiarly known to nearly every resident of Atlanta.

H. SILVERMAN,

Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Harry Silverman was born in Philadelphia under the shadow of Liberty bell, in the year 1861, just as the first guns in the great struggle between the States were bursting fraternal feeling between the two sections. Harry Silverman, the well known Atlanta cigar dealer, received his early training and education in the City of Brotherly Love.

He drifted to the South, and the Gate City of the South to earn his livelihood, and took up residence among those who had been opposed to the people of his native city in the bloody contest. But somehow, Harry Silverman has become identified with the feelings and sentiments of the South, and there is no more popular citizen within the bounds of the Southern metropolis.



H. SILVERMAN.

He has always been connected with the tobacco business, and his acute knowledge of the intricacies of the trade is due to his long training in the art. There is now no man

better known in business circles than Mr. Silverman, nor more esteemed by his fellow citizens.

A member of the Gate City Guard and other organizations, both secret and social, he has become thoroughly adopted to and by the people with whom he came to live.

He is said to have made a small fortune out of his business at the corner of Peachtree and Edgewood avenue during the Exposition. Mr. Silverman recently showed his patriotism and liberality by stating publicly in the *Atlanta Journal* that he was in favor of Confederate veterans selling cigarettes, notwithstanding they are serious competitors.



DR. W. F. WESTMORELAND, ATLANTA, GA.



SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE, COLLEGE PARK, GA. VIEW OF BUILDING FROM PAVILION.

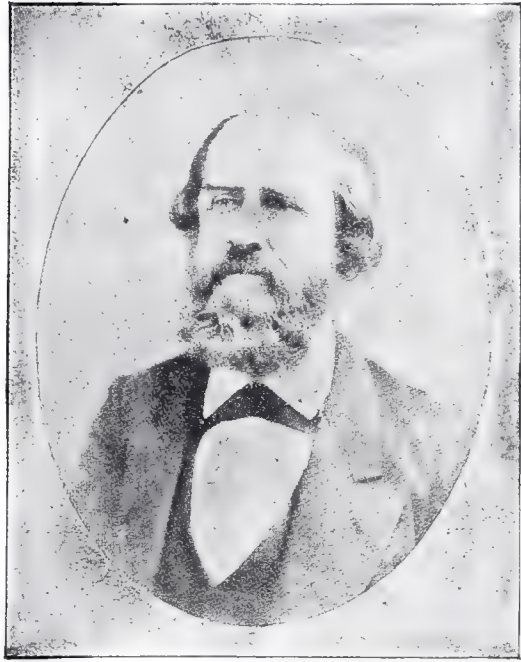
SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE,

College Park, Atlanta, Ga.

(By Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon.)

Emerson says that a college is the lengthened shadow of a man; this institution is the "lengthened shadow" of the Bacon-Cox family.

In 1843, during the pioneer days of education in Georgia,



MILTON E. BACON, A. M., President 1843-55.

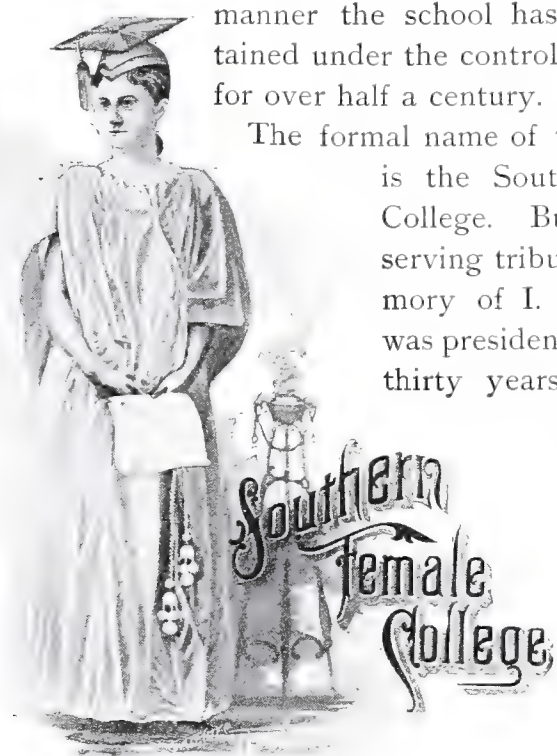
when female education was a doubtful experiment, Milton E. Bacon, with ability and knightly ardor, espoused the cause of the fair sex and established as an individual enterprise at La Grange a college for the higher education of women. He labored for thirteen years and met with a high degree of success. Proprietary interest in the college passed into the hands of I. F.

Cox, who acquired all the rights and privileges of the institution, and conducted it as a private enterprise for a long number of years. Then the Bacon and Cox families were united by marriage between the children. In this romantic

manner the school has been maintained under the control of one family for over half a century.

The formal name of the institution is the Southern Female College. But it is a deserving tribute to the memory of I. F. Cox, who was president of the school thirty years, and during

the most trying period of its history, that the public gradually introduced into usage the name "Cox's College" in recognition of Professor



THE GRADUATE COSTUME

Cox's service, until now the college is more generally known by this title. During the late war, the buildings were seized for a Confederate hospital and were accidentally burned, the loss being almost total, but through disasters, reconstruction

and panic, Professor Cox heroically struggled, founded the school again, borrowed the necessary money for this purpose, and labored until he fully re-established the institution. But the strain told on his overtaxed nature, and resulted in a tragic death from apoplexy.

THE COLLEGE EQUIPMENT.

The college was removed from La Grange during the summer of 1896. In the

new location at College Park (Atlanta), this historic school, with its able and enterprising management, with its large and accomplished faculty, its modern organization, its magnificent buildings and beautiful campus, its extensive equipment and its prestige, holds in hand boundless resources of power and commands far-reaching prospects of usefulness and honor. The opening

session after the removal enrolled over two hundred pupils from a distance, and two hundred and forty-six music pupils.

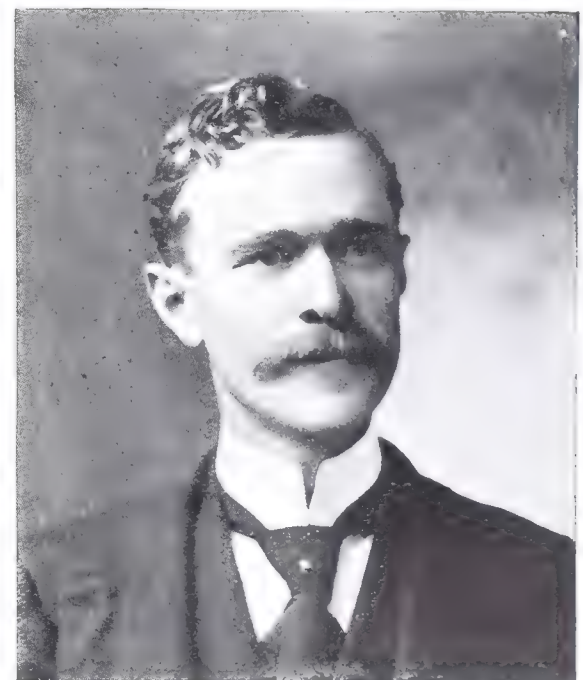
In its location the college is most happy. Planted in perhaps the most impressive educational building in the South, on that high, sandy ridge, sixty feet above the level of Atlanta and thirteen

hundred feet above the sea, buoyed by an invigorating climate, swept by fresh breezes and blessed with pure water, cold and crystal clear, it is indeed ideally situated for the constant enjoyment of that physical vigor which is justly reckoned in full equality with mental health and as the essential requisite to wholesome minds. Holding its

daily sessions within eight miles of Atlanta, in twenty-five minutes ride, with almost hourly trains, and at five cent commutation fares, it is in full contact with the intellectual, spiritual, social and professional advantages of this enter-



I. F. COX, A. M., President 1857-87.



CHAS. C. COX, A. M., Ph. D., President since 1887.

prising city. The material comforts of the splendid buildings, including lights, water, steam, elevator, tower-clock and every modern convenience are unsurpassed among the colleges of the South. The buildings are surrounded with a park and arboretum of thirty acres. But it is to the intellectual and spiritual equipment of the Southern Female College that one can point with special confidence.

It has a homogeneous management and faculty. At the head is the Cox family, who have walked together in complete and effective harmony for forty years. This family, consisting of four children of the lamented I. F. Cox, and two of the honored Milton E. Bacon, is full of the vigor of youth, and is ambitious to foster this idol of their sainted fathers. The descendants are also imbued with the spirit of their parent, Mrs. I. F. Cox, who for so many years stood as the pillar in the storms through which the school has passed, and who won the distinction of being called the "Mother of the College." With unselfish devotion and lofty enthusiasm, these children of the Bacon-Cox family dedicate themselves to the life-work of their parents, so sacredly entrusted to them and so in accord with their own tastes and purposes.



THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The faculty number thirty-two. They come from prominent institutions of America and Europe.

The internal organization of the institution at present is divided into three main departments, liberal, fine and practical arts. The college of liberal arts embraces nine schools, furnishes among various advantages instruction in eight languages, four modern languages being taught by natives, affords training in ten branches of natural science, offers four graduate courses and post graduate work.

The examination papers of the young ladies have been highly complimented by eminent authorities, including professors in the University of Virginia and Johns Hopkins University.

THE COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS.

This department of the college has long been famous. It includes piano, organ, violin, violoncello, double bass, guitar, cornet, voice, harmony, theory, normal music, choral union, history of music, elocution, penmanship, drawing, crayon, painting.

A special feature of the music department is the ladies' orchestra, consisting of thirty members. They render in artistic style difficult selections from the masters. For twenty-five years they have delighted the critical audiences con-



VIEW IN ARCADE.



COLLEGE PARLORS.

They were literally born into the work of female education; have grown out of the cradle by degrees into professors' chairs; are teachers by birth, by inheritance, by choice, by enthusiasm, inspiration, and by complete consecration. Nearly all of them are graduates of two or three colleges; some of them have finished in the best schools of Europe, and every one of them, without exception, has been accustomed to spend the vacations in diligent study in the best schools.

gregating to hear them. Their Southern concert tours have been triumphant ovations. This orchestra furnished music at the Exposition upon the dedication of the Woman's Building, and upon Southern Female College Day, in the Auditorium, November 7th.

The general teaching appliances embrace library and reading room, museum, laboratory, observatory, objects for pedagogy, two art studios fitted up with models, forty-five

pianos, other musical instruments and apparatus for practical arts.

The library and museum are the two most attractive resorts of the college. In the library there are sections, biography, travel, fiction, Shakespeare, general poetry, English miscellanies, philosophy, pedagogy, etc. The collection now includes over five thousand volumes. The tables are covered with the late numbers of the standard periodicals, while

to the visitor, they gradually "bring a dreamy deafness"—to quote George Eliot—"which seems to heighten the peacefulness of the scene; they are like a great curtain of sound, shutting out the world beyond." The electric bells, rung by the tower clock, announce a change of duty each hour, or half hour, and the pupils armed with a scratch-book and pencil, folio or violin box, repair promptly to the lecture rooms, art studios, music lessons and practice. The buildings



THE COLLEGE ORCHESTRA.

Southern Concert Tours, 1877, 1894. The Atlanta Exposition. The American Medical Association, May 5th. 1896.

rocking-chairs invite the passer-by to loiter and read. Much attention is paid to courses of reading, more especially to be carried out in subsequent life.

The museum consists of two divisions: (1) natural history, including minerology, botany, zoology and geology, and (2) industrial chemistry. It contains about ten thousand choice and instructive specimens.

All day long the college is a hive of industry. From dawn till "dewy eve" forty-five practice pianos are constantly in use. At first one of the most noticeable features

are all under one shelter, and rain or shine, the school machinery moves harmoniously and uniformly.

After supper the boarding students and lady teachers file out of the dining room into their twilight prayer meeting. At the twilight meeting all the hundreds of pupils who have ever attended the college are remembered in prayer. Scattered over the country, under varying experiences of responsibility, bereavement, success, trouble and prosperity, they are borne to the heavenly throne, and help is requested for their needs.



E. R. JONES.

Albany, Ga.

Mr. Jones was born in Dougherty County near Albany, in 1863. He was educated in the public schools of Albany and attended the law school at the State University in 1883. He afterwards read law under the late Judge D. A. Vason, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. Mr. Jones has made several memorial day orations and is an able orator, eloquent and persuasive. He was elected to the Legislature in 1892, and at that session led the debates in favor of accepting the Confederate soldiers' home, making a most eloquent speech on this question. He was a candidate for re-election



E. R. JONES.

in 1894-95, and although there was a strong opposition, the people knew his record and he was re-elected. He is also noted for the valuable assistance he gave Hon. B. E. Russell who was the Democrat nominee in the Second Congressional District in 1892. Mr. Jones is a staunch Democrat and in the practice of law he has made an eminent success. He is a great traveler, having visited nearly every State in the Union, adding materially to his store of useful information.

THORNTON WHEATLEY,

Americus, Ga.

Thornton Wheatley was born in the town of Northumberland, Penn., August 11, 1840. He came to Georgia at the age of fourteen in search of health, and soon afterwards entered business at Americus. He has been closely identified with the business of the place ever since. For many years he has conducted the largest dry goods business in Americus. He married Miss Julia Kendrick, August 29, 1866, and she died January 15th, 1893, leaving four children. He entered the Confederate service with the first company from his county, April 26, 1861, and was present with the Fourth Georgia Regiment, being absent but twenty-seven days during the entire war, and surrendered with Lee at

Appomattox. He was quartermaster sergeant of his regiment and of Dale's and Cook's Brigades during the latter part of the war. He has never sought office, but has held



THORNTON WHEATLEY.

many, and is now member in the present Legislature from Sumter County. He is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church.

T. J. SHERRON,

Augusta, Ga.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. Terrence J. Sherron, one of the stars of Georgia journalism, was born in Augusta, Ga.,



T. J. SHERRON.

January 9th, 1862. His father was Peter Sherron, and his mother, before marriage, Lucy Keenan.

Mr. Sherron is still unmarried and though comparatively a young man is well advanced in journalistic work, being editor of the *Augusta Evening Herald*, a prominent daily paper, which is prospering under his editorial management.

Miss R. L. WOODBERRY,
Athens, Ga.

Miss Rosa Louise Woodberry is a native of Bunwell County, South Carolina, but has spent most of her life in Georgia. She was educated in Georgia, graduating at the



MISS R. L. WOODBERRY.

Augusta High School and at Lucy Cobb Institute, in Athens. Since that time Miss Woodberry, for the past four years, has been teaching in her alma mater. Her articles and sketches, usually of a philosophic and scientific bent, have been frequently seen and quoted in journals North and South. She has done a great deal of journalistic work for Georgia dailies, and was for two or three years on the staff of the *Augusta Chronicle*, and during her vacations at home in the summer is on the staff of the *Savannah Press*.

A great deal of this busy young woman's time the past few years has been devoted to extending the Federation of Woman's Clubs in Georgia. She is the officer of the Federation in that State, and is an enthusiastic advocate of organization of women for study, whether of science, literature, art, music or civics, and hopes to see such clubs formed in every hamlet in the State. She is a member of the Woman's Press Club of Georgia, and has served as an officer in that organization.

Miss Woodberry is a close reader of current events, and has done a great deal to popularize this study among the young ladies of Lucy Cobb Institute. She has a class that frequently numbers a hundred, in current topics, civil government and political economy, and the debates on live topics, mock elections and tariff arguments of her pupils have frequently attracted the favorable comment of newspapers throughout the country.

In 1894 Miss Woodberry was elected to the chair of Natural Science in Lucy Cobb Institute, and is probably the only young woman in the South who has a laboratory of

physical and chemical apparatus and performs the experiments for her class.

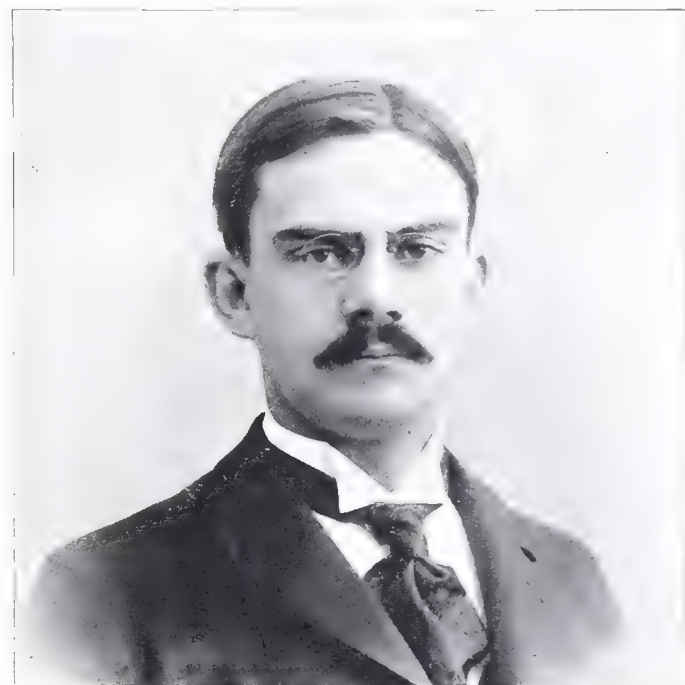
This school is her central object of interest, and to its former principal, Miss Rutherford, and to its present principal, Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, Miss Woodberry ascribes "whatever of success has been won." For the inspiration and encouragement of these two noble women, she says, she owes her deepest gratitude.

Among her literary successes, one not insignificant was the winning of a fifty-dollar prize offered by the *Augusta Chronicle* on a political economy question; and that, too, when there were male competitors for the prize and when she was just out of her teens.

Miss Woodberry resides in Savannah, with her parents, during the off-duty months, and is one of a large family of brothers and sisters. Her father was for years the distinguished bass singer of Charleston and her mother one of Beaufort's daughters of the old régime.

BOWDRE PHINIZY,
Augusta, Ga.

Bowdre Phinizy, was born in Augusta, Ga., December 27th, 1871. He prepared for college at Professor Webb's Preparatory School, Billbuckle, Tenn., and graduated from



BOWDRE PHINIZY.

Princeton College, New Jersey in 1892. He studied history and political economy at Johns Hopkins University, and law at the University of Virginia, and at the Harvard Law School. He is now connected with the *Augusta Evening Herald*.

A. B. McNAUGHTON, M.D.,
Augusta, Ga.

Dr. Alexander B. McNaughton was born in Lancaster County, S. C. His father, W. D. N. McNaughton, was a scientific machinist, later a Confederate soldier under Col.

Jno. L. Jones, in the Seventh South Carolina Battalion, and was instantly killed in battle at Petersburg, Va. His mother was Louisa J. Ellis, daughter of Dr. Ellis, of Lancaster



A. B. McNAUGHTON, M.D.

County, S. C. After leaving school Dr. McNaughton taught five years and then read medicine under Dr. James K. Chapman, of South Carolina, and took a full course of lectures at the University of Maryland. He next attended lectures at the Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, graduating in March, 1887. He located at Peak, S. C., selling drugs and practicing his profession. He remained there four years, since which time he has been in the active practice of medicine and drug business in Augusta, Ga. He makes a specialty of the diseases of women and children, and



A. B. McNAUGHTON'S SANITARIUM.

has the only private sanitarium in Augusta. It is accessible by electric cars from every portion of the city. Dr. McNaughton can give hundreds of testimonials as to the efficiency of his treatments. He studied diseases of women under Prof. W. S. Howard, of Baltimore, and obstetrics under Prof. G. W. Delbridge, of Atlanta, Ga.

CHARLES JOSEPH BAYNE,
Augusta, Ga.

Charles Joseph Bayne was born in Milledgeville, Ga., September 28th, 1870. The literary talent which he displayed at an early age was inherited from his father, who shared first honors with Sidney Lanier, on graduating at old Oglethorpe University, and attained considerable prominence as an educator and a scholar. Mr. Bayne moved to Sandersville at three years of age, and when nine years of age entered in that city the profession of journalism, which, with slight intermission, he has pursued ever since.



CHARLES JOSEPH BAYNE

In 1890 he made a tour of Europe, going on foot through the picturesque scenes of Switzerland and Italy, and extending his Bohemian journey as far as Naples. On his return to America he took a position on the *Augusta Chronicle*, where he remained until August, 1895, when he became managing editor of the *Augusta Herald*, a position he now holds.

Hon. WILLIAM HENRY FLEMING,
Augusta, Ga.

William Henry Fleming, lawyer and legislator, was born in Augusta, Ga., October 18, 1856, son of Porter Fleming, of Scotch-Irish and English descent and Presbyterian faith, whose ancestors came to Virginia before the Revolution and removed early to a farm in Columbia County; thence to Lincoln County, Ga. The maternal grandmother of Porter Fleming was Elizabeth Howard, who, according to family tradition, was a cousin of Thomas Jefferson. The mother of William Henry Fleming was Catharine B. Moragne, whose grandfather, Pierre Moragne, a French Huguenot, came to Charleston before the Revolution, and settled at New Bordeaux, in upper Carolina. He and his three eldest sons fought under Gen. Pickens in the War of the Revolution. Catharine B. Moragne's father, as a boy, witnessed one of

Farleton's raids at Bordeaux; her sister, Mary Moragne Davis, was a poetess and writer of fiction, and her brother, John B. Moragne, an officer of the Palmetto Regiment, was killed in the attack of the American forces on the city of Mexico, his mother being awarded a medal for her son's gallantry by the Carolina Legislature. An heirloom in the family is a diary of Pierre Moragne, giving an account of the Huguenots leaving France and the voyage across the ocean. When financial misfortune overtook his father, at the close of the Civil War, the subject of this sketch labored for several years on the farm. At the Richmond Academy, of Augusta, he won a scholarship to the State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, at Athens, in 1872, earning a small salary as college postmaster and borrowing money from Alexander H. Stevens to complete his education, which he afterward repaid with interest. He was an undergraduate tutor at the State University at Athens, Ga.; was graduated



WILLIAM HENRY FLEMING.

in engineering in 1875, and in 1876 was prevented by sickness from taking the degree of A.M., but was granted it in 1890. In college he was, in 1873, private anniversarian of the Phi Kappa Society; in 1874 was awarded its junior debater's medal, and in 1875 won the medal for the best essay, open to the whole college, including the law class, and was elected commencement orator for the Phi Kappa Society. At college he was Captain of Company A, and for two years won the battalion prize for the best drilled company. In 1876 he began reading law in Augusta with Judge Shewmake; was elected Superintendent of the Richmond County public schools in 1877; resigned in 1880 and was admitted to the bar and has ever since been engaged in successful law practice. He was elected to the Legislature in 1888, 1890 and 1892, and was strongly backed for Speaker of the House in 1892. He was Eminent Commander of the Georgia Commandery Knights Templars No. 1, Augusta, and is a member of the grand body of the State. The ex-

alted rule of his life was written by him at nineteen years of age in these words, taken from the fly leaf of his old scrap book; "I will never use the feeble powers which God in His mercy has given me, to strengthen falsehood and wrong or to weaken the everlasting principles of truth and right." This noble aim he has executed. He has won practical triumphs of honor and utility in every field, and his career has been marked by devotion to principle, truth, integrity, reliability, intellect and patriotism. An address on Confederate Memorial Day in 1885 drew praise from the editorial pen of George William Curtis in *Harper's Weekly*. As chairman of the Finance Committee in 1893, and other important committees in three Legislatures, he originated valuable measures—one, systematizing the recording of liens and transfer of property, one expediting the trial of criminal cases, and another systematizing the financial operations of the public schools. He has made notable speeches on the soldiers' home bill, State road lease, higher education, education and labor, industrial education, and the railroad commission. In addition to his professional work as a lawyer, he has given much study to political economy. Chosen President of the Georgia Bar Association in August, 1894, he delivered the annual address in October, 1895, on the Ethics of the Bar in relation to the State.

He was elected to the Legislature for 1894 and 1895, and was elected Speaker of the House.

He was the author of the registration law of 1894, and the law reorganizing the Supreme Court, 1895. On April 18th, 1894 Mr. Fleming was seriously injured by being kicked in the face by a runaway horse. To his marked ability as a public man Mr. Fleming adds the highest social, moral and domestic qualities.

JOSEPH EDGERTON WILLET, A.M., M.D., Phar. D., LL.D.,

Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Augusta, Ga.

Born in Macon, Ga., November 17th, 1826. Graduated in Mercer University, then located in Penfield, Ga., July, 1846. Spent eight months of 1848-49 in the Chemical Laboratory of Yale College, and in attendance upon other lectures in science.

Has received literary degrees as follows: 1846, A. B., 1848, A. M., Mercer University, Ga.; 1850, M. D., Medical College of Georgia; 1887, LL.D., Howard College, Alabama. Was elected to the Professorship of Chemistry, Physics and Geology, in Mercer University, July, 1847, and discharged the duties of the same continuously until June, 1893, when he was compelled to resign by broken health. July, 1893, was elected to the chair of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Medical Department University of Georgia.

Wrote for the *American Journal of Science* and for the journals and newspapers frequent articles on entomology and other subjects of natural science. A notable article on Indian Summer in the *American Journal of Science* contained an original theory of the same.



THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA, AUGUSTA, GA.
(Being the Medical Department of the University of Georgia.)

In 1878, was appointed "local observer" on a United States National Commission, appointed to study the cotton worm, and made many observations in the field. The reports of these were made to the Committee of Export, viz.: Professors Riley, Comstock and Grote, and appeared in the report published by United States Agricultural Department.

Reported annually for ten to fifteen years on entomology to the Georgia State Horticultural Society, which report appears in the proceedings of the same.

In 1871, wrote for the American Baptist Publication Society, a book entitled "Wonders of Insect Life," which book



JOSEPH EDGERTON WILLET, A.M., M.D., Phar. D., LL.D.

took the competitive premium of \$500 offered by said society. The beautifully illustrated volume was published in 1871.

Delivered occasional lectures on agricultural and kindred subjects before the State Agricultural Society.

Yale College established in 1847 one of the earliest laboratories in the United States. Chemical analysis was almost unknown, and Professor Willet was for twenty years the only chemist in Georgia who had performed a chemical analysis. The same post-graduate course at Yale gave him equal prominence in physical and geological science among the scientific men of the State. Member of the American Association of Science, and of the American Chemical Society.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA,

Augusta, Ga.

(Being the Medical Department of the University of Georgia.)

With one exception this is the oldest medical college in the South. At the date of its organization there were not more than ten medical schools in America. When this institution was founded in 1828 it was known as "the Medical Academy of Georgia." The act of the Legislature dated December 20th, 1828, incorporating this school constituted the following citizens of the State, a body corporate under

the name and style of the "Trustees of the Medical Academy of Georgia," viz.: Milton Antony, W. R. Waring, John Carter, Lewis D. Ford, Ignatius P. Garvin, Benjamin White, Samuel Boykin, William P. McConnel, W. H. Weems, W. P. Graham, T. P. Gorman, Alexander Jones, J. J. Boswell, Thomas Hoxey, James P. Scriven, W. C. Daniel, Richard Banks, H. Hull, John Dent, T. Hamilton, Tomlison Fort, N. Crawford, O. C. Foot and John Walker.

The act "authorized the trustees to establish within the corporate limits of the city of Augusta, a Medical Academy, for the State of Georgia, on such principle, and under such rules and regulations and with such professors, instructors and officers as may be best calculated to perpetuate the same and promote the improvement of its pupils in the several branches of the healing art." It was further provided that "the trustees and faculty should meet annually at the institution, and after thorough examination to decide on the merits of such candidates as may have studied in said institution at least one year, and complied with all the conditions imposed by the Board of Trustees as preliminary to such examination, and confer the degree of Bachelor of Medicine on such, as in their judgment, may be found worthy of the same." The act also provides that the graduates of this Academy were to be allowed to practice medicine and surgery as fully as if licensed by the then existing State Board of Medical Examiners.

The Board of Trustees met in the council chamber in Augusta, on the 2d of March, 1829, and elected the following faculty of the Medical Academy of Georgia:

Lewis D. Ford, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Chemistry and Pharmacy; Milton Antony, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Medicine, and Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; William R. Waring, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

By an act of the Legislature, dated December, 1829, the name "Medical Academy of Georgia" was changed to "The Medical Institute of the State of Georgia," and the trustees of the institute were empowered "to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon such applicants, in such manner, at such times, and under such circumstances as may, to the said board, seem fit and proper, provided that the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall in no case be conferred on any person who shall not have attended two full courses of lectures in the institute, or one course in some other respectable medical college or university, and one in the institute in addition to the usual term of private instruction required by other institutions of like kind."

The Board of Trustees met on April 9th, 1832, and enlarged the faculty of the Institute, the professors being as follows: Milton Antony, M. D., Lewis D. Ford, M. D., John Dent, M. D., Louis A. Dugas, M. D., Paul F. Eve, M. D. and Joseph A. Eve, M. D.

The first commencement exercises were held April 17th, 1833, at the Institute on the lot now occupied by the Widows' Home, on lower Green street, in the city of Augusta.

The number of students in attendance during the session was twenty-eight. The address to the graduates was delivered by Hon. A. B. Longstreet, President of the Board of Trustees, who then conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the following students who had complied with the requirements for graduation: Isaac Bowen, Edward A. Eve, Thomas W. Grimes, John W. Borders.

December 20th, 1833, by act of the Legislature, the name of the Medical Institute of the State of Georgia was changed to "The Medical College of Georgia." The act of the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 "for the purpose of enabling the Board of Trustees of said institution to procure a suitable piece, or lot of land, erect thereon such buildings, and make such other improvements as may be necessary for the various purposes of a Medical College, and to procure a suitable library, apparatus, and museum for said institution, and such other things as may be necessary to the proper and successful operation of the same." It was further provided that fifty lots on the town commons, in Augusta, to be designated by the City Council, should be sold and the proceeds be paid over by the City Council to the Medical College of Georgia. The sale of these lots realized to the College the sum of \$5,000. The members of the faculty of the College subscribed the sum of \$10,000 to the enterprise, and the Trustees of the Richmond Academy donated the elegant lot on which the college building was erected. In 1833 the Legislature voted to the College the State's interest in the Bank of Augusta, valued at \$25,000.

With these several sums of money the Trustees erected a magnificent college building of Grecian architecture, completing the structure in 1835. The edifice is divided into an amphitheatre, museum, library, dissecting rooms, two lecture rooms and a physiological and biological laboratory.

The laboratory is equipped with all the modern instruments of research in physiology and biology, and under Professor Coleman, advanced students are practically trained in the latest discoveries of modern medicine. The museum is one of the largest, most varied and most valuable in America. Many of its specimens were selected by the late Prof. Louis A. Dugas while traveling through Europe.

The library of the College numbers 5,000 volumes, and is one of the rarest collections of medical books to be found in any medical college in the United States.

From 1835 to date, this college has, with the exception of the period embraced in the late Civil War, when the members of its faculty were in the medical staff of the Confederate army, continued its honorable, useful career.

In August, 1872, the Trustees of the University of Georgia, by formal vote, constituted the Medical College of Georgia, located at Augusta, the medical department of the University of Georgia, which relation it still sustains to our State University. To this college belongs the honor of having been the first medical school in America to advocate, and put in practice, the movement for higher medical education in American medical colleges.

Soon after this college was founded its faculty and trustees, under the leadership of its illustrious founder, Dr. Milton Anthony, took steps to remedy the defective educational system of all American schools. They recognized the shortness of the then terms—four months—as the radical defect in our American colleges, and at once extended its sessions from four to six months. Knowing the advantages of prolonged sessions to students, the Medical College of Georgia felt assured that the medical profession would see the advantages and uphold the college in its course. In this they were, however, sadly disappointed, for notwithstanding preceptors and students professed to approve the advanced position of the college, but very few students were found who would willingly attend six months' courses of lectures when other prominent medical schools would grant them a diploma upon two courses of four months each. The trustees and faculty were humiliated to find that from a school numbering several hundred students at each session, the attendance of students was so meagre in number as to render the movement a total failure, former pupils of this college going by hundreds to colleges requiring only four months' sessions. Although discouraged over the loss of its students through its adherence to the cause of higher medical education, this college persisted for five years in its sessions of six months. Finally the faculty becoming convinced from this five years' experience that they could not effect the needful reformation without concurrence of other medical schools, on May 19th, 1845, addressed a letter to all medical colleges in America suggesting and asking a convention of representatives from each of them to adopt plans for enforcing six months' sessions in all of these institutions. In compliment to the University of Pennsylvania, the letter suggested that to that University should be left the decision as to the time and place of meeting and the number of delegates from each college. Some colleges replied expressing themselves as unwilling to make any innovation, others unwilling to commit themselves failed to even answer the letters sent them. The Medical College of Georgia fully expected the University of Pennsylvania to second its efforts in this laudable movement. In this, however, it was mistaken. Six months after receiving the letter of the Medical College of Georgia, the University of Pennsylvania sent the following answer:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15th, 1845.

Dear Sir:—Shortly after the reception of yours of May 19th, I informed you of the fact, and of my intention to lay your communication on the subject of modifying the terms of admission into the profession of medicine, before the medical faculty at their first business meeting. Having lately executed this promise, I have now to state that the medical faculty, after giving it full consideration, have thought it better for each school to adopt such regulations as might suit its particular views, than to enter into any general obligations on the subject, when there exists no competent power to prevent their violation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DR. LEWIS D. FORD, W. E. HORNER, DEAN, &c.

After their brave but unsuccessful fight of years for six months' courses of study the Medical College of Georgia was at last forced to recede from its advanced position and adopt the four months' sessions. To make up for this loss as far as possible the faculty remodeled and improved their courses of lectures, made more rigid examinations and required higher qualifications from its graduates.

From this time to the outbreak of the late Civil War the career of the College was most prosperous as to number of students in attendance and the high standard of education required of its graduates. The Faculty of the College was one of the most renowned in America, and the diploma of this school was readily accepted in Europe. After the war closed the Faculty was reorganized, and consisted of the following distinguished medical teachers:

Louis A. Dugas, M.D., LL.D., Dean and Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Louis D. Ford, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Joseph A. Eve, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Henry F. Campbell, M.D., Professor of Operative Surgery and Gynecology.

W. H. Doughty, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

George W. Rains, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Pharmacy.

DeSaussure Ford, M.D., Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Edward Geddings, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.

The Faculty was thus constituted until 1886 when one after another of the Professors resigned or died—their places being filled by highly competent teachers. In May, 1893, the Faculty was reorganized and enlarged. The new Faculty immediately elevated its standard of medical education, enlarged its clinical facilities and made several important additions to its curriculum. The standard of medical education is now as high in this College as in any one in America, for the last two years twenty-five per cent. of all candidates for graduation having been rejected. Students are required to attend three courses of six months each prior to examination for graduation. The clinical advantages of this College equal those of any College in America—the Faculty having under its sole control three large hospitals, two medical dispensaries and a large daily out-door clinic, beside numerous interesting and instructive cases daily drawn from the large private practice of each of the Professors.

The Faculty is constituted as follows:

Wm. E. Boggs, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor, Athens, Ga.

Geo. W. Rains, M.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry.

DeSaussure Ford, A.M., M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Thos. R. Wright, M.D., Dean, Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery.

Wm. H. Doughty, Jr., A.B., M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.

Geo. A. Wilcox, M.D., Professor of Gynecology and Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Eugene Foster, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and State Medicine.

James M. Hull, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology and Laryngology.

Thomas D. Coleman, A.B., M.D., Secretary, Professor of Physiology and Pathology.

Joseph E. Willett, A.M., M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Joseph Eve Allen, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Pediatrics.

DEMONSTRATORS AND ASSISTANTS.

Henry C. Doughty, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant to the Chair of Physiology and Pathology.

L. C. Spence, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant to the Chair of Gynecology.

Wm. Z. Holliday, M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Operative and Clinical Surgery.

W. W. Battey, M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine.

C. J. Montgomery, B.S., M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.

Robert C. Eve, M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Obstetrics and Pediatrics.

The following biographical sketches of the professors will be interesting to the numerous Alumni of this College.

DeSAUSSURE FORD, A.M., M.D.,

Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery,

Son of Dr. Lewis D. Ford, born in Augusta, Georgia, August 14th, 1834. Educated at the Academy of Richmond Co., Georgia, and Burlington College, New Jersey, and graduated A.M. at Franklin College, Athens, Ga., (now the University of Georgia) in 1855. During his vacation in 1854 was his father's assistant during an epidemic of yellow fever in Augusta. Graduated with first honor in Medicine from the Medical College of Georgia in March, 1856. Thesis, Detection of Arsenic. In the summer of 1856 was elected Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Medical College in Philadelphia, serving in that position two winters, after which, with the lamented Professor T. G. Richardson, of New Orleans, he severed his connection for political reasons. For two months in the summer of 1856 was one of the resident surgeons in the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia. Returning to his native city he soon was elected Demonstrator of Anatomy and Prosector to the distinguished surgeon Dr. Louis A. Dugas, Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Georgia. The war beginning, he was sent to Virginia as a medical officer of the Georgia Hospital

Association, and soon thereafter received the appointment of assistant surgeon in the Confederate army—serving in hospital at Culpepper Court House, Lynchburg, and from thence was appointed medical director of General Humphrey Marshall's Brigade; after which did service at Camp Lee near Richmond, Va., resigned in 1863, but consented to act as Brigade surgeon for the Georgia Reserve under General Wm. M. Browne in the Savannah campaign. After the war, and upon the reorganization of the College he was elected Professor to Prof. Dugas and lecturer on Minor Surgery. After the death of Prof. Newton was elected Professor of Anatomy, and after the resignation of his father was elected Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine but held this position for a short time, and taking the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and upon the death of Prof. Campbell was elected Professor of Surgery, which Chair he now holds, and the duties of which he discharges with signal ability. Prof. Ford is the Nestor of the Faculty. He is a man of scholarly attainments and is a fluent, graceful, eloquent teacher. The positions he has held and now holds are: President of the Academy of Richmond County; Member of the Commissioners of the Augusta Orphan Asylum, and its Physician; Chief Surgeon of the Georgia Railway Co.; Chief Surgeon of the Augusta Southern Railway Co.; Local Surgeon of the Southern Railway Co.; Local Surgeon of the South Carolina and Georgia Railway Co.; ex-president of the Georgia Medical Association; ex-president of the Augusta Medical Society; ex-president of the Augusta Bible Society; ex-vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church; Delegate to the Pan-American Congress; Member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; ex-member of the City Council of Augusta; one of the founders of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society; on two separate occasions he has filled the position of Dean of the Faculty of the College, discharging the duties of the position with the faithfulness and conscientiousness which has ever characterized him in all official positions to which he has been called. Discovering pleasure in teaching and lecturing he yet would have resigned his connection with the College, but his father being one of its founders, and his step-son Dr. Hull, a Professor, and his own son an undergraduate, these sentiments have invited him to remain with his younger and ambitious associates, until he feels that his usefulness to his Alma Mater, and to its students, is impotent.

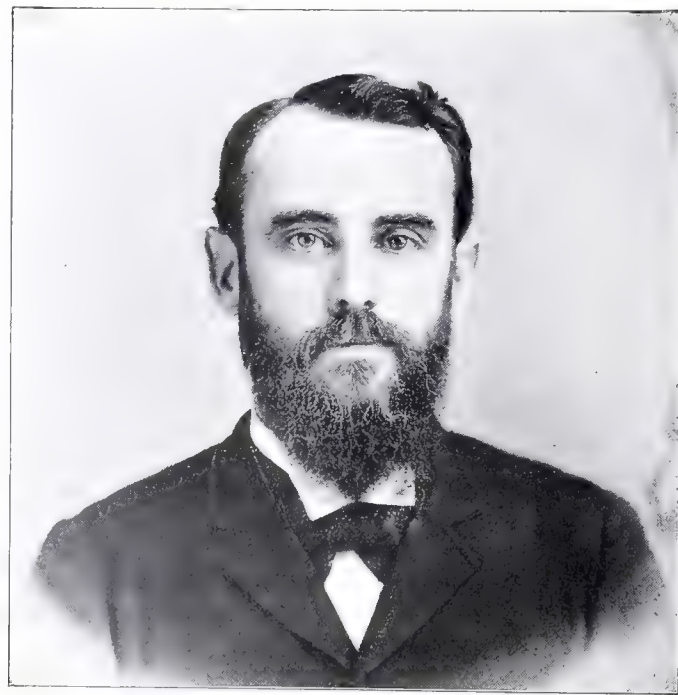
He has contributed frequently and ably to the literature of his profession; papers from his pen are to be found in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, with illustrations; one of large teratoid tumor of the neck, extirpated successfully; another of remarkable moluscum fibrosa; successful trepanning for comminuted fracture of frontal bone, with loss of cerebral substance, and whole of lateral half of bone, in 1861, patient now living; an article on cranial surgery in Southern Surgical and Gynecological Transactions, Vol. 1, 1888, with successful trepanning over sagittal suture taking out three buttons for chorea in young girl—recovery; trepan-

ning for comminuted fracture of occipital bone, with no laceration of membrane, the fragments showing the larger part of groove for lateral sinus—recovery, the patient living. None of these cases developed any nervous symptoms. Two cases of vicarious menstruation reported in same number of Transactions—patients now living. Has extirpated successfully two-thirds of inferior maxilla; also successful partial extirpation of half of superior maxilla; successful ligation of femoral artery; successful ligation of common carotid artery. He has a large collection of tumors successfully extirpated; also calculi—one of them among the largest ever taken out through perineum—which was presented to the Pan-American Medical Congress; many successful laparotomies for large ovarian tumors, one weighing nineteen pounds, the patient living. In the Transactions of the Medical Association of Georgia are many articles from Prof. Ford's pen. One, the treatment of a compound comminuted fracture of both thighs, from a railroad injury—the man afterwards becoming a base-ball player; with the discussion of the value of tar water and quinine in the treatment of surgical wounds and surgical fever, etc.

THOMAS R. WRIGHT, M.D.,

Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery, and Dean of Faculty,

Born in Augusta, Ga., July 11th, 1855. Graduated M.D. from the Medical Department of the University of



THOMAS R. WRIGHT, M.D.

Georgia, March 1st, 1876. After graduating in Augusta, he took a post graduate course in New York.

He was elected Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in 1877. Elected Demonstrator several years afterward. Elected Professor of Anatomy 1885. Elected Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery in 1894. Was for a number of years Secretary of the Faculty, and in 1894 elected Dean, which position he now holds.

Professor Wright's occupancy of the Chair of Anatomy for a long number of years afforded him uncommon opportunities for qualifying himself for practice of Operative Surgery for which branch of medicine he has a predilection. While doing a general practice of medicine he does an extensive surgical work, having performed well nigh all of the capital operations known to modern surgery. Professor Wright is a careful, conscientious, able teacher, and is indefatigable in his efforts to qualify students for advanced surgical work. He has contributed several valuable papers to surgical literature. In addition to his duties as professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery and Dean of the Faculty, he is one of the visiting physicians to the City Hospital, and Lecturer in the Training School for Nurses. As Dean of the Faculty he is a model executive officer.

W. H. DOUGHTY, Jr., A.B., M.D.,
Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.

Professor Doughty was born in Augusta, Ga., November 9th, 1856, and is now thirty-nine years of age. His literary training was received at the University of Georgia, whence he graduated A.B. in 1875. Returning to his native city



W. H. DOUGHTY, JR., A.B., M.D.

he began the study of medicine in the office of his father. The father trained the son in the most careful and thorough manner and entered him as a student at the Medical Department of the University of Georgia at Augusta, whence he graduated in 1878. After graduating from the Medical Department of the University of Georgia, Dr. Doughty took a post graduate course in New York at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Returning to Augusta he entered at once upon a large and lucrative practice. The faculty of his Alma Mater recognizing in Dr. Doughty a physician of marked ability, elected him in 1888 professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. He now fills with marked ability the Chair of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in the Medical

Department of the University of Georgia. He is peculiarly gifted as a lecturer and is a favorite with the students.

Dr. Doughty is one of the most skillful, successful surgeons of the South. While doing work in all departments of medicine, he is especially partial to surgery. He is particularly interested in abdominal surgery. In this field he has few equals and no superiors among his Southern brethren, as evidenced by the extent and remarkable success of his abdominal operations. His fame as a surgeon is known all over Georgia and South Carolina, and from these two States patients are almost daily sent to him at Augusta for surgical operations.

Professor Doughty is Surgeon in Charge of the Lamar Hospital.

EUGENE FOSTER, M.D.,

Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and State Medicine.

Born in Augusta, Georgia, April 7th, 1850. After receiving an academic education he, in 1868, began the study of medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. W. H. Foster. March 1st, 1872, was graduated M.D. from the Medical College of Georgia, now the Medical Department of the



EUGENE FOSTER, M.D.

University of Georgia. Immediately after graduating at the Medical College of Georgia he went to New York City and took a post graduate course at the Medical Department of the University of New York City. Returning to his native city, in the winter of 1872, he entered upon practice of his profession, taking rank with the most prominent physicians of Augusta. In the early part of his professional career he took especial interest in epidemic diseases, and in public health questions. In May, 1880, he was unanimously elected President of the Board of Health of Augusta, and has been continuously re-elected to this position without ever having had an opponent for the office. His experience in a large and varied practice of medicine in all its branches

for twenty-five years, together with his exceptional experience in public health administration afforded him unusual opportunities to thoroughly qualify himself for the duties of the Chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine and State Medicine, which he holds in the College. Professor Foster is a careful, conscientious teacher, and is unremitting in his efforts to thoroughly qualify the students of his classes for the high duties of practice of medicine. He has contributed largely to the literature of his profession by articles in the medical press, the "Transactions of the Medical Association of Georgia," "Transactions of the American Public Health Association" and "Buck's Reference Hand Book of the Medical Sciences." In addition to his professorship in the College, he is President of the Board of Health of Augusta, member of the Medical Association of Georgia, member of the American Medical Association, member of the American Public Health Association, member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Ex-President of the Richmond County Medical Society, and Ex-President of the Medical Association of Georgia. He is one of the visiting physicians to the City Hospital, physician in charge of the Contagious Diseases Hospital, lecturer to the Augusta Training School for Nurses, member of the Governing Board of the Lamar Hospital, and of the World's Congress of Medico-Climatology.

THOMAS D. COLEMAN, A.B., M.D.,
Professor of Physiology and Pathology.

Born in Augusta, Ga., January 13th, 1865. His literary education was received in the Kentucky University located at Lexington, Ky., from which he graduated A.B. June,



THOMAS D. COLEMAN, A.B., M.D.

1885. Upon his return from College he began the study of Medicine in the office of his father—the late Dr. John S. Coleman. After a time spent in the study of medicine under direction of his father, Thomas D. Coleman became a student

at Johns Hopkins University in its Medical Department. He remained at this noted school for two years, during which time he filled the position of Assistant in Physiology.

Inasmuch as the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University had not then completed its corps of medical teachers, and the subject of our sketch desired to graduate in a four years' course of study, he went to New York and entered the Medical Department of the University of New York City, from which renowned medical school he graduated M.D. April, 1890. During his pupilage at the latter institution Dr. Coleman held the position of Assistant to the Chair of Physiology.

Having completed his medical education, Dr. Coleman returned to his native city and began the practice of medicine, doing an extensive and select practice. Although a young man he ranks with the ablest physicians of this city. In 1893 Dr. Coleman was elected to the Chair of Physiology and Pathology in the Medical Department of the University of Georgia—the special training which he had received at Johns Hopkins University and the Medical Department of the University of New York having richly qualified him for the duties of the professorship which he holds. His lectures are models of scientific instruction, and are illustrated by vivisections before the class. He is Pathologist of the City Hospital and the Lamar Hospital, and is one of the visiting physicians of the City Hospital and Chairman of its Governing Board. He is a member of the American Climatological Association, the American Medical Association, and of the Medical Association of Georgia. Dr. Coleman is also Secretary of the Faculty of the Medical Department of the University of Georgia.

GEORGE A. WILCOX, M.D.,

Professor of Gynecology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

George A. Wilcox, born May 29th, 1849, at Augusta, Georgia; son of Jonathan S. and Sarah J. (Ansley) Wilcox. Attended the Academy at Augusta, Ga., and the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, Conn., until 1867. Matriculated in the University of Virginia in 1867 and 1868 in the Collegiate Department, and in the Medical Department the following years: viz. 1869 and 1870. Then went to New York City to complete his medical course and graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1871. Immediately afterward he received the appointment of House Physician to the Hospital for Nervous Diseases (Blackwell's Island), New York City, and during that and the following years—1871 and 1872—also received special instruction in Charity Hospital, Bellevue Hospital and the Woman's Hospital, New York City. He then returned to Augusta, Ga., where he has since pursued the practice of his profession.

In 1885 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Diseases of the Nervous System in the Medical Department of the University of Georgia at Augusta, Ga., which office he held until 1891. He also has conferred upon him the Honorary Degree of the Medical Department of

the University of Georgia. In 1891 was elected to the chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the University of Georgia (Augusta), which he occupied until 1893. In 1893 was elected to the chair of Gynecology and Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the same University, which chair he occupies at the present time. He has been since 1891 one of



GEORGE A. WILCOX, M.D.

the visiting physicians to the City Hospital, Augusta, Ga. He is a member of the Medical Association of Georgia, the Richmond County Medical Society, the Augusta Academy of Medicine, and a member of the American Medical Association.

Professor Wilcox is a lecturer of force, clearness and directness, and has the happy faculty of imparting information to his students in such a manner as to engage their careful attention. He is an exceptionally gifted gynecologist, and almost daily during the college sessions performs gynecological operations before the class.

JAMES M. HULL, M.D.,

Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology.

Born in Athens, Ga., February 3d, 1859. Graduated M.D. from Medical Department University of Georgia, March 1st, 1879. After having graduated in medicine Dr. Hull determined to practice the specialty of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat. In order to thoroughly qualify himself in this field he went abroad to study under the most celebrated teachers of Europe. After three years' study in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin, under Hirschberg, Schweigger, Weber-Liel, and Frankel of Berlin, Gruber, Politzer, Schroter, Arlt, Jaeger, Hutchison and Meyer, he returned to America, locating in Augusta to practice his specialty. He at once took rank with the ablest specialists in this section, and has done an extensive practice. A large number of patients are sent him by physicians in the territory surrounding Augusta. Soon after his return from Europe the Faculty

of the Medical Department of the University of Georgia elected Dr. Hull to the position of Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, which position he held for years, discharging its duties acceptably to the Faculty.

In 1893 Dr. Hull was elected to the chair of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology. The Professor is an ex-



JAMES M. HULL, M.D.

ceptionally fine operator in his specialty, and a teacher of acknowledged ability, lecturing with ease and fluency; he is one of the most popular professors in the College. In addition to his duties as a professor in the College he is one of the visiting physicians to the City Hospital and consulting oculist to City Hospital and to the Lamar Hospital, and lecturer in the Training School for Nurses. Professor Hull is Chairman of the Governing Board of the Lamar Hospital.

JOSEPH E. ALLEN, M.D.,

Professor of Obstetrics and Pediatrics Medical Department of the University of Georgia.

Was born October 15th, 1857. Graduated from Medical Department, University of Georgia, March 1st, 1877. In 1878 he was elected lecturer on Diseases of Children, and adjunct to chair of Obstetrics in 1880, assisting his distinguished grandfather, Professor Joseph A. Eve, in the duties of his chair. In 1894 Dr. Allen was elected to the chair of Obstetrics and Pediatrics, the duties of which position he discharges most satisfactorily to his brethren of the Faculty, and the students in attendance upon the College. His lectures are carefully prepared, are abreast of the most advanced thought of the day, and so illustrated as to familiarize students with this important branch of medicine.

Professor Allen enjoyed rare opportunities to perfect himself in the practice of Obstetrics, having for a long number of years been associated in practice with the renowned Dr. Joseph A. Eve, his grandfather. Dr. Eve exerted himself to qualify his grandson to acceptably and worthily succeed

him in the field of Obstetrics, and it is only just to Professor Allen to say that he is a worthy successor to his renowned grandfather.

Professor Allen is practically the obstetrician of Augusta,



JOSEPH E. ALLEN, M.D.

being called in consultation with his brethren in almost all difficult cases of labor.

Professor Allen is President of the Augusta Academy of Medicine, Obstetrician to the Augusta City Hospital and to the Lamar Hospital, and one of the lecturers in the Augusta Training School for Nurses.

G. GUNBY JORDAN,
Columbus, Ga.

A prominent banker and manufacturer of Columbus, Georgia, was born in Sparta, Hancock County, Georgia, and received his education at the high school there. At the age of seventeen he volunteered in the Confederate army and served as private, to the close of hostilities, in the celebrated Nelson's Rangers.

In 1866, he was offered and accepted a position in charge of the office of the wholesale merchandising establishment of H. C. Mitchell & Co., of Columbus, and in January, 1867, was elected treasurer of the Eagle & Phenix Manufacturing Company, the largest cotton and woolen manufacturing concern in the Southern States. He served as treasurer of that corporation for twenty years thereafter. He was chosen cashier of the Eagle & Phenix Savings Bank, in 1873, and was successively re-elected to that position for the next thirteen years, declining re-election as an officer of the Eagle & Phenix Manufacturing Company at the annual meeting of the stockholders, in 1886, in order to organize the Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad Company, he being made president of the Georgia Midland Construction Company. He was then made General Manager of the Georgia

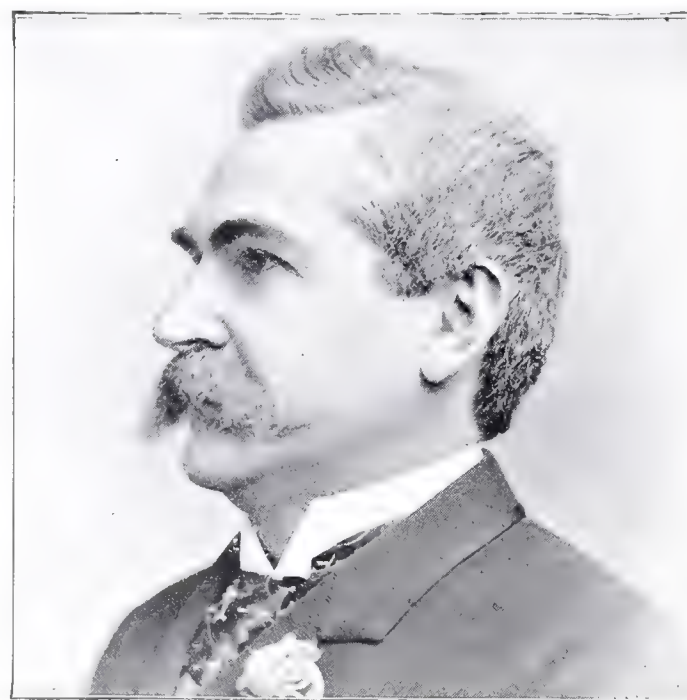
Midland & Gulf Railroad Company in 1889, and during his incumbency instigated the movement and organized and secured the charter for the Columbus Southern Railroad, which was speedily built.

In 1888, he organized the Third National Bank of Columbus, and in 1889, the Columbus Savings Bank, being elected president of these institutions and sustaining that relation to the present time. In July, 1894, Mr. Jordan severed his connection with railroad matters entirely, in order to accept the appointment of Railroad Commissioner of the State of Georgia, an office tendered him, unsolicited, by Governor Northen.

Mr. Jordan is one of the original founders and a director of the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company of New York, and also a member of the Board of Directors of the General Fire Extinguisher Company of New York, capitalized at two million dollars. He was a member of the Special Commission, created by Act of the Georgia Legislature, for the purpose of settling the celebrated Western and Atlantic Railroad Betterments case, which Commission reached a verdict satisfactory to Georgians and solved questions of long disturbance.

In 1896, he was unanimously elected President of the Georgia Bankers' Association. Undeniably Mr. Jordan has been momentarily connected with every movement tending to the advancement of the interests of Columbus during the past quarter of a century, and in this connection we esteem it a pleasure to re-print some well-deserved words of praise from the *Columbus Evening Ledger*:

"If it be true that from our mills, our railroads and our banks, the prosperity of Columbus began, then to G.



G. GUNBY JORDAN.

Gunby Jordan, who has done so much in the development of these great agencies, do the people owe a debt. Such talents as he possesses would have made him great in other fields. Had he sought political preferment, the full

measure of his ambition would have been met. He has elected to labor, instead, for the good of Columbus. Were he to be called to his long home, all the people would rise to praise him, and no pen would be spared in writing his eulogy."

Mrs. CRAVEN T. OSBURN,
Columbus, Ga.

Mrs. Neila Bacon Osburn was conspicuous in the work of the Woman's Department at the great Exposition, which



MRS. CRAVEN T. OSBURN

opened in Atlanta on the 18th of September, 1895. As Chairman of the Woman's Board for Muscogee County she for months devoted herself assiduously to the task of having Columbus represented by an exhibit that would do her credit, and she succeeded.

Mrs. Osburn's first move in this work was to request the proprietor of the *Enquirer-Sun* to donate to the Exposition fund the proceeds of one edition of the paper, gotten up exclusively by women. This favor was readily granted, and she at once proceeded to organize an editorial and business staff, composed of some of the most prominent and cultured ladies of Columbus. In this selection Mrs. Osburn displayed her fine executive ability. As editor-in-chief, with Mrs. Emily C. MacDougald, city editor, and her corps of bright reporters, Mrs. Shelby Compton, Mrs. Nina Holstead, and a staff of indefatigable solicitors, with every department presided over by a thoroughly competent chief, she entered upon the project with characteristic vigor, and the result was the issuance in the brief period of two weeks of "*The Woman's Edition of the Enquirer-Sun*" on the 17th of March, 1895, which was a model sixteen-page paper, conceded to be one of the best papers of its kind gotten out in the South. This was a profitable edition, realizing the handsome sum of \$500. This was a good nucleus and Mrs. Osburn was inspired to greater efforts. Two appropriations

of \$300 each were obtained from the City Council, and she was thus enabled to get up the display for the Columbus Room, which, as a feature of the Woman's Building, is attracting so much attention and causing the name of Columbus to be known far and wide.

Mrs. Osburn was born in Savannah and educated at Wesleyan College, Macon. She was married in Albany to Dr. Craven T. Osburn, formerly of Virginia, who has been a resident of Columbus for nearly ten years past.

A favorite in the social circles not only of her own city, but of the State, it is with pride and gratification her numerous friends and admirers point to her achievement in organizing and arranging a beautiful and attractive exhibit at the great Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, which will keep Columbus in the remembrance of the thousands of visitors from all parts of the country, as a crown unto her ability, zeal and patriotism.

WM. A. WIMBISH,
Columbus, Ga.

Wm. A. Wimbish was born at La Grange, Ga., May 1st, 1859, of Virginian and English ancestry on his father's side, and on his mother's a descendant of the distinguished Stanley family of North Carolina. His father, prior to the war, was a wealthy planter, afterwards the founder and the president of the La Grange Banking & Trust Co. The son was prepared for college under Ex-Governor Northen at Kirkwood and became a graduate of both the academic and law departments of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., receiving his share of college honors. Admitted to the bar in 1870 he practiced in La Grange until 1884 and in Atlanta



WM. A. WIMBISH

until 1888, when he removed to Columbus, his present home. Shortly after removing to Columbus he entered into partnership with Ex-Attorney-General W. A. Little, with whom he continued about eighteen months, when he became senior

member of the firm of Wimbish, Worrill & McMichael. Mr. Wimbish never applied for or held office other than his present position as State's counsel for the Western & Atlantic R.R., which is professional rather than political. In 1838 the State began the construction of the Western and Atlantic R.R. from Ross' landing, now Chattanooga, Tenn., to "some point in Georgia east of the Chattahoochee river," now Atlanta. This railroad, which is still the exclusive property of the State of Georgia, was operated by the State until 1870, when it was leased to a company for a period of twenty years. Upon the expiration of this lease in 1890 a new lease was made for a term of twenty-nine years to the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Ry., by which company the road is now operated. Since the first lease, until 1892, there was no person charged especially with the protection of the State's interests in this valuable property. In consequence adverse claims to terminal and outlying properties as well as serious encroachments upon the road's right of way, were found to have arisen. In order to ascertain and protect the State's interests, the General Assembly created the office now filled by Mr. Wimbish. In his work he has been eminently successful. Many controversies threatening stubborn litigation, have been satisfactorily adjusted. In other important cases litigation is now pending. In some cases properties which have been in adverse possession for nearly fifty years and which had been lost sight of, have been recovered. Mr. Wimbish represents as its general counsel one of the largest financial institutions in the South, and enjoys an extensive corporation and commercial practice, which extends to the United States Supreme Court and Court of Appeals as well as the State Courts. He is probably in receipt of a larger fixed income from his practice than any lawyer of his age in the State. His law firm having been recently dissolved by the death of its junior member the surviving members continue the practice at Columbus under the name of Wimbish & Worrill.



H. W. J. HAM, Editor "The Georgia Cracker," Gainesville, Ga.

JAMES S. BOYNTON,
Griffin, Ga.

Among the men who have risen to prominence in Georgia affairs by force of character and their own exertions, none hold a higher place to-day in the esteem of the public than Judge James S. Boynton, who was born in Henry County, Ga., May 7th, 1833.

As a boy James' ambition inclined towards a military career, but when he was seventeen years of age the death of



JAMES S. BOYNTON.

his father changed the course of his life. His early education was obtained at one of the old field schools, and consisted only of the rudiments of elementary English branches, being supplemented in 1852 by a short term at the Hearne School, located at Cave Spring, Ga. Returning to Henry County he commenced the study of law under Col. L. T. Doyal, and so earnest was his application to this work that in ten weeks he was admitted to the bar of the Superior Court of that county, and complimented by the presiding judge on the thoroughness of his preparation.

In 1858 he removed to Jackson, Ga., and formed a partnership with Col. Jas. R. Lyons, and in 1860 was elected Ordinary of Butts County.

At the outbreak of the war Judge Boynton enlisted as a private in the Thirtieth Georgia Regiment, and after seven months' service was elected Major of the Regiment. In December, 1862, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and upon the disabling, by a serious wound, of Col. Mangham was promoted to Colonel. Being badly wounded at Decatur, Ga., July 22d, 1864, Col. Boynton was detained from active service until January, 1865, when he rejoined his men and remained with them until they disbanded.

At the close of the war Judge Boynton went to Griffin, Ga., where his family had moved in 1863, and in 1866 he was elected County Judge. From 1869 to 1872 he occupied the position of Mayor of Griffin with credit to himself and

much benefit to the city. In 1880 Judge Boynton was elected State Senator, and unanimously chosen President of that body, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, which office he held for four years, acting as Governor after the death of Governor Alexander H. Stephens in 1883. In 1886 Col. Boynton was elected Judge of the Superior Court, a position which he filled so much to the satisfaction of everyone (except law-breakers) that he was three times re-elected, resigning much against the wishes of his people in 1893, to engage in the more lucrative practice of his profession.

The career of Judge Boynton is one which he may well look back upon with the honest pride of a self-made man, and should be a source of encouragement to boys dependent upon their own integrity and exertions for that success in life which all so greatly covet.

THOMAS C. CRENSHAW, Jr.,
Griffin, Ga.

Thomas C. Crenshaw, Jr., Railroad Commissioner of the State of Georgia, was born near Manningham in Butler County, Ala., March the 10th, 1849. He was a grandson of the late Chancellor Anderson Crenshaw, a distinguished



THOMAS C. CRENSHAW, JR.

jurist of Alabama. His father was a farmer, and a man who always took an active interest in public affairs, often being honored by the county.

He first entered Good Hope Academy, where he was prepared for college. He remained there until 1864, when, at the age of fifteen, he volunteered and entered the Confederate army, enlisting in the Alabama State troops. In 1865 he entered the male High School at Greenville, Ala., where he remained until the fall of 1866, when he entered the University of Virginia, remaining there for two years, when he returned to Butler County, Ala., and engaged in farming. He resided on his farm near where he was born until 1870, when he moved to Greenville, Ala., and began the study of

law under Secretary of the Navy, H. A. Herbert. After remaining in Secretary Herbert's office for some two months, he was appointed Register in Chancery for the Fifth District Southern Chancery Division of Alabama, receiving the appointment some two weeks before reaching his majority. He therefore had to wait until he reached the age of twenty-one years before he could qualify as Register in Chancery, which he did on March the 10th, 1870. Although this office was a lucrative one, paying some \$3,000 a year, he resigned this position at the end of the year, and early in the year of 1871 moved to La Grange, Ga.

He was in 1874 elected an Alderman for the city of La Grange, and was re-elected in 1876, and in 1877 was elected Mayor of La Grange after an exciting contest. He was elected by a large majority over Dr. Thos. S. Bradfield. He declined re-election as Mayor. In 1882 he was elected a Representative in the General Assembly from Troup County, and re-elected in 1884. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Legislature, and was regarded as one of the leading and most influential members of that body.

After Mr. Crenshaw moved to La Grange, Ga., from Alabama in 1871, he engaged in the cotton business with an office at La Grange, Ga., and also one at Opelika, Ala. He built up a large and lucrative cotton business, which he carried on until he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1885, when he gave up the cotton business, his whole time being required for the discharge of his duties as Collector of Internal Revenue.

In March, 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Georgia, while yet a member of the Legislature. On April the 30th, 1885, he resigned his membership in the General Assembly, and entered upon the duties of the office of Collector of Internal Revenue May 1st, 1885, which position he filled with a marked degree of efficiency, always keeping his office up to the highest standard, and administering the office to the entire satisfaction of the people. Although his resignation as Collector of Internal Revenue was before the President, and his office rated as first-class in every particular, on September 1st, 1889, he was removed from office by President Harrison because he was a true Democrat, and to gratify the Republicans who desired the office. Immediately after retiring from this office, he was appointed by President E. P. Alexander, of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, Assistant Claim Adjuster of that road, which position he held until 1891, when he was appointed special agent for this Company. He displayed great ability and efficiency in the discharge of his duties as special agent for the entire Central Railroad system, and soon familiarized himself with all the details in the operation and management of railroads. He was, on November 5th, 1895, appointed by Governor W. Y. Atkinson to succeed Hon. G. Gunby Jordan as a member of the Railroad Commission of the State of Georgia for a full term of six years. His appointment was immediately taken up by the Senate and unanimously con-

firmed, receiving every vote in the Senate—Democrats, Populists and Republicans. On November 6th, 1895, he resigned his position as Special Agent for the Central Railroad, and on the following day (November 7th) was sworn by the Governor Railroad Commissioner for the period of six years, from October 15th, 1895.

W. H. SCHATZMAN,
Macon, Ga.

William H. Schatzman, at present the Grand Chancellor Knights of Pythias of the Grand Domain of Georgia, was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, June 28th, 1852, and came of the sturdiest German-American stock. His father came to this country with General LaFayette and settled in Cincinnati, and for seventy years lived as one of the most respected citizens of that city, on the exact spot where his stakes were first driven. He was one of many sons, and at an early age was apprenticed at the blacksmith trade. After reaching manhood he concluded to try his fortune in the South, and first went to Selma, Ala., but soon after located in Cartersville with the carriage firm of Gower, Jones & Co. From there he went to Atlanta, remaining there from the latter part of 1871 until the latter part of 1872. It was here that he married, and soon after that event he went to Macon, first working for Dan Valentino, and afterward for Collins Carriage Factory. Eleven years ago he began business for himself, building up a successful business.

He became a Knight of Pythias in 1874, joining Central City Lodge, and after rapidly going through the chairs was made a representative to the Grand Lodge in 1878, from



W. H. SCHATZMAN.

which his membership of the Grand Lodge dates. In May, 1895, he was elected Grand Chancellor.

Mr. Schatzman is one of that class of men known as nature's noblemen. Possessed of brawn and brain, dignifying his vocation; with large heart, charitable, generous, and

withal possessing a keen sense of humor, he is known in Macon and the State as the "Village Blacksmith," surrounded by a large circle of warm personal friends to whom he is devotedly attached. He is in every way worthy of his great popularity.



BRIDGES SMITH, MACON, GA.

Mrs. EMMA DeWOLF WALKER,
Madison, Ga.

Mrs. Emma DeWolf Walker was born at Norwalk, Ohio, and married Mr. Harry Walker of Rolling Hall, Bradford, England. She attended school and resided in Toledo,



MRS. EMMA DE WOLF WALKER.

Ohio, until she was sixteen years of age, when she spent three years in travel and study on the continent. Her married life was spent in England.

Mrs. Walker represented Morgan County, Ga. at the Exposition.

JOSEPH M. BROWN,

Marietta, Ga.

Joseph M. Brown, Traffic Manager of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, was born in Canton, Ga., December 28th, 1851, and is a son of ex-Governor Brown. He graduated from Oglethorpe University in 1872 with first honors, and afterwards studied law at Harvard University. He was admitted to the bar at Canton, but never practiced, as his tastes inclined to railroading. He commenced his career as a clerk in the freight department of the Western & Atlantic R.R. Co., in 1877, and successively filled the positions of conductor, lost car agent, western agent, a clerkship in the claim agent's office, and finally was appointed claim agent. In 1880 he was in charge of the car account department, but resigned in 1881 to become general freight agent. In 1884 the passenger and freight departments of the company were consolidated, and Mr. Brown was given full charge of this important branch of the service. Mr. Brown has been a



JOSEPH M. BROWN.

member of the Rate Committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association for the past thirteen years, and a member of the Southern Passenger Association since its formation. He was offered, but declined, the Presidency of the Atlanta & Florida Railroad Company, preferring to remain with the road with which he had so long been identified, and as a result he was made Traffic Manager in 1889. Mr. Brown has for years been a member of the Baptist Church, and was married to Miss Cora A. McCord, of Augusta, on February 12th, 1889. Three children, two boys and a girl, have blessed the union. They make their home at Marietta on the old homestead of ex-Governor McDonald. Mr. Brown is strongly inclined to literature, and has written several meritorious works, prominent among which is an historical novel entitled "Kennesaw's Bombardment, or How the Sharpshooters Woke up the Batteries"; but the work by which he is best known is "The Mountain Cam-

paign in Georgia, or War Scenes on the W. & A." This is an historical work, and, at the time of its publication, was strongly endorsed by General Sherman, of the Federal Army, and General Johnson, of the Confederate service, as the most accurate history of the Atlanta campaign.

On the opposite page is shown the residence of Mr. Joseph M. Brown, in Marietta, Ga., one of Atlanta's prettiest suburbs. In front of the house is a sloping grassy lawn and grove of magnificent oak and hickory trees, probably exceeding one hundred years old, covering about four acres. This was the homestead of Governor Charles J. McDonald, one of Georgia's most eminent men, and an intimate friend of Governor Joseph E. Brown, the present owner's father.

It is worthy of note that Governor Brown here wrote the letter of acceptance of his first nomination for Governor of Georgia. The old McDonald mansion was burned by the Federals when Sherman's army started on its march to the sea. The present structure was built just back of the old site by the subsequent purchasers who sold to Mr. Brown. From this commanding hill-top is a splendid view of famous Kennesaw Mountain and of the surrounding country. Mr. Brown intends erecting a mansion of the stately and imposing style so popular in the South before the war. He has now on the place his own water works, gas and all modern conveniences. Among the special charms of the home are his flower and vegetable gardens, vineyards and orchards, which include almost every variety of fruit grown in upper Georgia; blooded horses, cattle and hogs, the latter particularly being of the finest strains in America. Adjoining the homestead is Mr. Brown's farm, where he has brought common upland to a high degree of culture, raising sixty-eight bushels of corn per acre, and more wheat to the acre than any other resident of Cobb county, receiving at the Cotton States and International Exposition, in 1895, the second premium for the entire State, besides the premium for the best ham produced in Georgia. Mr. Brown, his wife and three children have every reason to be proud of their beautiful home and its historic surroundings.

JOSEPH S. STEWART,

Marietta, Ga.

Among the young men who have come to the front in Georgia in this decade in organizing the city systems of public education is Superintendent Joseph S. Stewart, of Marietta, Georgia.

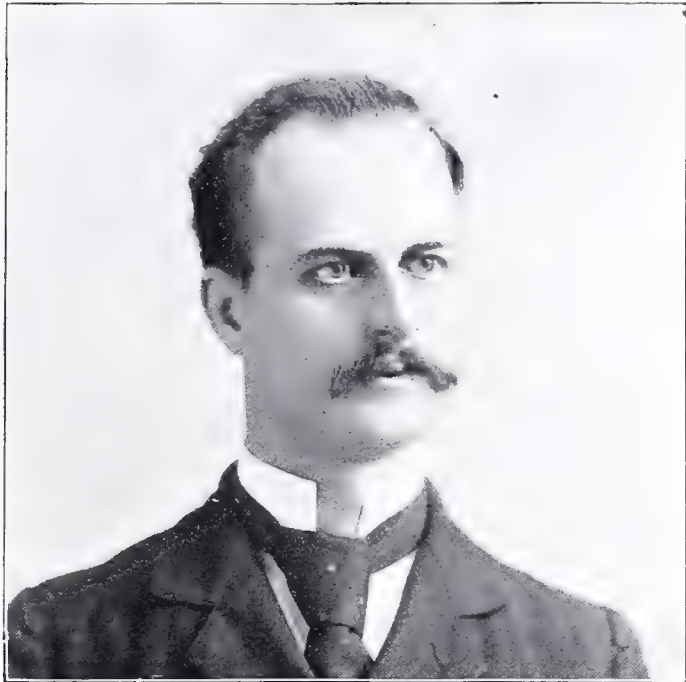
Mr. Stewart is a native Georgian, having been born in Oxford, September 23, 1863. Reared in a college town he had all the advantages that Emory College afforded. He was graduated in the class of 1883 with distinction.

After graduation he taught in Cavespring for five years. He next assumed the presidency of Harwood Seminary, situated in Marietta. He was active in the organization of the public school system of Marietta and was elected superintendent of the system, which position he now holds.



RESIDENCE OF MR. JOSEPH M. BROWN, MARIETTA, GA.

Mr. Stewart has been active in State educational affairs. He was one of the drafters of the County Institute Law. As a result of his resolution in the Georgia Teachers' Association, United States History and the History of Georgia were added to the common school curriculum. He was the author



JOSEPH S. STEWART.

of the resolution establishing a permanent home by the sea for the Association. In 1894 he organized the State Reading Circle for teachers and young people. In 1895 he was elected President of the State Teachers' Association—the highest honor in the gift of the teachers.

At the Educational Congress, held under the auspices of the Exposition, he delivered the opening address. He is a frequent contributor to the educational journals and is active in institute work.

Hon. JOHN T. PARKER,
Prattsburg, Ga.

The subject of this sketch was born and reared in Talbot County, Ga., and is now fifty years old. Being of humble parentage, his early educational training was scanty and, while yet a boy, he was called to the defense of his country. He volunteered in the Second Georgia State Troops, attached to Gen. Johnson's army, and he helped to contest every step in Sherman's march through Georgia to Atlanta, participating in most of the noted battles. His repeated gallantry on the field of battle won the confidence and esteem of his officers and the admiration and respect of his comrades. The State was his limit, but he often volunteered to meet the enemy outside of the State. In the defense of Atlanta, his command was the first to fortify for protection of

the city on Peachtree Creek, and held that portion of line during the entire siege. Only a beardless boy at that time, how little could he foresee that this small inland town would become the great metropolis of the splendid new South, and that he would return to the historical city as the representa-



HON. JOHN T. PARKER.

tive of the grand old county of Talbot, and the defender of democracy.

Mr. Parker's first political campaign was for the senatorship of the twenty-fourth senatorial district, and his opponent was the Hon. A. P. Person, one of the most popular men of the county and State. Mr. Parker was defeated by a small



MARIETTA PUBLIC SCHOOL, MARIETTA, GA.



RESIDENCE OF A. S. CLAY, MARIETTA, GA.



RESIDENCE OF J. I. McCULLOM, MARIETTA, GA.

vote in this campaign, and entered his second race against Judge T. H. McDowell, a very popular and gifted man. Here he led his distinguished opponent by a nice majority.

While Mr. Parker's academic advantages were poor, yet, gifted with high natural endowments and readily mastering the practical side of life, he has become a successful financier and legislator; he has accumulated a large estate, and is one of the heaviest taxpayers in his county. He has served as steward and trustee in the Methodist Church, and through his largeness of heart and liberality, he has helped many needy ones.

He numbers his friends by scores, and all are ready to rise and call him noble and blessed.

"MUIRDRUM," SUBURBS OF ROME, GA.

(Residence of Martin Grahame.)

This beautiful home and grounds comprising some thirty-five acres contains several fine springs and may be called a natural park.

A recent visitor to Muirdrum writes: "At early morn, when drops of dew were strung upon the blades of grass and leaves so thickly that a light breeze could not have caused them to move under their load of crystal, drowsy stillness sits in the spring grove. But nature's nap is soon aroused, for the sunlight touching the drops of dew makes diamonds of them, and slumbering nature seems all at once to have opened a thousand eyes. My thoughts instinctively turn to the poet's beautiful lines:

'There is a temple, one not made with hands,
The vaulted firmament: Far in the woods,
Almost beyond the sound of city chime,
At intervals heard through the breezeless air;
When not the limberest leaf is seen to move,
Save where the linnet lights upon the spray;
Where not a floweret bends its little stalk,
Save where the bee alights upon the bloom;
There, rapt in gratitude, in joy, and love,
The man of God will pass the Sabbath-noon;
Silence his praise.'

SHORTER COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Rome, Ga.

This famous institution was founded in 1877, by the wisdom and generosity of Col. Alfred Shorter, a wealthy and philanthropic citizen of Rome. He gave \$130,000 for the buildings, grounds and equipments, to which he afterwards added \$40,000 by bequest.

Nowhere in the South are to be found more imposing and elegant structures than those that adorn the lofty hill on which the college stands. The grounds are highly improved



RESIDENCE OF MARTIN GRAHAME. "MUIRDRUM," SUBURBS OF ROME, GA.

and the scenery enchanting. Shorter has been appropriately called "The Beauty of the Colleges." It has a superb equipment of every appliance necessary to its several departments, and its professors are distinguished for their elegant accomplishments and thorough instruction. The healthfulness of the College has been phenomenal. In the eighteen years of its successful history, tradition has it that not a single death has occurred within the walls of the institution.

It has enjoyed a liberal patronage, ranging from 200 to 240 pupils per annum, coming from nearly all the Southern States.

President A. J. BATTLE,

Shorter College, Rome, Ga.

Dr. A. J. Battle, since 1892 President of Shorter College, has had a career of great success as an educator. He is a Georgian by birth, a native of Hancock County, but spent over thirty years of his life in Alabama, having been graduated from the University of that State. He served several years as professor of Greek in that institution, and subsequently was president of three of the female colleges of that State. In 1872, he returned to Georgia, in obedience to the unanimous call of the trustees, to assume the presidency of Mercer University, Macon. Here he remained seventeen years, graduating in that period hundreds of young men, many of whom are serving the State and the South in the various professions and occupations of life. In 1891, Dr. Battle was called to the presidency of Shorter College, in which famous school he has, already, served five of the best years of his life. He is the author of a number

of lectures and addresses and a work on "The Human Will," which has elicited commendation from the best thinkers of the day.

The colleges have been generous to Dr. Battle; three



PRESIDENT A. J. BATTLE.

colleges conferred on him almost simultaneously the degree of Doctor of Divinity, viz: The University of Georgia, Columbian University, D. C., and Howard College, Alabama.

The degree of LL.D was conferred on him by Mississippi College.



SHORTER COLLEGE—FRONT VIEW.

Prof. IVY W. DUGGAN,

Shorter College, Rome, Ga.

Prof. Duggan was born near Warthen, Washington Co., Ga., December 22d, 1831. He was educated near his home,



PROF. IVY W. DUGGAN,

and at Sparta, Hancock Co., Ga.; the Board of Trustees of Mercer University conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. For forty years Prof. Duggan has taught almost constantly, except four years spent in the Confederate army and four years representing Hancock County in the Georgia Legislature. For the last four years he has been Professor of Mathematics and Business Manager in Shorter College. As a teacher and a financier he has been very successful.

In 1855 he married Miss Susan F. Reynolds, who died in 1869, leaving two sons. In 1872 he married his present wife, Miss Salle Cone. They have two daughters. Prof. Duggan is an active member of the Washington Baptist Association, Washington Co., and for the last twenty years he has been Clerk of the Association.

Col. D. B. HAMILTON,

Rome, Ga.

David Blount Hamilton was born in Hamilton, Harris Co., Ga., July 30th, 1834. His father was born in Wilkes Co., Ga., and his mother was Miss Sarah Twiggs Blount, the daughter of the distinguished Thomas Blount of Jones County, originally of Virginia. His grandfather, George Hamilton, married Miss Agnes Cooper. His family came from Scotland (originally English), and settled in Maryland.



SHORTER COLLEGE.—SIDE VIEW.



SHORTER COLLEGE.—DISTANT VIEW.

His paternal and maternal ancestors were distinguished in the Revolutionary war.

He graduated at the State University with distinction, was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Rome. In 1856,



COL. D. B. HAMILTON.

he married the lovely Miss Martha Harper, the niece and adopted daughter of Col. Alfred Shorter, of Rome.

As a member of the Whig party he was opposed to secession; but after his State went out of the Union his opposition ceased. Although exempted from military duty, he entered the service in Yeiser's legion. On account of exposure he contracted severe tonsillitis and was discharged from the service. Two terms he served in the General Assembly of Georgia, 1875 and 1876, and was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention of 1877. He does not speak often, but when he does he speaks to the point,—clearly, forcibly and logically, and always commands attention. He takes great interest in all educational interests of the State. He has been a Trustee of the State University for ten years, and is again re-appointed. He is President of the Board of Trustees of Shorter College, Rome, Ga.

He has been engaged in many successful business enterprises and was a Director of the Rome and C. R. & C. Railroads. When the Rome Land Co. sold out all its interests, he was elected President of the Company to wind up its business.

He has been for a long time President of the Etna Furnace Co., and the attorney of the Company.

Personally he is tall and graceful, a gentleman of fine address, his conversation evidencing a well-cultivated mind.

Dr. R. M. HARBIN,

Rome, Ga.

Dr. Harbin was born in Fair Play, S. C., on the 10th of December, 1864. He was graduated from the University



DR. R. M. HARBIN

of Georgia, in 1885, with the Baccalaureate degree. Having, already, made the thoughtful and earnest choice of medicine for a profession, he next entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, and took a three years' course there. In 1888, he received his degree from Bellevue, and shortly thereafter entered upon the practice of his profession in Calhoun, Ga., but removed a little later to Rome, as he



ROME IRON COMPANY, ROME, GA.

Established 1890; makers highest grade Charcoal Iron for Car Wheels, Chilled Rolls, Machinery and Malleable Castings.

found that he needed a wider field for the exercise of his talents.

He has been extremely popular and successful in his practice, and in addition to his professional achievements, he has had various positions of honor and office offered to him by his brothers of the profession. He is a member of the Georgia State Medical Association, and formerly vice-president of the Tri-State Medical Society of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Not yet out of the first decade of his practice, his friends feel justified in predicting, from the achievements of the past, a brilliant future for this able practitioner.

EDNA LESLIE BYRD,
Rome, Ga.

Ten years ago this little lady first saw the light among the mountains of Lumpkin County, in the historic and romantic old mining town of Dahlonega, Ga.

Her father, Phil Glenn Byrd, is now the editor and proprietor of the *Hustler of Rome*, an afternoon and Sunday paper, which he founded four years ago, and which he has built into one of the best dailies of Georgia. He is a native Georgian, descended from one of the best old families of Virginia. He has recently been elected member of the Board of Trustees of the Rome public schools, and is also Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-Camp of Governor Atkinson, being the first staff officer appointed by him.

Miss Edna's mother was Miss Ella Leslie Reid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Reid, of Philadelphia, Pa., and is descended, on the mother's side, from one of the oldest and best-known Quaker families in America, being also a grand-



EDNA LESLIE BYRD.

niece of Charles Leslie, the celebrated English artist, member of the Royal Academy of London, and of Miss Eliza Leslie, the noted English authoress. In Georgia she is related to the influential families of the Byrds, Glenns,

Browns, Tates, Reeds and Thompsons. The first five years of this pretty little hazel-eyed, curly-headed maiden's life were spent at Halifax, Nova Scotia. For two years past by studious work she has won first certificates in her grades in the Rome public schools. In May, 1895, her father gave her permission to launch the *Hustler Kid*, a juvenile supplement to the *Sunday Hustler of Rome*, and that she is successful is evidenced by the generous compliments bestowed upon her efforts by the Georgia press. With a talent for drawing, a love of literature, possessed of a bright mind and endowed with energy and ambition, Miss Edna Leslie Byrd has a bright future before her.

MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOM,
Rome, Ga.

As a delineator of backwoods and plantation life in the South, Montgomery M. Folsom, now associate editor of the



MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOM.

Rome Daily Tribune, has won an enviable reputation. As an editorial writer he has no superior in the State, possessing at once a vigor of expression, a delicacy of touch with a keen insight into human nature that gives a peculiar charm to all his writings. He has also made a reputation as a poet, which is not confined to the South nor, for that matter, to this country, as his productions in verse have frequently appeared in the leading English periodicals and have been translated into French and German and have appeared in the European press.

Mr. Folsom was born on Hahira Plantation, in Southern Georgia, thirty-eight years ago, and was brought up amid quaint scenes and surroundings of life in the old South. His family, impoverished by the war, were unable to give him the advantages of a liberal education, and consequently he was forced to draw upon the great reserve fund of nature and his powers of observation of men and things, to equip him for his work in life. Twelve years ago he began active

newspaper work on the *Atlanta Constitution*, and since that time has been connected with several of the leading papers of the State. He has been a prolific contributor to various Northern and Western magazines and periodicals, and the quality and character of his work has attracted much favorable criticism.

He is a man of phenomenal capacity for work, writing with ease and facility on any and every topic that comes up, whether in the editorial or news columns or in the literary of the high class periodicals, and is never at a loss "for copy" when called upon in the sanctum or composing room. He has published but one volume, "Scraps of Song and Southern Scenes," a volume of prose and poetry which was issued several years ago and met with a ready sale. He is now engaged in writing a series of sketches on plantation life in the old régime which he hopes to issue in book form some time during the coming winter. He is a man in the prime of life whose future is full of promise.

GEORGE E. MURPHY,
Rome, Ga.

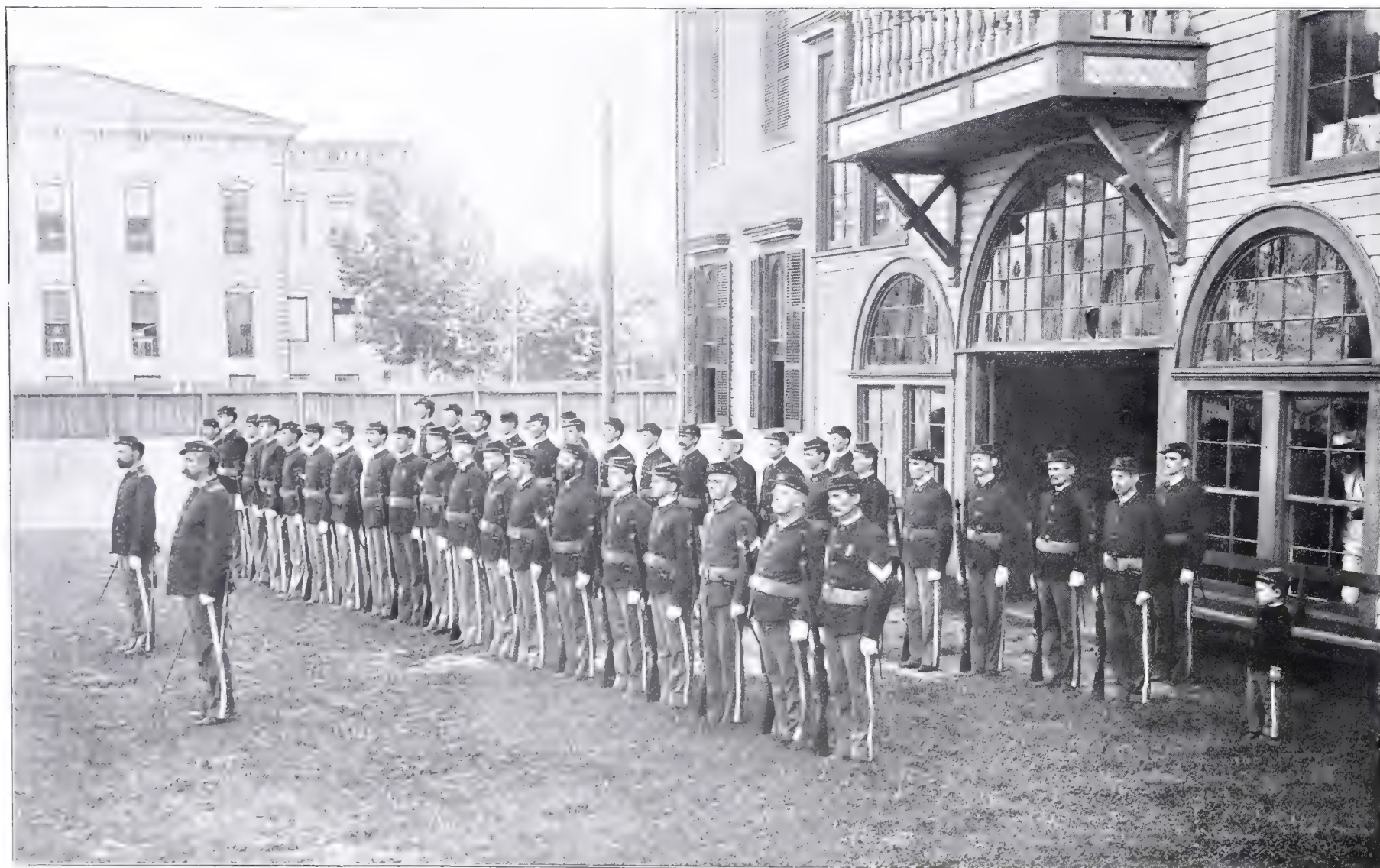
George E. Murphy, architect and builder, was born in Oxford County, Maine, in 1850. He was educated in the common schools of that county and at the Bridgeton High School. At the age of twenty-two he entered the building business for himself and has worked continuously

at the same ever since, planning and executing several fine buildings before he was twenty-five years of age. In 1883, he came south to Atlanta where he was engaged three



GEORGE E. MURPHY.

years as superintendent of construction of some of the finest buildings in the State. In 1887, he moved to Rome and superintended the construction of the Armstrong Hotel,



THE OGLETHORPE LIGHT INFANTRY, SAVANNAH, GA.

and has made that city his residence ever since. Many of the finest stores and residences there, show his skill as an architect and builder. Among others may be mentioned the Masonic Temple annex, the Curry Building, the King building, the fine dry goods store of Thos. Fahy and other handsome edifices.

THE OGLETHORPE LIGHT INFANTRY,

Savannah, Ga.

In selecting the Oglethorpe Light Infantry as a subject for illustration, we are impelled to do so, not because in drill, morals or discipline they are superior to other kindred organizations in the volunteer militia of the State, but that it seems to have represented more fully than any other company now in existence the southern volunteer of 1861, bearing upon its muster roll, as it did, the names of men representing every class of people,—the professional man, the merchant and the mechanic,—all eager to show their love for the South by laying down their lives if need be for its protection and the maintenance of its rights. How true and devoted they were to its cause, the records of many battles in which they were engaged from Manassas to Appomattox will show. Wherever the brilliant corps of Longstreet was engaged there was found the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, leaving its dead and wounded on the scores of battlefields in which the corps was engaged. It was the first volunteer company to offer itself to the Confederate Government for the war, from this or any State. The company was first organized in 1856 with Jno. N. Lewis as Captain, being succeeded by Francis L. Bartow, a brilliant and promising young lawyer, who at once drew around him the very finest material in the city for a "crack company," and continued in command until appointed Colonel of the Eighth Georgia, upon his arrival in Richmond, and fell while fighting at the head of his command at the battle of Manassas, he being in command of a brigade. Of the four war captains of the company three gave their lives for the cause. Of the several war lieutenants two are now living,—Wm. F. Shellman and E. L. Law,—the others being killed in battle or have died from the effects of wounds received in service. From the overplus of men offered to the original company for the war was organized the second company, styled Company B, O. L. I., which was stationed at Fort Pulaski and afterwards participated in battles at Fort Wagner and all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, from Lost Mountain to Bentonville, and surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., losing fifty men out of ninety-six composing the original Company B. For lack of space we cannot give an extended history of this grand old company by the slight sketch in our power to give, but will give the names of a few of the survivors that the readers may the better judge of the kind of men who fought the battles of the South so gallantly as to make the world proud of that type of man, even in defeat:

Gen. I. W. Avery, U. S. Commissioner to Venezuela, S. A.; J. H. Estill, editor and proprietor of the *Daily News*; Hon.

Robert Falligant, Judge of the Eastern Circuit Superior Court; Capt. Daniel G. Purse, Commissioner Savannah Freight Bureau; Capt. W. L. Rockwell; Capt. W. B. Mell; Capt. Jno. H. Wright; Lieut. M. Plesina; Lieut. D. C. Bacon; Lieut. L. Wilson Landershire; 1st Lieut. F. G. Du Bignon; Capt. Jordan F. Brook, at present in command; Major A. L. Bacon; Capt. H. M. Branch; Major W. L. Shellman, and Bantley Donovan. The Company is at present commanded by Capt. W. S. Rockwell, with U. H. McLaws, son of Gen. Lafette McLaws, 1st Lieutenant. Under so able and efficient commanders the Company will maintain their position as among the first in the State, as well as of the United States, of our volunteer militia organizations, of which we as Americans can well be proud.

In closing the sketch we will use the language of another: "In point of age it must yield precedence to other military organizations of the State, but viewed in the light of its brilliant record, its patriotism, its unswerving courage and untiring devotion to duty, it stands second to none, and Georgians everywhere in all the length and breadth of this great commonwealth, have ever accorded the meed of praise so fairly won, and ever look with pride and satisfaction upon the name and fame of the heroic Bartow and his gallant corps, the Oglethorpe Light Infantry."

THE FIRST VOLUNTEER REGIMENT OF GEORGIA,

Savannah, Ga.

Section 1,081 of the code of Georgia of 1861 organized the volunteer corps of the City of Savannah into a regiment entitled "The First Volunteer Regiment of the State of Georgia," embracing as many corps as might choose to conform to the regimental organization.

In the earlier part of the war, the regiment served in Savannah and Charleston and along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina. Several of the companies rendered very hard service in South Carolina, and Capt. Werner, of the German volunteers, was killed at Battery Wagner while his company was on duty there. In the spring of 1864 the regiment, as a portion of Mercer's brigade, was ordered to join the army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnson at Dalton, and served in upper Georgia and Tennessee under the command of Gens. Johnson and Hood, participating in all of the battles until the end of the war. Maj.-Gen. W. H. T. Walker, to whose division Mercer's brigade was attached, was killed at the battle of Atlanta, and Walker's division was broken up. The brigade to which the first regiment was attached, was assigned to the division of Maj.-Gen. Patrick Cleburne, and remained with his division until he was killed at the battle of Franklin. The brigade there joined Gen. Joseph E. Johnson in North Carolina and was surrendered with his army at Bentonville. Upon the re-organization of the Georgia Volunteers in 1872 the regiment was again formed. Upon the opening of the Atlanta Exposition in 1895 the field and staff and the several companies of the regiment were present. Several of the companies of the regiment



FIRST VOLUNTEER REGIMENT, SAVANNAH, GA.

MAJOR A. R. LAWTON, 2D BATTALION.

1ST LIEUT. AND ADJUTANT WM. O'D. ROCKWELL, 2D BATTALION.

COLONEL GEORGE A. MERCER.

CAPT. AND ADJT. ROBT. G. GAILLARD.

CAPT. AND COMMISSARY JOHN T. RONAN.

MAJOR E. W. KAROW 1ST BATTALION.

1ST LIEUT. AND ADJUTANT WM. T. DIXON, 1ST BATTALION.

LIEUT.-COL. PETER REILLY.

CAPT. AND INSPECTOR OF RIFLE PRACTICE WM. N. NICHOLS.

CAPT. AND QUARTERMASTER M. A. O'BYRNE.

entered the service of the State of Georgia as early as February, 1861, when they occupied Fort Pulaski under the orders of Gov. Joseph E. Brown. From that date until the close of the war they were all engaged in constant and active service.

Col. GEORGE A. MERCER,

Savannah, Ga.

Colonel George A. Mercer was born in the city of Savannah. He is the son of General Hugh W. Mercer, of the Confederate army, and the great-grandson of General Hugh Mercer, of the Revolutionary army, who was killed at the battle of Princeton. Colonel Mercer was educated at Savannah and entered the sophomore class at Princeton College in 1853, and was graduated in the class of 1856. He took the law course at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in Savannah in January, 1859. He entered the war as a corporal in the Republican Blues of Savannah, but was soon appointed captain and assistant adjutant-general in the staff department. He served through the entire war, being captured and paroled in April, 1865. He resumed practice in Savannah, and has continued to the present in his profession. He served in the Legislature in 1872-73 and 1873-74, but has not filled or sought any other political office. He was offered the judgeship of the United States District Court for Georgia by President Arthur, but declined it on account of its then limited salary. He was chosen colonel of the First Volunteer Regiment in 1886, and is ranking colonel in the State. He has always taken great

interest in all the educational interests of Savannah. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the Savannah Medical College and of the Young Men's Library Association. He is President of the Board of Public Education and trustee of



COLONEL GEORGE A. MERCER.

Chatham Academy, a director in the Georgia Historical Society and a curator of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences. To all these institutions he has given his active and earnest support and has aided in the success of each of them.



PALMER HARDWARE COMPANY, SAVANNAH, GA.

THE PALMER HARDWARE COMPANY,
Savannah, Ga.

The Palmer Hardware Company stands as an evidence of the satisfactory and successful results that can be attained from modest beginnings, by careful business management through a gradual and steady, but substantial growth. From a limited retail business in 1853, begun by Samuel Palmer,



H. W. PALMER.

father of three of the members of the present company, it has developed into the most successful enterprise of its line in Savannah, and has reached out and secured a large share of the hardware business of three States.

Samuel Palmer, the founder of the business, was born in Little Compton, R. I., in 1800. He moved South and settled in Darien in 1818, where he was in business until 1853, when he came to Savannah and began the hardware business at 148 Congress street, which store has since that time, with the exception of a short period, been occupied continuously by the Palmers. The business was begun under the firm name of Samuel Palmer & Son, the latter being Mr. Samuel B. Palmer, who is now president of the Palmer Hardware Co. Samuel Palmer & Son conducted the business until 1862 when it was discontinued during the war period, and begun again in 1866 by Samuel B. Palmer, Herbert A. Palmer, and John H. Deppish under the firm name of Palmer & Deppish, which was continued until dissolved by the death of Deppish during the epidemic of 1876. In 1877 the firm name was changed to Palmer Bros., being then composed of Samuel B., Herbert A., and Henry W. Palmer.

Palmer Brothers' business grew gradually in extent and importance until 1891 when the Palmer Hardware Co. was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The present officers of the company who were elected when it was incorporated and organized, are President, Samuel B. Palmer; Vice-President, Herbert A. Palmer; Treasurer, Henry W. Palmer; and Secretary, Armin B. Palmer. Messrs. Samuel

B. Palmer, Herbert A. Palmer and Henry W. Palmer were born in Darien in 1828, 1833, and 1852 respectively, prior to the removal of their father Samuel Palmer to Savannah. They inherited his business ability, and by careful management were enabled to make the business of the company what it is to-day. Mr. Armin B. Palmer, secretary of the Company, is a son of Vice-President Herbert A. Palmer, and was born in Savannah in 1860. He became a stockholder and an officer of the company at its organization.

After the organization of the company the business grew rapidly and the territory covered became wider and wider. The warehouse facilities were not commensurate with the requirements of the increasing trade, and the quarters then occupied were found entirely too small for the successful conduct of the business. This led in 1893 to the purchase by the company of a lot at Bay and Jefferson streets, 100 by 200 feet, upon which was erected the present magnificent and spacious warehouse covering 20,000 square feet of ground, and divided into three sections. The first of these sections is two stories in height, and its dimensions 100 by 70 feet, the second story thus giving 7,000 additional square feet of floor space or a total of 27,000. Into this well-equipped building, designed especially for the storage and display of every kind and variety of articles of hardware, the company moved in the latter part of 1893, still retaining the old stand at 148 Congress street as a retail store.

The new quarters, a cut of which appears on the preceding page, are designed especially to meet the demand for a rapid and easy handling of the largest hardware trade. The lower floor of the first section contains a spacious and convenient office, enclosed from the rest of the room, in which is con-



S. B. PALMER, PRESIDENT.

tained a large assortment of shelf and builders' hardware of every description. On entering this room one is reminded of an extensive hardware exhibit at some exposition, as everything is arranged in such a manner as to make it easy of access, and afford opportunity for inspection by any cus-

tomer. Here also are found sporting goods, the lighter agricultural implements, and blacksmiths' tools. The second story of this section provides storage space for wooden ware, tinware, crockery, rubber belting, packing and mill supplies,



H. A. PALMER, VICE-PRESIDENT.

almost every conceivable variety of these articles being at hand. The second compartment, as well as the third, are but one story in height, though the height of the roof above the ground affords additional storage space. In the second compartment are contained agricultural implements and heavy hardware of all kinds, while in the third are kept iron pipe, stoves, ranges, rails, etc. The third compartment is equipped with two extra large doors furnishing a means of entrance and exit for large trucks, bringing in goods from the railroads or carrying them out for shipment.

Thus stocked and equipped for conducting the large business, the warehouse is, besides, within easy access of the railroad depots, while it is only a few blocks away from the largest and most convenient steamship wharf property in the Southern States. This furnishes an additional facility for the company, enabling it to handle goods directly from the manufacturer to the retailer, or consumer, thereby lessening the cost to the latter. The company has a New York office, at 33 Chambers street, through which orders are given from the buyer direct to the manufacturer. Shipments are thus made direct from the manufacturers to the Palmer Hardware Co., in Savannah, which, by a multiplication of such facilities for securing and handling goods, is enabled to supply both the consumer and the retailer at the lowest market prices.

The completeness of the stock is a feature to which one's attention is directly attracted on entering the store. There is nothing in the hardware line that cannot be called for, and those unfamiliar with the business will see hundreds of articles the existence of which had never occurred to them. Railroad and mill supplies, rubber belting and packing con-

stitute a complete line in themselves, shelf hardware, builders' materials, cutlery, blacksmiths' implements are kept in every variety and form, guns, rifles, pistols, ammunition, fishing tackle and any sort of sporting goods desired can be furnished in any shape or quantity, while rope, tinware, wooden ware and crockery form special lines to themselves, the completeness of which is not exceeded in any wholesale house in the South.

Besides these regular lines in staple and fancy hardware supplies, the company carries some special lines of goods as agents for the manufacturers. Among these are the Fairbanks scales, special brands of dynamite and gunpowder, mowing machines, plows, harrows and all manner of agricultural implements, making it at once a house in which the merchant, the farmer, the miller, the railroad or house builder, the blacksmith and the sportsman can find everything essential to his work without going beyond its doors.

When the business was begun, in 1853, it was practically confined to Savannah and the immediate neighborhood, but its sure growth in extent and importance has carried its territory far into the interior of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. The completeness of the stock and the facilities for shipping goods enable the company to give its customers the quickest and most satisfactory service. This prompt



A. B. PALMER, SECRETARY.

attention to orders, and supplying the trade always with the best and most substantial goods, has been the secret of its gradual and steady growth to its present successful prominence.

Capt. DANIEL G. PURSE.

Savannah, Ga.

No one has stamped his impress upon the development of his section to a greater degree than Capt. Daniel G. Purse, President of the Savannah, Ga., Board of Trade. A man gifted with so keen a foresight, of such broad intel-

lectuality, masterful and prolific in originating, and absolutely tireless in advancing enterprises calculated to benefit his city and section, exhaustive in expedients to foster them, magnetic, persuasive and logical in presenting his views, and with an executive ability that is rarely possessed by those of such fertile genius, it is no wonder that by common consent his people seek to enlist his directive energy in all great enterprises affecting the future prosperity of the principal city and sea port of the South Atlantic States.

Capt. Purse inherits much of his father's enterprising spirit and exhaustive ability. The elder Purse was one of the principal projectors of the Central Railroad of Georgia, to whose indomitable spirit it may be safely said the success of the enterprise was made possible. When an effort was being made to secure a stock subscription of \$500,000 in the enterprise from the city of Savannah, one of the speakers at a public meeting said Savannah could not subscribe



CAPTAIN D. G. PURSE

\$5,000. Thomas Purse took the stand and said Savannah could not only, but would, subscribe \$500,000 (a vast sum in the '40s for Savannah), and he pledged himself to see that it would be done. It was raised in stock, and he himself negotiated the loan for nearly half a million dollars which resulted in the building of the first great system of Southern railways, and not one dollar of the subscription was lost to the city. As its first superintendent, as alderman, Mayor of his city and as State Senator, the elder Purse manifested a fidelity to every public trust, second only to the zeal and ability which were traits of character that he transmitted to the son.

Capt. Purse is a native of Savannah, in his 56th year, but with the energy, vigor and spirit of a man of thirty. Educated for the law, circumstances beyond his control forced him into commercial pursuits. The war between the sections led him to give up his business to enlist in the army of the Confederacy, and he was serving in the supply

department, with the title of captain, when peace was restored. Like many others, he returned depleted in purse to resume his commercial life, which he conducted with a success characteristic of the man.

Among some of the enterprises with which he has been connected (for, in the narrow limit of a newspaper article, all of them cannot be embraced) the principal ones are the Tybee Railroad, built from Savannah through twenty miles of salt marsh, an enterprise that was held by many to be impracticable, if not impossible, yet he projected and completed it, and it has made Tybee Island famous as one of the most inviting resorts in the South.

The plan of veneering the banks of the railroad through the marsh with the marsh sod was an experiment unheard of in railroad construction, and it was not thought possible to secure an embankment, except at great cost, for piling protection, that would not be influenced by the winds and washing tides. The success of the marsh sod, Capt. Purse's conception, was beyond expectation, and attracted the widest attention in this country and Europe. Russian engineers were quick to adopt it in railway construction through the steppes. As the father was the originator of the time table for railways, so the son was the inventor of this economical protection for railway tracks through semi-aqueous marshes by a method as simple as it is practical, as the great storm of August, 1893, has abundantly shown, although so severe a test was never contemplated.

For years the cities and towns of the South Atlantic and Gulf States drew their water supply either from muddy and contaminated streams or surface wells. The water was not conducive of health, and, in fact, much of the sickness among the people of the semi-tropics was due to the unsanitary water they were compelled to drink. The first artesian well was sunk by him in Savannah under the most adverse circumstances and discouraging criticism of the people and of the press, but a strata of pure water was reached at a distance of less than 500 feet, which caused a revolution in the water supply. Savannah now draws all its water from a system of wells of this kind, yielding 10,000,000 gallons daily, exclusive of the many private artesian wells, while the coast towns and cities of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida all draw upon the artesian supply to the marked increase of health.

Prior to the building of the Tybee Railroad, Capt. Purse had made a reputation as a financier by his management of one of the banking institutions of the city. He took the presidency when the bank was not only without surplus, but actually impaired 17 per cent., and its stock down to 70, and brought it to a standard equal to any in the South, which it has ever since been able to maintain, giving it several years' service without remuneration. The confidence reposed in him was well shown by a special loan of a quarter of a million dollars he secured for the institution, upon his individual representations on what others thought would be a fruitless visit to the East, which loan was absolutely necessary to save

the bank, when he first assumed the presidency, in its depleted condition, from being compelled to go into liquidation, and the bank, in which confidence had been shaken, under his administration survived the heavy losses that had fallen prior to his management, and when he voluntarily resigned, to connect himself with other enterprises, he left it one of the most stable institutions of its kind in the South.

As chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council, he succeeded in funding the city's seven per cent. bonded indebtedness, in 1877, at five per cent., when some of the heaviest holders of the city's credit gave him to understand that there would be no use to ask it. At the instance of the bondholders and at the request of the Mayor and City Council, he, in his capacity of Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council, addressed the holders of the bonds at Baltimore, Charleston, S. C., and at other places, and when he left the meetings he carried with him in each instance the written consent of every holder present to funding the debt.

Probably his greatest and most far-reaching work was that of planning and conducting what is known as the "Campaign of Education" for government aid in deepening the harbor of Savannah. His connection with that movement gave him national reputation. His communications to the press, to the governors and legislators of the different States, his addresses to the commercial bodies of the South, the West and the North-West, and to the State and National Farmers' Conventions were able and convincing, and led to the appropriation by the Government of \$3,500,000 for harbor improvements, all of which has been appropriated and nearly all expended, and to-day Savannah has practically a 26-foot channel from her wharves to the ocean. Capt. Purse deserves any honor Savannah can bestow upon him for the part he has performed in the accomplishment of this great work.

Capt. Purse is now serving his fifth term as President of the Board of Trade, something unexampled in the history of that organization, in which position he has done much to advance the interest not only of his own city, but of other parts of the South Atlantic. Believing in the admission of raw materials free from the burdens of a tariff tax, the Board of Trade, at his instance, took early and pronounced action on the subject and largely influenced like action on the part of commercial and trade organizations in other parts of the United States.

Capt. Purse has ever been one of the most pronounced and zealous advocates of sound money, and the resolutions of the Board of Trade adopted at different times in advocacy of sound money have the earmarks of his strong and decisive methods of thought.

The Savannah Bureau of Freight and Transportation, organized and operating in the interest of Savannah's commerce and against unjust discriminations affecting all the South Atlantic ports, is the result of his foresight and labor. At first he declined the Commissionership which would have entailed upon him the action, management and direction of

the bureau. But recently, upon the resignation of the commissioner first elected, he has been called by the unanimous voice of the directors and shareholders to the vacancy to meet the demand for a vigorous and aggressive policy on the part of the bureau in dealing with the embarrassment entailed upon Savannah's commerce, and that of the ports of Charleston and Brunswick, by what are considered unjust discriminations in freight, etc. Far reaching results are expected to result from Capt. Purse's incumbency of the Commissionership. In his work he will enlist the hearty co-operation of the ports of Charleston and Brunswick. In his general pacificatory policy in dealing with commercial questions he has done much to bring about a friendship and harmony between Savannah and rival ports, and this is practically true of the cordial relations now existing between Charleston and Savannah due in a large measure to the course pursued by Capt. Purse since his accession to the Presidency of the Board of Trade.

Captain Purse is engaged in formulating plans for the projection of enterprises that will be of vast importance to the South, and which will, if possible, make him even more prominent in the history of Southern development and progress. That he will succeed, who can doubt?

We have not attempted to deal with the various local enterprises in which he has been prominent, such as street railway construction, the introduction of electric light and power, or his connection with almost every enterprise calculated to foster the growth and prosperity of his city.

At one time extensively interested in rice planting, he has been in this and other ways closely allied with agricultural interests and was elected vice-president of the National Farmers' Alliance, at Sedalia, Mo., in 1891, presiding at its session at Lincoln, Neb., in 1893, and in Savannah, in 1894, in the absence of President Smith of Kansas. After declining an election as president, which was unanimously tendered him, he was elected the first honorary life member of that body.

He is prominent in Masonic circles, having taken every degree up to and inclusive of the Sottish Rite, thirty-second degree, and for fourteen years has successfully and ably managed the large property interests of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1., F. & A. M., the oldest lodge in the United States, with an uninterrupted history back to the date of its charter in 1735, with Gen. James Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia, its first worshipful master.

Captain Purse has a happy family, wife and five sons, having married Miss Laura Ashby, a Virginia lady, sister of Col. Henry M. Ashby, of Wheeler's Cavalry, first cousin of the famous Confederate Cavalry officer, Gen. Turner Ashby. Their home is on one of the most beautiful boulevards of the City. Those who have experienced its hospitality know it to be as cordial as the zeal of its owner in the prosecution of an enterprise is endless and tireless.

The South is quite sure to hear more of him in the era of material development and progress, upon the threshold

of which it stands, and it will be well to keep an eye on him. He has a genius for vast and valuable public enterprises of practical utility, and has shown the uncommon blending of the business capacity to execute, with the greatest faculty to originate broad and progressive undertakings for the public welfare. Such a union is as rare as it is remarkable, and any community is fortunate in having in its citizenship a spirit so richly endowed and so willing to devote his surpassing powers to the public good.

Col. BEVERLY W. WRENN,
Savannah, Ga.

In one thing Beverly W. Wrenn has practiced in his life that Pauline determination, "this one thing I do." And as every hour spent in study is an overhand reach for a higher position in life, so the subject of this sketch has risen by gradations in the railway service until he now stands as the trusted representative of the great Plant System of railroad



COL BEVERLY W. WRENN.

and steamship transportation in his official appointment of Passenger Traffic Manager. This appointment went into effect on the 1st day of January last, and is the most important official change that has been announced in Southern railway circles this year. To accept it Mr. Wrenn resigned the position of General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Memphis & Charleston.

The Plant System of railroads is one of the largest in the South. Its connections extend from Charleston, S. C., to Tampa on the Gulf Coast of Florida, and from Brunswick on the Georgia Coast to Montgomery in Alabama, with smaller feed lines. In addition to these railways Mr. Plant owns a steamship line from Tampa Bay to Havana, and one to Jamaica, and owns the Port Tampa Inn, Tampa Bay Hotel and the Seminole Hotel at Winter Park.

Beverly W. Wrenn was born in Virginia, and his first work as a boy was with the Southern Express Company at

Richmond. He is forty-seven years of age—the very prime of a vigorous manhood in both mind and body. After the war was over he went to the Western & Atlantic as General Passenger Agent in 1868, and continued with that line until 1884, when he became General Passenger Agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia. Last year when the Southern Railway absorbed the East Tennessee, Col. Wrenn resigned as General Passenger Agent, but continued with the Memphis & Charleston as General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Mr. Wrenn organized the first sleeping car service from the West into Florida, and diverted to that now popular resort for winter a large part of the travel going to the valleys of Southern California. The importance of his appointment is increased from the fact that revenue from the passenger service is a more important feature with Florida railroads than with many other of our American railways. Col. Wrenn is one of the most widely known passenger men in this country, and competitors who have worked against him say that his energy is unflagging and his methods original, his policies broad and his successes permanent and positive. With his twenty-six years' experience in this one line of railway work, and a special mental adaptation for it, with a keen judgment in selecting men to assist him in the clerical work, the Plant System must feel the impulse of his genius and energy, as already the passenger traffic over it this winter has practically illustrated.

A unique incident in the services of Col. Wrenn was that while he was telegraph operator in Richmond during the late Civil War, he received the last telegram sent by Gen. R. E. Lee to Jefferson Davis.

Besides his railroad service, he was Secretary of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association while residing in Atlanta, and was one of the chief promoters of the first telephone system in Atlanta.

Personally there are few men more companionable. He is a charm in his home and a capital gentleman in the social circle. He has three sons, one of whom, B. W. Wrenn, Jr., is a successful attorney in Atlanta, Allen R. Wrenn is in the railway service as an advertising agent, while H. B. Plant Wrenn is still a student. Col. Wrenn is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; is a Master Mason, initiated into the mysteries of the Blue Lodge, the Royal Arch and the Chapter, and wears the insignia of the Knights Templar and the robes of the Mystic Shrine. As a club man, he is a member of the famous Quaint Club of New York, the Capital City Club of Atlanta, the Mountain City Club of Chattanooga, the Cumberland Club of Knoxville, etc.

GEORGE A. HUDSON,
Savannah, Ga.

Among the foremost of the progressive men of Savannah is Geo. A. Hudson, whose excellent business qualifications have made him prominent in the commercial interests of the city. Going there from New York in 1865, Mr. Hudson



SAVANNAH SCENES.

engaged in the grocery business which he followed successfully for a few years, and in 1870 conceived the idea that Savannah was an admirable point from which fresh fish could be shipped safely in ice in large quantities to all parts of the country. This industry he instituted, and it grew annually under Mr. Hudson's superb management, until



GEORGE A. HUDSON.

to-day his fish shipping is the largest in the South. He has quite a number of fisheries in the South Atlantic and Gulf from which he draws his supplies. He is also interested in this line of business in Fulton Fish Market, New York. Aside from his fish business he is largely interested in the development, being owner of considerable real estate in that city. Mr. Hudson is a director in the Chatham Bank, and has been an important factor in the success of that institution since its organization. He is a man of sound business ideas, always successful in his undertakings, and is popular and progressive, and has accumulated considerable wealth. His liberality in the promotion of Savannah's advancement has always been commended. He was elected in 1895 as a member of the city council, and was placed on several of its most important committees. He is fifty years of age, a man of modern ideas, of the class that aid the rapid growth of a prosperous community.

B. H. LEVY,
Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Levy was born in the city of Trinebach, Alsace, November 7th, 1850. He went to Savannah in 1867, and secured employment as a clerk, continuing in that position until 1871, when he started a business for himself in a small store on Jefferson Street. Business tact and energy soon developed a trade far too great for the contracted quarters occupied by him, and he then removed to Congress Street, where, by honorable dealing, he built up a trade of more than a quarter of a million

annually and a reputation as a sterling business man, second to none in the State. Mr. Levy now occupies stores 129 to 133 Broughton Street, where he, with his three-quarters of an acre floor space, finds much needed room for the display of his goods.

His store is by far the most complete in the city in its stock of gentlemen's outfittings. Mr. Levy has always been closely identified with the development of Savannah's business interests, and is at present a director in the Chatham Bank, president Southern Land Company, vice-president Merchants' and Mechanics' Land Company and Georgia State Building and Loan Association. He is also a prominent member of the F. A. M., Knights of Pythias, the Bnai Brith Hebrew Benevolent Association and other social and benevolent societies. He has extensive stores in Waycross and Brunswick. From the first start in business, Mr. Levy has always aimed at keeping the best goods obtainable in the line of clothing and furnishing goods, and his almost



B. L. LEVY.

phenomenal success can be directly traced to the honorable and liberal business methods that have always been the rule of the house from its inception. Mr. Levy married Miss Mary Dreyfus. They have four children.

A. N. MANUCY.
Savannah, Ga.

A. N. Manucy was born in the city of Savannah, August 16th, 1856. His father was a native of St. Augustine, Fla., and his mother of St. Mary's, Ga. They took up their residence in the city of Savannah in the year 1848.

Mr. Manucy attended the public schools of Savannah until twelve years old, when he was forced by the death of his father to become a bread winner in order to assist his mother and younger brothers and sisters. After occupying the positions of office boy and city salesman for a number of years, he entered the wholesale butter and cheese busi-

ness, which he successfully followed until elected to his present office.

The subject of this sketch has been actively identified with, and has been a leading spirit in, the local politics of Savannah and Chatham County for a number of years. He is a bright and forceful speaker, and has strong influences with all classes in his native city.

From his earliest manhood Mr. Manucy has been actively identified with the leading fraternal societies of the land. He is at present the Grand Master of Georgia of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Supreme Representative of the Great Council of Georgia to the National Body of Red Men, Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and Past Grand Chief of Georgia of the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Mr. Manucy is well known throughout the State, is favorably thought of by the people of Savannah, whose votes



A. N. MANUCY.

have elected him to the responsible office which he now fills, and has before him bright prospects as a public official.

Mr. Manucy was married September 11, 1879, and has an interesting family of five children.

GEORGE A. MERCER, Jr.

Savannah, Ga.

The junior member of the well-known law firm of Mercer & Mercer was born in Savannah, Ga., on the 2d of March, 1868; he spent all of his boyhood in his native city, attending and graduating from the public schools of that place with high honors; he then attended a preparatory school in Virginia for two years, going therefrom to the University of Georgia from which institution he graduated high up in the class of "88"; he studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1889 and was taken into partnership with his father, Col. Geo. A. Mercer, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession

He married Miss Mary E. Walter, of Savannah, in 1892. He is a fluent and easy speaker, and is regarded as one of the rising young men in his profession. Though young in years, he has already taken a prominent place in his com-



GEORGE A. MERCER, JR.

munity, and is looked upon as a young man of great integrity of character and considerable ability. He has avoided all politics, save to work and vote for the best man and the best interests of his country, preferring rather to devote himself to law as his vocation, and literature and reading as a means of enjoyment.



C. P. ROSSIGNOL, SAVANNAH, GA.

DANIEL B. LESTER,

Savannah, Ga.

Daniel B. Lester was born June 18th, 1851, in Bullock County, Georgia. He is the eldest son of the late Malcom B. Lester and of Mary A. Ralston. On the Lester side, he



RESIDENCE OF D. B. LESTER, SAVANNAH, GA.

is descended from English ancestry, who came to this country the early part of last century and settled in Burke County.

Malcom Lester, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a prosperous farmer in Bullock County, who responded to the call of his section and enlisted in the Confederate army where he lost his life. On his mother's side Daniel B. Lester comes from sturdy Scotch Presbyterians. John Donaldson, the great-grandfather of this line came to America in 1773 with his son Robert and settled in Jones County near Clinton. The latter moved to Scriven County where he married Miss Irvin and finally settled in Bullock County and devoted sixty years of his life to the ministry.

At the close of the Civil War Daniel B. Lester found himself in straitened circumstances, but this only seemed to nerve him for a determined struggle. He worked upon the farm and attended the district schools. His idea had always been to fit himself for the law. In 1868 he became clerk in a store and, thirsting for more training and knowl-



DANIEL B. LESTER.

edge, he saved up his means and soon was able to enter the Lookout Mountain Educational Institution under the able management of Dr. Cecil F. P. Bancroft, now principal of Philips Academy, Andover, Mass. He here devoted one year to hard study, and finally came to Savannah where he secured employment as clerk in a grocery store. Early he learned that hardest lesson—one not taught in schools, the value and science of saving money. At the age of twenty-two he had enough means to go into business for himself.

His success was steady. For nearly twenty years he pushed his business and it prospered. He learned everything about his trade. He mastered every detail. He always believed that the man, who stuck to his business must succeed. He had a hand in public enterprise and worked for the city while he improved his own fortunes.

At forty years of age Mr. Lester did a very unusual thing; he went into preparation for the practice of law. This only

shows his will and singleness of purpose. His income was now ample and he took a two years' course at the New York Law School and a very thorough course of lectures at the University of the City of New York. The ambition of his youth, the dream of his life was gratified. The degree of "LL.B." was conferred upon him June 19th, 1894, the day after his 43d birthday. He is now member of the firm of Lester & Beckwith and in the full practice of his profession and is one of Savannah's most prominent men.



CHARLES GRAHAM,
Proprietor Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga.

HEMAN AVERNELL CHARLTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Heman A. Charlton was born at Savannah, Ga., July 20th 1866. He is the son of Dr. Thos. J. Charlton, who was a



HEMAN AVERNELL CHARLTON.

practicing physician of Savannah for over thirty years. His mother, Julia Catherine Crane, was a native of Savannah.

Mr. Charlton entered business in 1886, and served in different positions until February, 1890, when he accepted the position in the Chatham Bank as assistant cashier. He married Miss Eleanor M. Fleming, daughter of the late Superintendent of the Plant System. Mr. Charlton is a graduate of the University of Georgia and possesses a well-trained mind. He is careful in the performance of his duties and his past record predicts a brilliant future.

CHARLES STEPHEN ELLIS,
Savannah, Ga.

Charles S. Ellis was born January 10th, 1835, at Wilmington, N. C. In 1858 he entered the commission business in Charleston, S. C., and at the beginning of the war entered the Confederate army and fought until the close. During 1866-67 he was in business in Wilmington and then went to Savannah, first as partner in the firm of Peacock, Hunt & Co., then with Ellis, Holt & Co., and afterwards with Ellis, Young & Co., where he now is. He was married in 1883 to Miss Catua A. Buckner.

Mr. Ellis is a type of the Southern business man; endowed with a genial presence and kindly disposition he has attracted the friendship and confidence of his confrères in every position of life, both commercial and social. He was



CHARLES STEPHEN ELLIS

one of the first Directors in the Chatham Bank and has been generally recognized as one of its most consistent friends. His services were recognized by his co-Directors when he was unanimously elected Vice-President, a position worthily bestowed and as worthily held.

CHARLES FRANCIS PRENDERGAST,
Savannah, Ga.

Charles Francis Prendergast was born July 14th, 1854, at Savannah, Ga. On the 24th of March, 1875, he entered the office of J. E. Johnston & Co., Southern Managers at

Savannah of the Home Insurance Company of New York. He left their service in September, 1886, and entered that of the Home Insurance Company, at the New York office, as supervisor of their Southern business. The Northern climate not agreeing with his health, he resigned, and in October, 1879, became junior member of the firm of R. H.



CHARLES FRANCIS PRENDERGAST.

Footman & Co., which firm was dissolved in 1890, Mr. Prendergast succeeding. He represents such well-known firms as Home Insurance Company of New York, Queen Insurance Company of America, Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, Phoenix Assurance Company of London, Glens Falls Insurance Company of New York, and Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England.

He is a director in the Chatham Bank; secretary, since 1882, of the Hibernian Society. He takes an active interest in military matters, being an honorary member of the S. N. G. Battalion, and pay member of the Georgia Hussars and Savannah Cadets.

W. W. CHISHOLM,
Savannah, Ga.

The subject of this sketch, one of the leading and influential citizens of Savannah, was born at Columbus, Ga., in 1845. He came to Savannah in 1848, after the death of his parents, and was reared by his uncle, W. W. Wash, a planter of high standing, who brought up the nephew under careful and useful training, enabling him to always understand the value of labor and earnings. In 1860-61 he attended the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, receiving a most valuable course and training, which proved beneficial in after years. Immediately after leaving college he was detailed by Governor Brown as cadet to drill the troops then forming for war duty at Big Shanty, Ga. He served two years of active service in the Confederate army, returning to Savannah when the war ceased, where he was elected Lieutenant of the Republican Blues, one of Sa-

vannah's oldest and highly honored military commands. At nineteen years of age he started in the drayage business a poor boy; this vocation he followed earnestly and successfully, until the railroads resumed the transport of freights in and around the city.

Seeing a future in the cotton factorage business, he embarked in that line, and for more than twenty years con-



W. W. CHISHOLM

ducted one of the safest and largest businesses in the State, retiring in 1893, after accumulating a well earned fortune. Owing to his excellent business career, as well as his popularity, he was tendered the Presidency of the Chatham Bank in 1894, which he accepted, after serving as its Vice-President, and which is to-day one of the strong financial institutions of Georgia, with a large line of local and savings deposits, a feature of which is the savings deposits of the working classes. Mr. Chisholm, who for over thirty years has always been identified with Savannah's progress and improvement, is a man of high character, kind disposition, and a great friend of the humble. He has a wife and six children who make his life a happy and truly contented one.

R. F. BURDELL,
Savannah, Ga.

Robert Francis Burdell, cashier of the Chatham Bank, was born in Columbia, S. C., and is of Colonial descent. His parents moved to Charleston, S. C., while he was a child. Here he was reared and educated. After receiving his preparatory training in the schools of that city, he entered Charleston College from whence he was graduated with distinction in 1881, at the age of nineteen.

Immediately after graduation he entered the rice business of Dan Talmage's Sons & Co., and went to Savannah, in 1883, to represent this firm. He remained with this house until January 1st, 1886, when he entered the National Bank of Savannah, as discount clerk. After filling this position

for a short time, he was advanced to bookkeeper. While in this latter position he was elected cashier of the Chatham Dime Savings Bank. After a short period the directors realized that the scope of the Savings Bank was not broad enough, and proceeded to organize a general banking business, changing the name to the Chatham Bank, and increasing the capital stock. The details of the organization of this new institution were left largely to Mr. Burdell, and much of the subsequent success of the bank is justly attributed to his progressive spirit and methods.

Mr. Burdell is ever active in everything that tends to the advancement of his city and section. It was he who took the first active steps towards the establishment of a Clearing House for Savannah, and to his efforts is mainly due the making of Savannah a "reserve city." For more than two years he has been at work to secure for his city the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and everything now seems to indicate success. His efforts in this undertaking received the unanimous endorsement of the Georgia Bankers' Association at its recent meeting. He has always taken an active interest in all the deliberations of this Bankers' Association and, although one of its younger members, is now its 2d Vice-President, an honor worthily bestowed. Of the banking men in Georgia Mr. Burdell has, perhaps, the largest personal acquaintance with banks and bankers in this and neighboring States. He is a member of all the Savannah Exchanges and of many benevolent societies.

Mr. Burdell has recently received notice that he has been appointed Consul for the Republic of Mexico, the papers having been forwarded to our Government for signature.



R. F. BURDELL.

In this position the Mexican Government will be worthily represented.

His wife, a most accomplished lady, is a daughter of Hon. W. H. Baker, Superintendent of Education. His scholarship is of the highest character. Possessing a well

disciplined mind, stored with extensive and useful information, he is able at all times to form his judgment quickly and accurately.

Ambitious, energetic, reliable, courteous and magnetic—this meritorious young South Carolinian has deservedly won the esteem and confidence of the people of his adopted home. They cherish him with pride and gladly extend a cordial welcome to all of his counterparts remaining in the Palmetto State.

JOHN W. FRETWELL,
Savannah, Ga.

John W. Fretwell was born at Fort Valley, Ga., September 10th, 1847. He entered the army at the age of 14. After the war he started penniless and without any of the advantages which his native ability deserved. By indomitable energy and conscientious attention to his business he has built up the largest stationery business in his section. He



JOHN W. FRETWELL.

was the first promoter of the Chatham Bank, and has given a great deal of time to its affairs. His judgment and opinion on matters of finance are always given great weight as he is recognized as a practical business man of large experience, true to his friends and fair to every one. Mr. Fretwell is also a director of several local enterprises, all of which have been universally successful.

MAX L. BYCK,
Savannah, Ga.

Max L. Byck, one of Georgia's prominent business men, was born in Savannah, Ga., 1852. His parents were Lehman E. and Bertha Byck, his father being born in Prussia and his mother in Strausburg, Germany. Commencing work at the age of sixteen in the dry goods and notion business, Mr. Byck rose rapidly in the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen and later embarked in the insurance business which he is still following with marked

success. Bankrupt by the Civil War, Mr. Byck, by pluck and energy retrieved his fortunes after its close, and now occupies



MAX L. BYCK

a high position in the social and business circles of Savannah. He was one of the original promoters of the Chatham Bank and is largely interested in many local enterprises.

THOMAS BALLANTYNE,
Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Ballantyne is of Scotch descent, and has a brilliant record as a soldier and business man. He entered the service of the Second Dragoons, or "Royal Scotch Grays," in



THOMAS BALLANTYNE

1851, and served throughout the Crimean War. During the famous charge of this regiment, poetized as the "Charge of the Six Hundred," at Balaklava Mr. Ballantyne was on special detail at Crimea to secure additional horses for his

regiment, and for this reason alone was absent from the charge, but his service on this occasion was especially commended. He served with the same regiment at the fall of the Redan, and after adding new laurels to his record, returned to England.

Subsequently coming to the United States, he settled in Savannah, Ga., and in 1868 he engaged with Mr. J. J. McDonough in business as iron founders and machinists. His record in this sphere has always been upon the same high and honorable plane as his military career. With a kind and genial disposition, he has won many friends among his fellow men in all walks of life. In business he has been eminently successful, and is regarded as one of Savannah's most solid business men. He is one of the first directors of the Chatham Bank, a position for which he is well qualified in every respect. He is also a prominent Mason and Knight Templar, and as such is well known throughout the country. He has been prominently associated with every charitable and benevolent enterprise, and is to-day regarded as a strong type of the true follower of St. Andrew.

WM. F. McCAULEY,
Savannah, Ga.

William F. McCauley was born at Savannah, Ga., May 16th, 1856, and was raised and educated here. He entered business at an early age and by careful attention to the duties assigned him soon won the confidence and esteem of the public. In 1870 he entered the employ of the Propeller Towboat Co., only as a clerk, but was soon promoted to the position of secretary and treasurer, and has exhibited



WILLIAM F. McCAULEY.

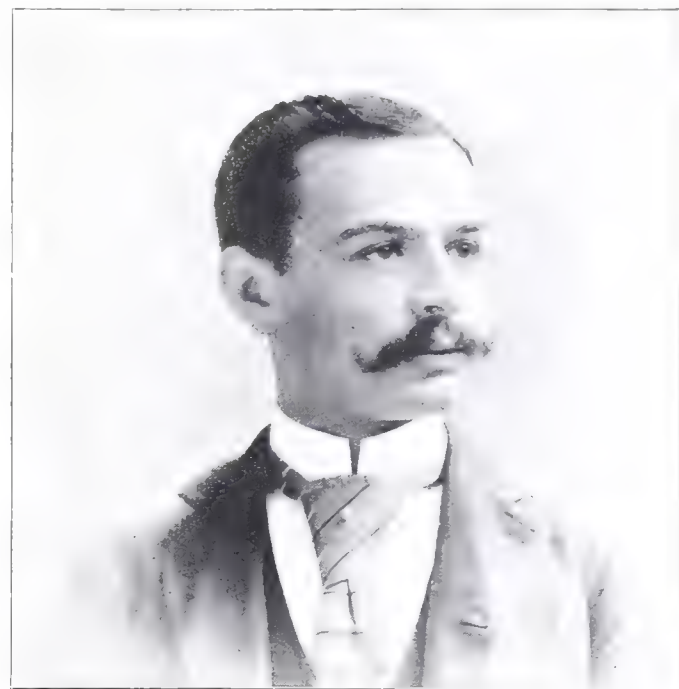
marked ability in this important office. Mr. McCauley was elected a director of the Chatham Bank in January, 1895, and while one of its youngest adherents, is considered one of its most conservative and conscientious advisors. His native modesty has restrained him from public positions of prom-

inence which have often been urged upon him, but among those who know him intimately he is universally admired for his sterling merit and manly qualities. His future is a bright one as it is also sure that his past has commended the love and respect of his fellow citizens.

LEOPOLD ADLER,
Savannah, Ga.

The subject of this sketch was born in Bohemia, June 10th, 1861, his father being Moses Adler and his mother, before marriage, Rose Fischer, both natives of Bohemia.

Mr. Adler came to this country as a mere lad, and



LEOPOLD ADLER.

entered the employ of A. R. Altmayer & Co., N. Y., in a humble position, but such was his devotion to duty, careful observance of details and general business ability that he soon won the notice of his employers, and he was sent to their Savannah house in a prominent and confidential position. Soon, thereafter, he was admitted to the firm and subsequently bought out the interest of Mr. Altmayer. The business was immediately enlarged on the department system. The same energy and ability that marked him as a clerk were exercised as a partner, and the house is now the largest department house in the South.

Mr. Adler is a public-spirited man, full of enterprise and local pride. He is genial, kind and charitable, and while he has worked up from the bottom of the ladder, he has not failed to exhibit a kindly and considerate disposition toward all his employees, which evinces the prominent traits of his character.

POPE BARROW,
Savannah, Ga.

This gentleman was born August 1st, 1839, in Oglethorpe County, Ga., and began the practice of law in the fall of 1865. On March 4th, 1867, was married to Sarah Church Craig, who died December 28th, 1881. On the 24th of

June, 1884, he was married to Cornelia Augusta Jackson. His father was David C. Barrow, born July 26th, 1815, in Baldwin County, Ga. His mother was Sarah Eliza Pope, daughter of Middleton Pope, late of Oglethorpe County, Ga.



POPE BARROW.

His grandfather was Thomas Barrow, who was born in Southampton County, Va. His great-grandfather was Thos. Barrow, born in England, and emigrated to Virginia, where he lived and died. Mr. Barrow is now a practicing lawyer.



AUG. W. SCHWARZ.

Emil A. Schwarz's Son, Furniture and Carpets, 127 Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

Hon. FLEMING GRANTLAND DU BIGNON,
Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Du Bignon was born July 25th, 1853, at Woodville, Baldwin County, Ga. He comes of historic, talented parentage, and has inherited and cultivated powers which

have brought him honorable position, wealth and fame. He is a distinguished lawyer, a finished, polished orator, who sways and controls audiences with a cavalier dash that dazzles and fascinates. He was educated at the Virginia



HON. FLEMING GRANTLAND DU BIGNON.

Military Institute at Lexington, and at the University of Virginia. He spent more than a year in Europe, after leaving the University, completing his education, and returned to Georgia, settling in Savannah, but afterwards removed to Milledgeville, where he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of the law. He was Judge of Baldwin County, and elected also from that county to the State Legislature. In 1882 he was elected, without opposition, to the State Senate, and later returned to Savannah, where he was elected Solicitor-General of the Eastern judicial circuit. He became a famous prosecutor of offenders against the law, without being a respecter of persons. He was again elected to the State Senate in 1888, and was unanimously elected its president. He has always taken an active part in politics; has represented his party in State and National conventions; was chairman of the Georgia delegation in 1892, when Mr. Cleveland was nominated; has since been an ardent supporter of his administration, and is mentioned as a probable future member of the United States Senate.

EMILE A. GRADOT,
Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Emile A. Gradot, the present Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham County, was born in New York City, August 9th, 1854. He may well be called a native of Savannah, Ga., however, as his parents moved there from the Empire State when he was but a month old. His parents, who have lived in the Forest City since that time, and who have taken a prominent stand in the community, are well known to the older citizens of the city and county.



HON. HERMAN MYERS,
Mayor of Savannah Ga.



J. J. McDONOUGH, SAVANNAH, GA.



YOUNG ESTELL, SAVANNAH, GA.



T. B. BLACKSHEAR, SAVANNAH, GA.

Mr. Gradot has held various positions in the community and was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court in 1889, and has held that position ever since. He makes an able official, is an affable and courteous young gentleman,



EMILE A. GRADOT.

and is uniformly polite and obliging to all with whom he has to deal. Not only that, but he is popular, and knows how to make friends and keep them. He has taken some part in the politics of the city and county, though not actively, and is satisfied to aid his friends and to work in their interests without ever being on the lookout for reward. Mr. Gradot is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Red Men and several other prominent organizations. He is well known in Savannah and has many friends.

Hon. J. F. B. BECKWITH,
Savannah, Ga.

Hon. J. F. B. Beckwith, Collector of the Port of Savannah, was born August 25th, 1858. He was commissioned Collector of Customs by President Cleveland, January 29th, 1894, and is the youngest collector in the customs service. He is a son of the late Right Rev. John W. Beckwith, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Georgia, one of the ablest divines in the Episcopal church. Mr. Beckwith is a lawyer by profession, having been a member of the bar for sixteen years, and is now a member of the firm of Lester & Beckwith, attorneys, in this City. He began practice in Atlanta, in 1881, after a course in the law school of the University of Virginia. In 1892, with the election of President Cleveland, he became a candidate for the collectorship of the port, to which he was appointed after one of the longest and most vigorous campaigns known in Georgia, in which he had the endorsement of nearly the entire legislature, the leading men of the State, and was backed by a petition with over 5,000 signatures. Mr. Beck-

with is a member of the Sanitary Commission of Savannah. One of his acts, as a member of this board, was the securing, through the State Department, of the special consular reports from the principal cities of Europe, on the systems of house drainage, which have formed so valuable a part of the consular documents bearing upon the sanitary conditions of this country compared with those of European cities.

Mr. Beckwith is a public-spirited citizen and takes an active interest in all enterprises that tend to the development of the State and the South. He is a leading spirit in social organizations. He is Worshipful Master of Landrum Lodge, No. 48, F. & A. M., one of the leading Masonic lodges in the South. Mr. Beckwith married Miss Gertrude



HON. J. F. B. BECKWITH.

Harwood, in 1889, at Bloomington, Ills., the home of Vice-President Stevenson, whose friendship he enjoys. He is an orator of force and ability and a successful pleader at the bar.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Esq.,
Savannah, Ga.

Mr. John Nicholson, the subject of this sketch, was born in Scotland in 1827, came to this country in 1851, landing in New York; moved to Savannah in 1853, since which time he has carried on the business of plumber and gas fitter; by his thoroughness and strict attention to every detail of his business he has secured a financial standing, second to none in his line of business. Mr. Nicholson married Matilda Hall, from New Jersey, who died April 23, 1892, leaving two children—Mary, a daughter who married H. T. Moore, and a son, John, Jr., who is an attorney and counselor-at-law in Savannah; one son was drowned at Savannah at the age of 21 years. During the war Mr. Nicholson was in the Engineers' Department of the Con-

federate service, and also engaged in salt-making. Mr. Nicholson has always been ready to aid in any good works,



JOHN NICHOLSON, SR.

both public and private, by which the best interests of his city of adoption would be benefitted, and is well known as a public spirited citizen.

THOMAS PORCHER RAVENEL,
Savannah, Ga.

Thomas Porcher Ravenel was born at Pinopolis John's, Berkeley Parish, S. C., October 3d, 1850. He was admitted to the bar at Savannah in August, 1871, and married Miss Emily M. Howard. He moved to Darien, Ga., in 1868,



THOMAS PORCHER RAVENEL.

and studied law in the office of Hon. W. Robert Gignilliat. He moved to Savannah in 1870 and entered the office of Hon. R. E. Lester, and afterwards entered into partnership

with Mr. Lester, under the firm name Lester & Ravenel, and engaged in the practice of law in Savannah.

THE "MORNING NEWS,"

Savannah, Ga.

The *Morning News* is the leading commercial journal of the Southeast, and the medium of information for the people of a large section of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. Its fairness and reliability has made for it friends



COL. J. H. ESTILL,
Editor-in-chief, Savannah *Morning News*, Savannah, Ga.

wherever it is known. While fully up to the requirements of "up to date" journalism, with a systematic business department, an able editorial corps, a thoroughly organized



E. N. HANCOCK,
Managing Editor, Savannah *Morning News*, Savannah, Ga.

telegraphic and general news service, the best equipment in machinery for making a newspaper, it studiously avoids that extreme sensationalism which is the bane of many



"THE MORNING NEWS" BUILDING, SAVANNAH, GA.

otherwise very excellent newspapers. It has worked itself to a high plane and its unparalleled success proves that the people of this great American nation will support a clean newspaper.

The *Morning News*, which has had the unbroken confidence of the public for nearly half a century, is the successor



W. S. POTTINGER,
Superintendent Job Department, Savannah *Morning News*, Savannah, Ga.

through purchases and consolidations of the *Georgia Gazette*, established in 1763, and has, from its establishment in 1850, kept fully abreast of every development and improvement in newspaper making. It was the first paper in the South to use a steam engine, the first to introduce an extended telegraph service.

In later years it was the pioneer in printing a newspaper from stereotype plates, and among the first to put in type-setting machines.

Its magnificent building, a picture of which accompanies this article, is, with the exception of two rooms, entirely occupied by the *Morning News* newspaper, printing, lithographing and binding departments. The establishment is thoroughly equipped in every line with men, material and machinery.

The organization is: Col. J. H. Estill, editor-in-chief; E. N. Hancock, Managing editor; F. G. Bell, business manager and treasurer; G. A. Gregory, city editor; W. S. Pottinger, superintendent job department.

Under these officers are the bookkeeper, office and mail clerks, reporters, pressmen, printers, lithographers, engravers, machinists and other employees, aggregating a total of 140 men.

The *Morning News* is considered by leading advertisers as one of the best mediums for addressing people who have wants to supply, and the means to supply such wants.

In addition to its city circulation, the *Morning News* has readers in every town in southern Georgia and Florida, and on the railroad lines leading out of Savannah, and along the coast country

H. H. TIFT, and W. O. TIFT,

Tifton, Ga.

Nestled in the heart of the fruit-growing section of Georgia lies the town of Tifton, the commercial centre of Berrien, Irwin, Worth and Colquitt counties.

Of all the industries in and around this "City of the Pines," peach-growing probably holds the most prominent place; the peach orchards in the vicinity numbering hundreds of thousands of trees, bearing the choicest varieties of that luscious fruit in the greatest profusion.

A good idea of the peach industry of this section can be had from the accompanying cut of the model orchard of H. H. Tift, while the cut of Mr. W. O. Tift's residence shows one of the ideal homes of the place.

No one has done more to advance the interests of Tifton and its vicinity than the Messrs. Tift, for whom the town was named, and much of its prosperity is the result of their labors.



RESIDENCE OF W. O. TIFT TIFTON, GA.



SECTION OF PEACHTREE IN ORCHARD OF H. H. TIFT, TIFTON, GA.

CLYDE SHROPSHIRE,
Paris, France.

Clyde Shropshire was born in Rome, Floyd County, Ga., January 22d, 1866, and lived there until 1889, when he went to Paris, France. His early education was obtained at the Rome High School and Hearn School at Cave Spring, Ga., which was then under the patronage of Mercer University. He never entered college. At eighteen years of age he left school and became editor of the *Daily Bulletin*, the leading journal of Rome. At the same time he read law, and at the age of nineteen entered the law and insurance offices of Hon. Hamilton Yancy. In January, 1886, he entered the law offices of Dean & Ewing, then the leading attorneys in Rome, and on May 10th, 1886, was admitted to the bar after a most creditable examination. He practiced law at Rome with signal success for so young a man, often successfully coping with the oldest and best lawyers of the Georgia bar. In March, 1889, against the advice and strong entreaties of family and friends, he left Rome to begin his career in Paris, France, the great metropolis of the world in art and science. Without a word of French at his command and but little capital, unknown to anyone in France or Europe, except his brother who was at that time traveling in Europe, he left home, with the prediction made on every hand that his return would be only a question of a very short time.

To prevent the young man from this seemingly rash act, cables were sent to his brother to the effect that he "cable Clyde at New York not to come to Paris, but to remain in New York until he, his brother arrived." This was done, but the order was disregarded. The young man was de-

termined, and the very day he sailed from New York his brother sailed from France, and the two crossed in mid-ocean. It was a struggle at first for so young and inexperienced a man alone in the great city of Paris; but perseverance won, and within three years from the time he landed in Paris Clyde Shropshire had established one of the largest and best equipped law offices in Europe.

In 1893, when the Democrats came into power again, he was appointed United States Vice Consul-General at Paris, one of the best positions in the United States Consulate service, and one of honor and responsibility.

This position he still holds, and at the same time enjoys the fruit of a large law practice from his international law offices, though he himself is not, by reason of his official duties, at the present time in active practice.

Mr. Clyde Shropshire, though not having reached his thirtieth year, is considered one of the best of the very few international lawyers, not only by the legal profession in America, but by the French bar, this reputation having been earned by hard work, actual



CLYDE SHROPSHIRE

experience and a close application to questions of international law.

His opinion is sought every day on questions of international law.

His knowledge of law and past experience abroad make him one of the best officers in the service of the Government abroad.

SAVANNAH BREWING CO.

Savannah, Ga.

The Savannah Brewing Co. is one of the successful industries of Savannah; its product is recognized both at home

The old quotation that "A people has no honor in his own country" has been entirely exploded by this company as the brands sold by them are preferred above all others. Their "Pale Cabinet," "Champagne"



W. W. STARR, MANAGER.



G. L. FUCHS, BREWMASTER.

and elsewhere as the very best on account of its purity and superior excellence.

and "Wurzbürger" are intimately acquainted with all lovers of fine beer.



SAVANNAH BREWERY, SAVANNAH, GA.



CAPITOL OF ALABAMA.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Admitted to the Union in 1819, Alabama is one of the richest of all her Southern sisters in natural resources, boundless wealth lying buried under her soil. Her Governor invites the immigrant and home-seeker to come and

productive, a small portion, comparatively, requiring fertilization. The principal crops are corn and cotton, diversified with small grain and provisions, which flourish with as little cultivation as anywhere on the earth; while iron and coal abound in such inexhaustible quantities that they have brought the State prominently to the front in mining and minerals during the past few years.

The climate is superb; not subject to the extremes of heat and cold, the thermometer rarely rising in summer beyond 95 degrees. Within the State is almost every variety of soil, from the sandy land to the rich alluvial whereon can be grown almost every product known to the agriculturist. Navigable streams are abundant throughout the State, while railroads penetrate almost every neighborhood, furnishing all the transportation demanded by trade.

During 1895 the valuation of property amounted to \$241,338,024; the tax rate was six mills and the amount of taxes was \$1,328,817. The acreage of corn has largely increased, and the yield during 1895 was unprecedented. The acreage of cotton has increased from 2,300,000 to 2,761,000 acres, and the yield from 699,000 to 915,000 bales in the last two years. The production of pig-iron has increased from 77,000 tons to more than 1,000,000 tons per annum. The number of blast furnaces has increased from 15 to 52, and the capital invested from \$3,000,000 to 16,500,000. The output of coal has grown from 340,000 tons to 6,000,000 tons, and the capital invested from \$2,870,000 to \$10,000,000. The railroad mileage has been enlarged from 1,726 to 3,261 miles. Sawmills have increased from a number not counted, the record being so small, to more than 200, with an annual cut of 300,000,000 feet.

Gov. Oates says that, "recognizing the inevitable logic of the situation, cotton manufacturers are coming to the cotton fields." He claims that the facilities for cotton manufacturing in Alabama cannot be excelled, and are rarely equalled, while the facilities for reaching the markets of the world furnish a great point in their favor. Raw material of

assist in developing this wealth and share its blessings in common with her people. She has an area of 52,880 square miles, or 33,440,000 acres, of which 51,540 square miles are settled very sparsely, with room for many more, having a population of only a little over 1,600,000.

Alabama has always occupied a leading position as an agricultural State, the soil in general being fertile and highly

all kinds is abundant and close at hand. Alabama cotton and iron manufacturers can easily meet the competition of the world in the Central and South American markets and make themselves felt in Europe. Some of the factories there, now in operation, are earning over 30 per cent. dividends per annum, the advantage of the mill at the field being \$5 a bale as compared with the East, and even more



than that with foreign countries, which of itself affords a fair margin of profit.

To encourage their coming, the legislature of Alabama, during the session of 1893, passed a law authorizing cities, counties and towns to exempt manufacturing investments for the first five years.

Alabama claims to have the cheapest fuel in the United States; so cheap and abundant as to discourage the use of water-power.

While she stands prominently in the front rank in mineral wealth and is one of the few States where all the raw material is found abundantly within her borders, very little has been printed or published as to her other resources.

The vast forests of hard woods in almost virginal condition will some day realize large sums to those who invest in them.

There are superb openings for the making of fine furniture, railroad cars and kindred things—illimitable opportunities for profitable investments. Lands of all kinds are cheap.

The government is in the hands of the intelligent and frugal of her people.

Life, liberty and property are secure, being vouchsafed to all alike.

Tax money is limited to the necessary expenses, the maximum limit of taxation being 75c. on the \$100; by the counties and cities each it is 50c. on the \$100, making the highest rate possible to be levied \$1.75 on the \$100.

The State now levies 55c., while the cities and counties vary from 25c. to 50c.

Fair fortune smiles on the State, and her people are looking forward to greater things than have yet transpired. The determination of farmers to live at home and within their incomes, thus avoiding debt; the improved methods of cultivation have largely contributed in bringing about these improved conditions.

The continued influx of thrifty, industrious immigrants is both expected and desired, for it will insure the State's advancement.

WM. C. OATES,

Governor of Alabama.

Wm. Calvin Oates, the present Governor of Alabama, was born in Pike (now Bullock) County, Alabama, November 30th, 1835, and is descended from Welsh and French ancestors, who emigrated to America before the revolution, taking active part in our war for independence. He lived on a farm until at the age of eighteen; went to the academy schools, and became a laborer at house-building and painting, and afterward became a teacher in a country school.

He read law in 1858, and, after passing a rigid examination, was admitted to the bar, editing meanwhile a Democratic weekly newspaper.

In 1861 he raised a volunteer company of young men, which afterward became a part of the famed "Fifteenth Alabama Infantry," in which he served as Captain and Colonel.

He was wounded many times, losing an arm in his twenty-seventh battle near Richmond.

He remained in the army until peace, when he returned to the practice of his profession, at which he realized



WM. C. OATES.

wealth. He has held many positions of great honor, being elected to the Legislature, the Constitutional Convention, and to Congress for six terms.

He was later elected Governor of Alabama, which position he now holds, and is a candidate for the United States Senate, with large chances for his election.

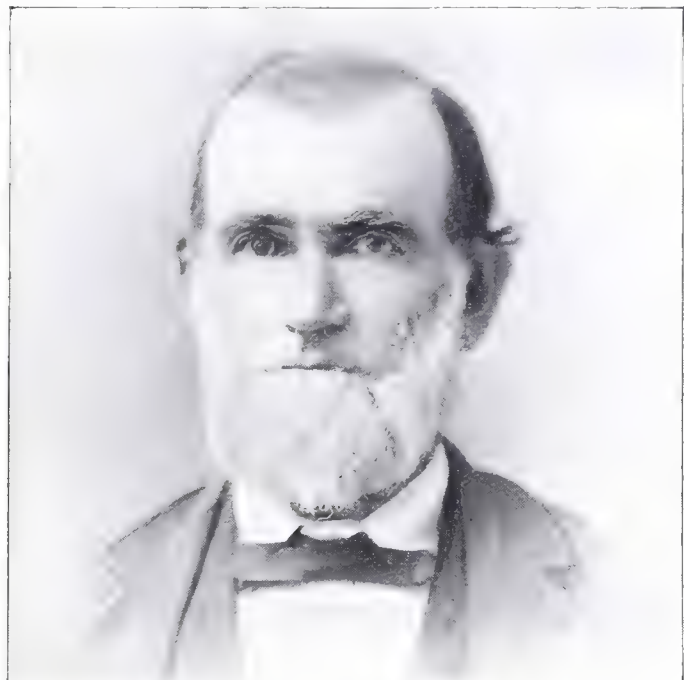
Gov. Oates is of commanding presence, has a full, round voice, great physical and intellectual vitality, and is recognized as an able, pure man.

C. P. ROGERS, Sr.,

Letohatchie, Ala.

Capt. C. P. Rogers, Sr., of Lowndes Co., Ala., is one of the most prominent pioneer civil engineers of the State of Alabama, and has contributed as much to the development of the State as any man in its borders. For forty-three years he has been prominently connected with the public works

and railroads of the State from the mountains to the sea, and especially those radiating from Montgomery, Ala.



C. P. ROGERS, SR.

His home is at Letohatchie, Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad.

He was born in Petersburg, Virginia. His father removed to Columbus, Ga., where he went to school and finished his education at Princeton, New Jersey. Adopting the profession of a civil engineer he was engaged as resident engineer on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, and at the age of twenty-five was elected chief engineer of the Opelika & Oxford Railroad, which he was constructing when the Civil War began.

He at once resigned his position, and on the 8th of July, 1861, went as a private soldier in the Montgomery True Blues to Pensacola, Fla.

On the reorganization of the Company he joined the 37th Alabama Infantry, Col. James F. Dowdell, and served with that command until the surrender.

Capt. Rogers' first wife was a Miss N. A. Sanderson, of Lowndes County, Ala., by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

His second wife was Miss Eliza B. Carman, of Brooklyn, New York.

In 1886 Capt. Rogers was elected to the Legislature of Alabama from Lowndes County, and is now a member of that body.

THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

The display of products made by the people of this State at the Atlanta Exposition was sufficient to enlighten visitors who witnessed its great extent as to the unlimited variety of which her soil is capable.

Arkansas occupies a somewhat central position among the States of the Union, and possesses some great advantages, having the Missouri River on the north, the Mississippi on the east, on the south bounded by Louisiana and Texas, and on the west by Texas and the Indian Territory. It contains 53,850 square miles, or 34,464,000 acres. Its surface is varied, the Ozark Mountains cross it from northeast to southwest, with outlying spurs and subordinate ranges, including the Black Hills in the north, the Ouachita Hills in the south and the Cane Hills in the northwest. To the south are broad prairie districts, and the remainder of the State is diversified between hills and beautiful, fertile valleys. The entire State is rich in timber, including vast forests of pine, oak, pecan, hickory, locust, walnut, cypress, cedar and others. While it has no seacoast, it is well provided with navigable streams, the great Mississippi, which Mr. Calhoun called "an inland sea," extending along its entire border, in its tortuous course, for more than four hundred miles. One of the largest affluents of this stream is the Arkansas River, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, traverses the centre of the State, generally in a southwesterly direction, about fifteen hundred miles, and is navigable from its mouth into the Indian Territory. The Red River, also navigable, rises in New

Mexico and flows through the southwest part of the State, furnishing great commercial facilities. In the Ozark Mountains of Missouri rises the St. Francis River, which is, for a short distance, the boundary separating Missouri, and which empties into the Mississippi just above Helena, crossing the northeast corner of the State. White River rises in the northwest corner of the State, runs into Missouri, and then returns and takes a crooked course through the State, generally in a southeast direction, emptying into the Mississippi a few miles above the Arkansas. The Black River is a tributary of the St. Francis, navigable for about one hundred miles; the Spring River is another less important affluent. There are other streams, such as the Wachita, which is navigable more than three hundred miles; the Little Missouri, Sabine, Bayou Boëf, etc.

In the northern part of the State are rich mineral deposits. Coal exists in twelve counties watered by the Arkansas River, the mineral being a high grade semi-anthracite and is believed to cover an area of 12,000 square miles, the veins varying from one foot to nine in thickness, and is found from fifty to sixty feet below the surface. There is also cannel and bituminous coal in abundance; iron ore of excellent quality is plentiful; zinc ore is more abundant than in any other State except New Jersey. Lead ore, frequently bearing silver, is found in different portions of the State; gold has been found in others, and it is claimed that Arkansas contains more gypsum than all the other States in



CAPITOL OF ARKANSAS.

the Union. Besides the minerals already named there are extensive beds of lignite, millstone and grindstone, porcelain clay, mineral ochres, granite and other building stones. Among the natural objects of curiosity and importance are the numerous mineral and medicinal springs which are visited annually by thousands of people in search of health. Some of them discharge 15,000 barrels of water per hour, and are in constant action at a temperature of sixty degrees.

The soil varies with the varying characteristics of the geological and surface conditions; the river bottoms along the banks, varying from thirty to one hundred miles in width, are, of course, the most valuable in an agricultural view, being capable of producing luxuriantly tobacco, corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, grapes, peaches, melons and many other fruits. Any of the cereals grow readily; there are many varieties of native grasses, and though cotton is the staple product of the State, the crop of hay is not far behind it in importance. Game yet abounds in the forests and prairies, including deer, bear, wild turkey, prairie chickens and quail; the streams abound in fish and, taking all together, Arkansas is a wonderful State.

Her territory was a portion of the Louisiana purchase from France under Napoleon; she was admitted into the Union in 1836; her wonderful natural resources are but beginning to be developed, but her people are thrifty and are rapidly pushing to the front rank. His Excellency, James L. Clarke, the present governor, says an encouraging item in its industrial history is the recent establishment of four mining companies with a combined capital of \$2,110,000; her coals are rapidly taking a front rank, being

furnished to territory supplied by the mines of other States, her anthracites commanding a price very little lower



GOV. CLARKE, OF ARKANSAS.

than the best Pennsylvania anthracites. She will rapidly become a manufacturing State.

THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

Being the most southern of the United States, forming a large cape extending southward into the Atlantic Ocean, it has eastern, southern and western sea-coasts measuring more than a thousand miles. It was ceded by Spain to Great Britain in 1763 and then its territory extended as far west as the Mississippi River, including portions of the present States of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Florida makes the southern boundary of the State of Georgia and a portion of Alabama, from which it is separated by the river Perdido. On the south-east it is separated from the Bahamas by what are known as the Straits of Florida and towards the south it reaches out to within 110 miles of Cuba, Havana being about that distance from Key West. Its length from the Perdido River to Cape Sable is 700 miles, and it contains an area of 59,268 square miles. While the Peninsula proper terminates on the south at Cape Sable, there is a remarkable chain of rocky islets called Florida Keys beginning at Cape Florida

on the eastern shore and extending 200 miles, ending in a cluster of sand-heaped rocks known as the Tortugas. South of the bank on which these Keys rise and separated from them by a navigable channel is a long, narrow and dangerous coral ridge called the Florida Reef, and this reef is washed on the south by the constant current of the mysterious Gulf stream. Key West (a nautical corruption of Cayo Hueso, or Bone Key) is the most important of these Keys, taking its name, it has been supposed because of the large number of bones found on the island by the Spaniards, thought to be those of the aboriginal inhabitants. From having been long the haunt of smugglers and pirates this island is now a busy and thriving place, the theatre of great tobacco and other industries, and one of the most important naval stations owned by the United States on account of its commanding situation at the entrance of the most frequented passage into the Gulf of Mexico, as also its nearness to Havana, Kingston



CAPITOL OF FLORIDA.

and other important ports of the West Indies belonging to European powers.

Florida's chief river is the St. John's, which runs almost due north 300 miles, emptying into the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable for more than 100 miles and it has always been one of the mysteries where all this fresh water can come from, rising there on that tongue of land surrounded on all sides by salt water. Florida has ever been remarkable for her subterranean streams of fresh water which

are not paralleled elsewhere on the American continent. There is a wonderful spring situated twelve miles from Tallahassee which has been sounded and found to be over 1,100 feet deep. The outflow forms a beautiful lake, transparent and cold as ice in even the hottest summer weather. The geological structure of the State is very remarkable, much of its surface seeming a mere crust through the openings of which underground lakes and rivers force their way.

Notwithstanding her great extent of sea-coast, Florida has very few good harbors, much of her coast being dangerous. Her principal cities are Jacksonville, Pensacola, Tallahassee, and St. Augustine.

The various attempts to colonize Florida preceded those of the French in Canada, the English in Virginia, or the Spaniards in Mexico. St. Augustine is the oldest settlement founded by Europeans, not only of the United States, but of North America, and still shows traces of Spanish occupation more than two centuries ago; remains of roads and fortifications having been found between the Suwanee and Chattahoochee. Years before the invasion of Mexico by Cortez, the mainland of Florida was discovered by Ponce de Leon, and, in 1512, he erected a stone cross in sign of ownership by Spain. The place of his original landing has always been located a few miles north of St. Augustine.

In 1819, a treaty for the cession of Florida to the United States was concluded at Washington, and reluctantly ratified by the King of Spain in 1821. In July of the same year General Jackson took possession, by appointment,



PHOSPHATE MINING IN FLORIDA

and immigration flowed in rapidly from the Southern States, the Bahamas and the North Atlantic States, and was only checked by the stubborn resistance of the warlike nation of Seminole Indians, who resented the invasion of their hunting grounds by the whites. For seven long years the Seminole war raged, the Indians successfully defying and defeating every effort to subdue them until Osceola, their chieftain, was captured by treachery, in 1842, and that ended the conflict. The little remnant of Indians were then removed to a reservation beyond the Mississippi, and Florida was admitted into the Union in the year 1845.

Governor WILLIAM D. BLOXHAM.

(From the *Valusia County Record*.)

William D. Bloxham will be inaugurated in January as the next Governor of Florida.

The fact that his name heads the Democratic ticket in this State will insure a glorious victory at the October election for Democracy, for every candidate on that ticket. When we say a glorious victory we do not mean simply the crushing of all opposition, but a majority never before given a ticket in this State. His very name will electrify the Democracy of Florida from the Perdido to the coral reefs of Key West, from Fernandina's snowy beach to the waters of the Gulf.

Bloxham's election to the executive chair means a great deal for Florida and her people. It means an assured era of prosperity, it means immigration, it means a renewal of activity in the State's industrial march, in the development



THE OLD OAK IN THE GROUNDS OF TAMPA BAY HOTEL.



SHORE ROAD UNDER SHADING PALMS, FLORIDA.

of her grand and infinite resources; it means peace and prosperity to her people, encouragement to the great capital at work and seeking investments in our Southland. It was during his former administration that the greatest blessing was bestowed upon the State in the millions upon millions of money that came within her borders from capitalists



GOVERNOR WM. D. BLOXHAM.

North, resulting in practically a transformation of the fairest, richest in natural resources, most charming in the sisterhood of States of this great Union.

In the past it has been our proud pleasure to give to this patriot of the red hills of Leon a loyal and unfaltering support in the great work he was doing for our people. It was the *Record's* pleasure to first, over six months ago, call for his nomination for governor at the convention just closed. This call was seconded by the press of the State, and the call became a unanimous one from the Democracy of Florida.

A man tender in feeling, always gentlemanly in manner, patriotic in sentiment, honest in his convictions, always loyal to his people, fighting their battles and their cause, his administration will be for the people, of the people and by the people.

In speaking of the nomination the daily *Florida Citizen* says: "Hon. W. D. Bloxham, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is about sixty years of age. He was born in

Leon county, and has always made that part of the State his home. He is the only man that has ever held the office of Governor more than one term since Florida was made a State, the only one that has received three nominations for the office of Governor, and the only one that has held an office directly from the people after having served as Governor. He was a graduate of William and Mary College, in Virginia, was member of the State Legislature in 1861, was a captain in the Confederate army, was a presidential elector in 1868, was Lieutenant-Governor in 1872, was a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee in 1876, was Secretary of State from 1876 to 1880, was Governor from 1880 to 1884, was appointed Minister of the United States to Bolivia in 1886, was Surveyor General of Florida from 1886 to 1890, was elected State Comptroller in 1890 and again in 1892 and now holds that office. A career in the public service like this may well be rounded out by the unusual distinction now bestowed upon Mr. Bloxham by an appreciative people, in view of the fact that he has no ambition for any higher position.

To repeated urgings by his friends that he should become the candidate of his party for Congressman and United States Senator, he has invariably replied that a residence in the Washington climate would be fatal to his health."

H. CROMWELL GIBBONS,

Jacksonville, Fla.

Judge H. Cromwell Gibbons was born January 21, 1868, at Middletown, Conn., and received his education at Yale



H. CROMWELL GIBBONS.

University, where he took a special course. He commenced the practice of law at Jacksonville in 1890. He married the daughter of Capt. Francis Sallee, Bertha N. Sallee, a granddaughter of Gen. Hopkins of Confederate fame. He enjoys

a large civil and chancery practice in the State and United States Courts. Since coming of age he has been prominently connected with State politics; has been Secretary of nearly all the State Democratic and congressional conventions, and has been christened "The Young Colt of the Democracy," Senator Call being known as the "Old War Horse."

In 1892 he was elected Judge of the municipal court by a handsome majority, holding the office until 1895. During his administration, some of the most important criminal cases came before him; particularly the celebrated Marvin case, which was chronicled in all the leading dailies throughout the country.

He was the youngest judge in the State, and his administration was noted for the vigorous manner in which all classes of criminals were dealt with. Since retiring from the bench he has given his time and attention to his practice, which is as large as that of many of the leading attorneys connected with the bar.

BENJAMIN H. HOPKINS,
Jacksonville, Fla.

Benjamin H. Hopkins was born August 23, 1851, at St. Augustine, Fla. He took a business course at Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and from there went to New York as a bookkeeper. He returned to Florida in 1870, married and has an interesting family of wife, girl and boy.



BENJAMIN H. HOPKINS.

He started the Hopkins Baggage transfer, and from that naturally drifted into the transportation business. For a number of years he was the passenger representative of the E. T. V. & G. R'y in Florida, and in May, 1889, accepted a similar position with the Louisville and Nashville R'y, which position he now fills.

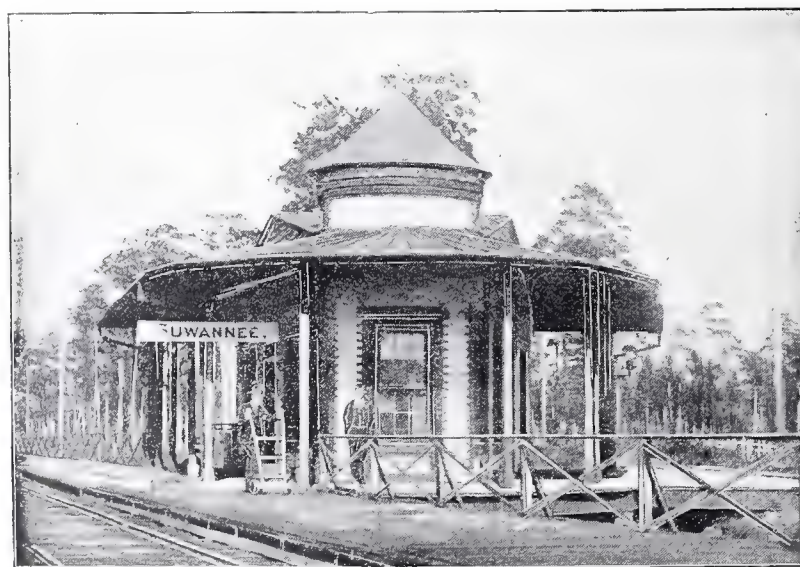
SUWANEE SPRINGS,
Suwanee, Fla.

Comparatively few persons among the thousands who have listened to "Way Down Upon de Swanee Ribber," know exactly where the stream is to be found. It is a considerable stream which takes a circuitous course through Northwest Florida, finding an outlet in the Gulf of Mexico. The Suwanee, like its banks, is a piece of bright, unsophisticated nature. No murky manufacturer's smoke obscures the brightness of its sunlight; its environs are the tangled woodland, groves of moss-covered oaks and stately pines; pure



attractions for those seeking respite from city toil. The artist is free from intrusion; the sportsman with his gun and angler with his rod and line find diversion and recreation. Here also are all boating appliances and for rides and drives a well equipped livery.

The Springs resort fronts the river at one of the most beautiful points on the main line of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway. While a delightful spot for rest and recreation, the establishment has built its main fame on the rare curative properties of the spring water. It is at once a



pleasure resort and a sanitarium, the benefits of which have been tried for years with wonderful effect in the treatment of rheumatism, nervous dyspepsia, liver, kidney, bladder, skin and blood diseases, malaria, etc.

The spring, located about two hundred yards from the hotel, and immediately on the banks of the river, consists of

several bodies of crystal water, rushing out of the ground at a high rate of speed, forming a large basin duly walled in and finding an outlet in the Suwanee River. The several sources of which the spring is made up boil out at the rate of 45,000 gallons per minute, and exhale a strong sulphurated odor. An unvarying temperature of 74 degrees Fahrenheit



enables persons to bathe in the spring both winter and summer. Bath houses of the most approved form afford the visitor an enjoyable plunge in the waters.

A remarkable feature of this wonderful spring is its purifying effect on the surrounding atmosphere, in which it is said that no disease germs can live. This fact, coupled with the proximity of great forests of health-giving pines, makes the vicinity of beautiful Suwanee a natural sanitarium. Testimonials are abundant as to the virtues of the spring in healing the diseases enumerated. Persons, especially those suffering from rheumatism, who could not move without assistance, have thrown away their crutches and returned completely cured.

History tells us that Ponce de Leon, after his voyage to this, a then newly discovered but unexplored country, returned to old Spain with a marvelous story of a "Spring of Perpetual Youth." He said, his biographers declare, that on the coast of what we now call Florida he had seen Indians who, still hale and hearty, had attained the extraordinary age of one hundred and fifty years; that when he, incredulous, expressed doubt, they urged him to penetrate with them to the interior of the country, where they would show to him a spring, which bubbled from the ground, and whose waters were so potent that they secured to those who laved in, and drank of them, complete rejuvenation and longevity, such as no other mortals could enjoy. De Leon was convinced that these statements were true, and never wavered in his belief to the hour of his death, and regarded this wonderful spring

as an actual existing physical entity; and it is recorded that he believed it would be discovered and its virtues enjoyed by future generations.

There cannot be much doubt that the Suwanee Springs are the waters spoken of to Ponce de Leon by the aborigines.

Suwanee is by no means solely a Mecca for chronic or invalids in *embryo*, but is found a most charming and attractive resort for the tourist, "wholly on pleasure bent," and *ennui* is overcome by many and varied indoor and outdoor amusements and pastimes, among which may be enumerated the grand plunge and swimming pool, whose waters add zest to even robust existence. Beautiful drives afford enjoyment to young and old, and every provision, in fact, is made to render a long or short sojourn at Suwanee a pleasant reminiscence of life in the Sunny South.

Suwanee's location very materially assists the triumphs of its waters, the restful quiet of its forests, the sighing of its pines, the soft exhilarating Gulf breezes stamp it as nature's camping ground, where turmoil ends and peace assumes her regal sway. Health beams from every leaf and contentment smiles in every flower.

To the healing virtues of the spring, fully attested by sufferers, and also by many eminent physicians, is added the attraction of an imposing hotel, one of the handsomest of the many superb establishments for which Florida is noted. A fine park surrounds the building, and shaded by magnificent oak trees are a number of graceful cottages, designed for those who prefer the seclusion of a separate roof. The appointments of the hotel are of the latest design, and every



convenience has been provided for the guest. The interior fittings are of Florida pine, with hard oil finish, which brings out beautifully the grain of the wood. The building is surrounded on all sides by spacious verandas, pleasantly suggestive of coolness and shade.



CAPITOL OF LOUISIANA.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

This most peculiar, in many respects, of all the Southern States, was admitted to the Union on the thirteenth day of April, 1812. It is about the size of North Carolina, containing 45,500 square miles of land. There are 1,060 square miles of land-locked bays, 1,700 of inland lakes and 540 of river surface. It is bounded on the North by Arkansas, on the East by Mississippi, on the South by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the West by Texas. Louisiana offers perhaps the only instance to be found on the continent where the most elevated portions of her surface are the banks of the rivers. The average elevation is only seventy-five feet, and no portion is much over 400 feet above sea level. The Mississippi is said to flow on a ridge formed by its own deposits. The declivity of the land on the east side of the river toward Lake Ponchartrain shows that the earth which the Mississippi deposited, formed, in the course of time, the island on which the city of New Orleans now stands. Each of her great rivers flows through a belt of alluvial soil, varying in width from ten to fifty miles and these lands furnish a soil of wonderful fertility, especially adapted to the raising of rice, cotton and sugar. The deltas are famous for sweet potatoes, buckwheat, barley and figs. On the islands off the coast is produced the famous sea island cotton to a limited extent. In the extreme southern portion of the State oranges and other tropical fruits were abundant until the recent freeze, which reached farther down with more destructive effects than the oldest inhabitant recalls.

The many events in the career of Louisiana form a wonderfully interesting chapter in the history of the world. It is not confined to the area now embraced within her boundaries but comprehends the story of the persistent attempt of France to found an empire in the New World, which would extend from the mouth of the St. Lawrence across the great lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi River. The Louisiana of the seventeenth century extended from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains and from the Rio Grande and the Gulf to the almost then unknown regions which now constitute British America. It was taken possession of by La Salle in the name of Louis XIV., and for him all that vast domain was called Louisiana. The chief town till 1702 was Biloxi. New Orleans was founded by Bienville in 1718 and developed at once into great importance, as about this time an engineer by the name of Panger invented a process for removing the bar at one of the passes by a system said to be quite like that so successfully adopted later by Capt. Eads. There was a contention lasting a long while between New Orleans and Natchez as to which should be the colonial capital, but the seat of government became permanent at New Orleans in 1722. In the year 1718, on the 6th of September, the charter of the Western or Mississippi Com-

pany was registered in the Parliament of Paris. The exclusive commerce of Louisiana was granted it for a quarter of a century and a monopoly of the beaver trade of Canada together with other extraordinary privileges, and it entered at once on its new domains. This Western Company possessed and controlled Louisiana about fourteen years when, finding the principality of small value, surrendered it in January, 1732.

In 1763 occurred an event which left a deep impression on the people and history of Louisiana. On the third of November of that year France, by a secret treaty, ceded to



GOV. FOSTER, OF LOUISIANA.

Spain all that portion of Louisiana which lay west of the Mississippi, together with the City of New Orleans and the island on which it stood. The war between England, France and Spain was terminated by the treaty of Paris in February, 1764. By the terms of this treaty the boundary between the French and English possessions in North America was fixed by a line drawn along the middle of the Mississippi, from its source to the River Iberville, and from thence by a line in the middle of that stream and lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain to the sea. The French inhabitants were astonished and indignant at this secret and unauthorized

transfer of their allegiance to Spain, and some of them were so rash as to organize an open resistance, ordering away the new Spanish Governor. It was not until 1769 a large Spanish force arrived and reduced the province to actual possession. There was little growth or progress until the administration of Baron de Carondelet, but under his management, from 1792 to 1797, marked improvements were made. On the first of October, 1800, another treaty was concluded between France and Spain by which the latter surrendered and restored the province of Louisiana, France receiving formal possession in November, 1803. But France did not retain it long. Napoleon Bonaparte had wrested it from Spain. He had no fancy for conquest in this direction, and sold it at once to the United States, possession being given in December, 1803. It cost the United States \$12,000,000, besides \$3,700,000 for French spoliation claims. Congress established the territory of Orleans in 1804. The rest of the immense purchase was at first erected into the district of Louisiana; then, in 1805, into the territory of Louisiana, and, in 1812, into the territory of Missouri.

Dr. EDMOND SOUCHON,

New Orleans, La.

Dr. Souchon was born in Opelousas, St. Landry parish, La., on December 1st, 1841. He was raised in St. Martinsville, La., up to the age of twelve, when his family moved to



DR EDMOND SOUCHON.

Mobile, Ala., then to New Orleans. These moves were due to the failing health of the head of the family, bringing the resources of the family to a very low ebb. It was at that time that young Souchon, who had been taken from a private school and placed in the public schools, began to sell papers in the early morning before school hours and again in the afternoon after school was out. He thus contributed to the family's support. This lasted for over two years, when the

father's health improved, and with it comfort returned to the family.

Edmond was then sent to Paris, where he met most of the relatives of his father and mother, both French; both families counted and still count a number of officers in the French army. Finishing his college course he had just begun medicine when the Civil War broke out, stopping the monthly remittances and throwing him on his own resources. This lasted five years, studying and working for a living, but he survived the severe ordeal, successfully standing the competitive examination for the internship of the hospitals of Paris, being the fourth on a list of 350 applicants.

The death of Dr. Souchon's father compelled him to return to New Orleans sooner than he had anticipated, to see to the wants of his aged mother.

Upon coming to New Orleans he graduated from the University of Louisiana in March, 1867. He then became Dr. Richardson's prosector, that is, he made all the dissections necessary for Dr. Richardson's lectures on anatomy. Later he became the doctor's chief of clinic at the Charity Hospital and also assisted him in his operations in private practice.

In 1869 Dr. Souchon married Miss Corinne Lavie, allied to the old Creole families of the Sabatier, Mazureau and Grima. His practice has constantly increased and he now fills the chair of Professor of Anatomy and clinical surgery in the medical department of Tulane University of Louisiana.

A. McDERMOTT,

New Orleans, La.

The subject of this sketch is well-known throughout the South, and particularly in New Orleans, where he has resided and practiced his profession with success for nearly thirty years.

When eighteen years of age, Mr. McDermott entered the service of the celebrated Dr. Douglas Bey in his laboratory at Rochester, N. Y., and by his aptitude and strict integrity and earnestness, he soon became one of Dr. Bey's most trusted students.

In 1866, Dr. Bey conceived the idea of opening a branch of his business in the South, and he selected New Orleans as the appropriate site. His next care was to find a man entirely capable and trustworthy to superintend the business, and his choice fell upon Mr. McDermott, who assumed charge, and conducted it with utmost success. In 1871 he bought out Dr. Bey's interest, and has since owned and controlled it alone, building it up gradually to its present important proportions, until now he is the largest and most reliable manufacturer of surgical appliances in the entire South. His business is situated in a central and beautiful locality on St. Charles Street, corner of La Fayette Square, and is one of the most interesting manufacturing enterprises of New Orleans. He has in his employ the most expert workmen to be found, and personally superintends the construc-

tion and application of each instrument. Mr. McDermott's fine business ability, his earnestness and force of character, his uprightness and integrity, have won for him the regard



A. McDERMOTT.

of all his fellow-citizens, and the success which these qualities have brought to him makes him a noble example for the youth of the country.

Dr. E. S. LEWIS,
New Orleans, La.

Dr. Ernest S. Lewis was born in New Orleans on the 24th of September, 1840; received his collegiate and medical education in New Orleans. Upon graduating in medicine in



DR. E. S. LEWIS.

1861 was elected Assistant House Surgeon of Charity Hospital and subsequently acting House Surgeon. Went into the Confederate Army in 1862; received his commission as

full Surgeon and was assigned to Third Georgia Cavalry; subsequently was Brigade Surgeon of Crow's Brigade. At the close of the war he was acting Medical Director of Wheeler's Corps. Returning home he engaged in practice; married; had nine children; was elected Professor Materia Medica in Tulane Medical College in 1874. In 1876 was elected Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women which position he still holds. He is also Vice-President of the Board of Administrators of Charity Hospital (the Governor being ex-officio President). He is also President of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association.



WALTER H. COOK, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

EDWIN H. McFALL,
New Orleans, La.

The subject of this brief sketch was born September 6th, 1861, in Washington County, East Tennessee. His father, Dr. David M. McFall, was surgeon of the famous Twentieth Tennessee Regiment. His mother was Miss Harriet Green. Edwin attended school at Washington College until about the age of 12, when his father removed to Nashville, Tenn., and his education was continued in the city public schools until 1878 when he inaugurated the Telephone Exchange, and conducted it successfully until 1883. He was then called to Memphis and associated with Gen. Sam Carnes in rehabilitating and establishing on a successful basis the Telephone Exchange of that city. His efficiency in all the ramifications of the electrical profession was such as to secure constant promotion and in 1884 he was called to New Orleans and rebuilt the Telephone Exchange there for the Great Southern Telephone and Telegraph Company, becoming chief electrician, which position he filled until 1890, when he was appointed to the same position in the New Orleans Fire Underwriters' Association. In 1891 he embarked in the electrical supply and motor business, and in 1892 opened with Manion & Co. an electrical supply and

motor department, which was purchased by the Southern Electrical Manufacturing and Supply Co. in 1893, becoming manager of its sales department, and continuing so until January, 1895, when he was appointed General Manager and



EDWIN H. McFALL.

Electrician for the National Automatic Fire Alarm Co. of Louisiana, which position he still holds.

Mr. McFall is yet a young man, fully abreast with his profession and thoroughly alive to whatever improvements are possible in the almost unexplored field of electricity. He inspires and deserves the confidence of his associates and the business public, and will continue for years to come in the line of promotion.

In 1883 he married Miss Minnie L. Bukowitz, of Memphis, who continues to grace his home and inspire his ambition.

H. J. MALOCHÉE,

New Orleans, La.

Among the self-made men of New Orleans, the subject of the present sketch is certainly one of the best examples of what will power, ambition and intelligence can do. Born in February, 1866, Henry J. Malochée was reared by parents of French extraction who were, however, thoroughly American, both by birth and education. The Civil War which brought so much misery to a large number of Southern families, did not spare his parents, and when the time came to educate young Henry, it was only through the greatest privations that his father was able to give him as much as a high-school course.

From early childhood he demonstrated great aptitude for the mechanical arts, and when, at the age of fifteen, it was necessary for him to start in life, although every effort was used to dissuade him, he selected the machine shop as the place to earn a livelihood. For nearly three years he was

an apprentice, but he saw that if the goal of his ambition was ever to be reached, it was through higher education. Through the kind offices of President Johnston, of Tulane University, he entered the service of that institution as instructor in drawing, with the privilege of taking a course. During the next four years the student ploughed his way through the thorough course of that college, providing for himself with the small salary he received as instructor.

Graduating with honor, he was employed by the New Orleans agent of the Edison and Sprague Electric Companies. Within that year this agent, Mr. Wm. Oswald, was elected general manager of the Southern Electrical Manufacturing and Supply Co., and, having recognized Mr. Malochée's worth, he offered him the position of Superintendent of Construction in the new Company. This position he held three years, until June 1893, when he resigned to enter the field of consulting engineering. During the next two years he practiced his profession, superintending among other work the construction of the entire equipment of the New Orleans Railroad Co. The work of reconstruction being completed, the directors of the latter company elected him



H. J. MALOCHÉE.

General Superintendent, a position which he now fills with great credit to himself.

Mr. Malochée is a constant visitor to the various clubs to which he belongs and a great favorite both there and in society. He is a thoroughly successful man, and as stated above, a good example of what can be accomplished by well directed ambition and perseverance.

Dr. ISADORE DYER,

New Orleans, La.

Dr. Isadore Dyer in a short space of time has identified himself with the interests of New Orleans. Although a native of Texas, he has adopted Louisiana as his domicile.

Graduating from Yale in 1887, he studied medicine at the University of Virginia, and later at Tulane University, in New Orleans, from which he was graduated. After a year of post-graduate study, he began practice in Galveston, Texas, but after a few months returned to New York to take up the study of a specialty. This was consummated in the appointment to the position of House Surgeon in the New York



DR. ISADORE DYER.

Skin and Cancer Hospital, in which capacity Dr. Dyer served for eighteen months. Consequent upon this, he continued his studies in London and Paris, teaching for a time in the New York Post-graduate School as assistant to Dr. Geo. T. Elliot, finally coming to New Orleans in 1892 to accept the lectureship on skin diseases in the Medical Department of Tulane. The following year, he was elected to the Professorship on the same branch in the New Orleans Polyclinic, of which he has recently been made Secretary. Dr. Dyer has identified himself with the movement in the State directed towards a systematic control of leprosy, and enjoys the distinction of being the first President of the State Board of Control of the Leper's Home. He is Dermatologist to the Charity Hospital, Consulting Dermatologist to the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, and one of the originators of the New Orleans Sanitarium, of which he has been the Secretary and Treasurer since its beginning. Dr. Dyer is a member of the Parish and State Medical Societies, an active member of the New York Medico-Legal Society, and an honorary member of the Mississippi State Medical Society. He has contributed numerous articles to the literature of the specialty which he practices exclusively, both in the periodicals and in the text-books. The forthcoming American Text-book of Medicine and the American Text-book of Skin Diseases, etc., will contain several articles on various subjects notably those on "leprosy."

Dr. Dyer was born in 1865.

MORRIS B. DePASS,

New Orleans, La.

This gentleman was born in the City of New Orleans, La., September 22d, 1868, of Hebrew and Christian parentage, and is the oldest son of Phoenix DePass and Eugenia Barnett. He got his early education from public and private schools of his town and part of his higher education at Tulane University where he took up a special course in pharmacy; but before finishing he decided to take up the study of architecture. Determining to reach the top of the ladder, he started at the bottom by going to work at the bench and practical work shop and on the building itself. After two years at that sort of work he took draughting in the office of Lewis H. Lambert, where he devoted all his spare time to construction and higher mathematics; designing came to him naturally.

After some years in connection with Mr. Lambert, Mr. DePass went into the employ of Sully & Toledano, and, taking advantage of their large practice, soon laid up large store of architectural knowledge.

Mr. DePass believes in the architect and engineer working together in harmony, and that the architect himself should possess a certain amount of "architectural-engineering." To this end he determined to qualify himself, and secured a position with John H. Murphy's Iron, Copper, and Brass Works, and then learned all that could be in boiler, pumps, steam and electrical engines; and studied exten-



MORRIS B. DePASS.

sively iron construction; after four years thus employed, he formed a partnership with W. C. Behan. After three years with Mr. Behan he assumed the business in his own name.

Mr. DePass is fast reaching the "key-note" in fame and in the favor of the people of his own and adjoining towns; and as he is quite a young man, there is much in store for him.

FRED. L. JOUBERT,
New Orleans, La.

Fred. L. Joubert, M.E., of New Orleans, La., was born on the 14th of September, 1868, and is the second son of Leon Joubert, Esq., well-known retired capitalist of this city. He spent the earliest part of his life at college, four years being spent at Jefferson College, St. James, La., and three years at Tulane University, where he followed the manual training



FRED L. JOUBERT.

course. Having a special desire to be an engineer, Tulane at that time not having sufficiently developed this special branch, he entered the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., where he received his degree of mechanical engineer in 1891.

Due to the fact that the predominating industry of Louisiana is the sugar industry he immediately entered this field, making of it a specialty. After a short course of sugar analysis which he followed under the tutorship of Prof. W. C. Stubbs, at the Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station, he entered the shops of John H. Murphy, manufacturer of sugar machinery, where he held the position of designer, and giving personal supervision to the shops in general. In the beginning of the year 1895 he branched out for himself and carried on a business of contracting engineering for sugar house machinery. He is at present of the firm of Payne & Joubert, contracting and supervising mechanical engineers, for all class of sugar house machinery, Mr. Payne being until then superintendent of construction for John H. Murphy's Iron Works. Having both been connected previously in their business due to the fact that both were in the same shops, and holding the most responsible positions in different but dependent branches of their business, tends to suit them more particularly to the business they are at present carrying on. Their offices are at present located in the New Orleans National Bank Building, New Orleans.

Mr. W. E. Payne, his partner in business, is a thorough mechanic, having been thirty-five years in the business, fifteen years of which have been spent exclusively in the sugar machinery business, and has a very large acquaintance throughout the State of Louisiana.

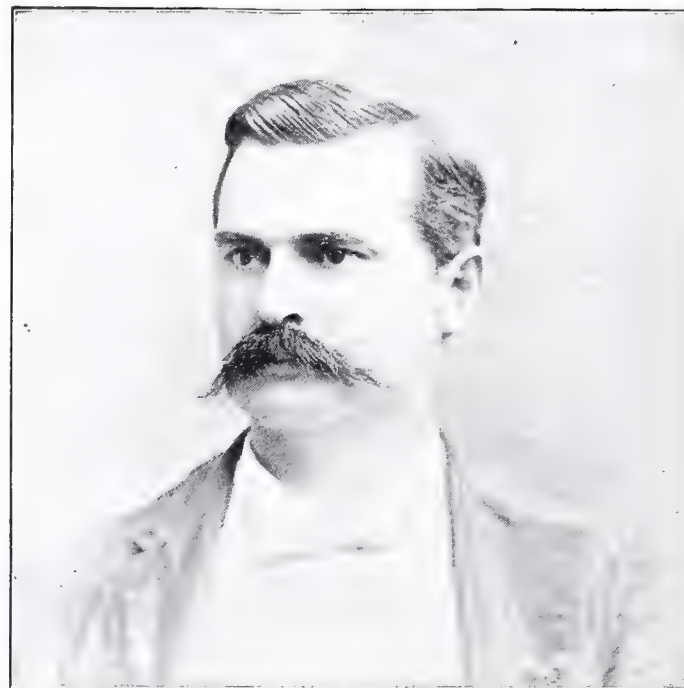
They represent the leading manufacturers of sugar machinery throughout the country and are prepared to equip complete sugar houses, with the latest improved machinery in every department.

Hon. LLOYD POSEY,
New Orleans, La.

Opportunities make some men while others create opportunities; to the latter class belongs, in the strictest sense, the subject of this sketch.

Born at Opelousas, La., February 22d, 1851, too late to participate in the stirring events of the war which gave to many their opportunities ready made, he sought to achieve for himself, rather than bask in the reflected light of others. The fourth in line, he is lineally descended from General Thomas Posey, the intimate associate of President Madison, by whom he was appointed Governor of the Great Northwest Territory, serving as such until the admission of Indiana as a State when he was chosen first Governor of that mighty Commonwealth. Every generation of his family has produced men of distinction and several of national reputation, and his own is destined to prove no exception.

At the age of twenty he graduated with brilliant credit



HON. LLOYD POSEY.

from that sturdy old institution of learning, St. Charles College, Grand Coteau, La., under the supervision of the Jesuit brothers.

It was to the writer that almost immediately thereafter he first made known his desire to enter the legal profession and was advised to secure the advantages of a regular course at the Law Department of the State University, rather than

rely upon the meager opportunities to be had in the office of a practicing lawyer in a provincial town. Graduating from the University at New Orleans, he was immediately admitted to the bar and began the practice in that city where he at once took an exalted rank among the members of this honorable profession and was readily recognized as a careful and conservative adviser as well as a brilliant and logical advocate.

To the serious detriment of his business and professional interests, he, in 1888, accepted the nomination at the hands of his party for State Senator for the Fifth District of New Orleans, and after a spirited contest was elected to that position. In the legislative as well as the judicial forum his ability became at once conspicuous; he was assigned positions on many of the more important committees of that body, was Chairman of the State Printing Board, a position of peculiar responsibility, and one requiring consummate tact and executive ability of a high order.

In none of these did he disappoint the expectations and hopes of his friends, but after four years' experience he recognized, as many another has done, that the path to fortune and that to fame seldom run parallel, and that his duty to himself and family impelled him to return to more lucrative fields.

He left the Senate as he left the University, with no blot or stigma on his career, carrying with him the increased admiration of his friends and the manly approval of his political opponents, as well.

In December, 1884, he married Mathilda Marie, eldest daughter of Frederic Cook, Esq., of New York City. Mrs. and Mr. Posey are the proud possessors of as interesting and intelligent a family of children as can be found in any land. Mr. Posey is an active member of the New Orleans Law Association, several of the most prominent clubs, the Chamber of Commerce and is identified with every public movement having for its object the improvement of his adopted city; always contributing liberally toward any enterprise of public utility.

On the Law of Corporations he is a recognized authority and is employed as the legal adviser of a number of prominent joint stock enterprises of the city, among which may be mentioned, The Union Coal Co., Delta Real Estate and Land Co., Wood & Co., Incorporated, Contractors and Railroad Builders, The Gulf Timber Land Co. and others. In closely contested and desperately fought contests in the State and Federal tribunals he successfully copes with that Nestor of the New Orleans bar, Hon. Thos. J. Semmes, and other legal giants, whose years of experience in the practice outnumber those of his entire life.

His merit has been crowned with success in a financial point of view as well, his earnings are invested in good paying real estate in and about the city that will eventually render him comparatively independent. He is an ardent sportsman and maintains a shooting and fishing lodge across the lake, where he frequently retires accompanied by a few

select friends for a day's vacation among the feathered and finny denizens of that paradise of sportsmen.

Col. J. C. ANDREWS,

New Orleans, La.

This gentleman began his railroad career as general baggage agent at the Union Depot in Chattanooga, Tenn., during the year 1868. In 1870 he resigned the position, and for a short while was in Alabama, engaged in the lumber business. In 1871 he returned to his first love and became ticket agent of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, with office in Atlanta, but the same year he went with the Selma, Rome & Dalton (Blue Mountain route) as traveling passenger agent, remaining with that line until February, 1873, when the road was placed in the hands of a receiver, and the Kennesaw route, via Atlanta, was established. This line



COL. J. C. ANDREWS.

was composed of the Western & Atlantic, East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, and Norfolk & Western, with which he remained as passenger agent until 1875, when he resigned to accept the position of Southern passenger agent of the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line, and remained with it until 1877, when he again returned to the service of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia as general southern agent of the Virginia & Tennessee Air Line. He was still here when that system was absorbed by the Southern Railway, which Company continued him in the same position.

Col. Andrews has made as many friends as any man in the United States, and he never gets tired of serving them. He is earnest, honest, truthful, diligent in business, and has always taken a pride in making "his word as good as his bond." He stands deservedly high in railroad circles, and has an acquaintance co-extensive with this broad land.

He is on the military staff of Gov. Foster of Louisiana, with rank as Lieutenant Colonel, and resides in New Orleans.

Dr. R. MATAS,
New Orleans, La.

Dr. Rudolph Matas, distinguished in the South as a surgeon and for a wide range of contributions to the litera-



DR. R. MATAS

ture of his vocation, is now Professor of Surgery in the medical department of Tulane University, of Louisiana, New Orleans.

Col. P. F. PESCOD.
New Orleans, La.

Col. Peter F. Pescud was born in Raleigh, N. C., on the 21st of September, 1850. He went to New Orleans from North Carolina in 1883, and since that period he has occupied a distinguished position in the community in the insurance business as agent for several of the most prominent and prosperous insurance companies of the United States and Europe, and as a citizen he has devoted himself largely to the best interests of the city in connection with its public affairs. Before going to New Orleans Col. Pescud, who had acquired a knowledge of the insurance business in the office of his father in Raleigh, was special Southern agent of the Commercial Union Insurance Company of London. He took part in military affairs, was captain of the Raleigh Light Infantry and served as Assistant Adjutant General on the staffs of Gov. Vance and Gov. Jarvis, of North Carolina.

In New Orleans Col. Pescud went first in the insurance business in partnership with the late Mr. P. A. Barker. When that gentleman died Mr. Pescud continued the business, which is now carried on by him alone.

Col. Pescud took a leading part in organizing the paid fire department system of the Sixth District of New Orleans, which, by its economy, efficiency and discipline, led to the subsequent adoption of the paid system for the whole city. He was not opposed to the volunteer system membership per se, but he believed that the paid system was the

better of the two, and, therefore, he was among the first and the most zealous of the underwriters in advocacy of the general change. He served for some time as one of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the Sixth District, but the press of private business compelled him to resign that position, and he is now one of the Police Board of the city.

At one time he was a member of the Audubon Park Commission, but he resigned that position when he went on the Police Board. He is also at present chairman of the executive committee of the Fire Insurance Patrol.

Col. Pescud resides in a beautiful home on St. Charles Avenue, in the Sixth District, where his natural affability and social tastes develop into the elegant hospitality for which his home is well known in society. His demeanor is always dignified and courteous, as befits a man of descent from Revolutionary ancestors; his manners and his tact



COL. P. F. PESCOD.

render him a favorite in social and business circles. He is a member of most of the prominent clubs of the city.

Col. Pescud married Miss Maggie Maginnis, a daughter of the late Mr. A. A. Maginnis, and a sister of Mr. Ambrose Maginnis of New Orleans.

Col. Pescud is a member of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a branch of the same general society as that to which belongs the Louisiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

CHARLES JANVIER,
New Orleans, La.

Mr. Janvier has long served the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, of New Orleans, in various capacities. He was Secretary when the company sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. Finley, the President, and was elected to the vacancy thus created and in the performance of his new duties he has, even thus early, demonstrated the wisdom of the directors of the company in calling him to the presidency.



TULANE UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Mr. Janvier is devoted to his profession, full of energy, alert and active, while possessing a degree of tact and intelligence that is seldom found in one of his age.

The Sun Mutual conducts a very large agency business, but it is particularly ambitious to control Southern business,



CHARLES JANVIER

and, being the largest company in the South, and equal in point of affording indemnity to property owners to any company, it is but natural that agents should feel especially fortunate in representing it.

In New Orleans the Sun enjoys a large patronage, getting about as much of the choice business as it cares to carry, and its officers are always to be found foremost in any movement looking to the betterment of the conditions of underwriting in that or any other field.

When the merits of the Sun Mutual from the many standpoints they present are considered, the great popularity which it enjoys everywhere is made apparent.

G. MOSES,

New Orleans, La.

Gus. Moses is one of the pioneers of photography in the South. His studio has been established in New Orleans over half a century. He has kept abreast with his profession. The business was founded by his father, he being one of the first daguerreans in the South.

During the war between the States Mr. G. Moses served gallantly in the Confederate army, attaining the rank of captain.

During a period of two years he lived in St. Louis, but was never satisfied until he returned to his native city where he has since continued to reside.

He has associated his son with him in his business, which is thus perpetuated to the third generation. His

studio is a conspicuous figure on Canal Street and deserves the prominence it has attained. His exhibit at the Atlanta



GUS. MOSES.

and Cotton States Exposition was most creditable, attracting much attention.

T. C. HILLS,

New Orleans, La.

T. C. Hills, proprietor and manager of the artificial limb department of the McDermott establishment, 516 St. Charles Street, is one of the most expert artisans in this line. He was a year and a half with the leading firm in Chicago, and



T. C. HILLS.

was ten years with McDermott before starting on his own account. To the business he applies not only this experience, but great mechanical skill and close attention to the details of his work. Every case is studied, and the limb ad-



LIVERPOOL, AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Company's Building at New Orleans, La.

Assets in United States, \$8,670,434.06. Over \$68,000,000 paid for Losses in the United States.
Strong, Liberal, Prompt. - - - Agencies throughout the World.

justed to suit the peculiarities of each case, and no time or pains are spared to make every limb as perfect as possible.

The improvements introduced by him are many, and one in particular deserves special mention. This is the patent ball-bearing side joint for artificial legs in cases of amputation below the knee. His specialty is the ball-bearing knee joint, and his improved rubber foot. The specialties are described better than they can be in this limited space, in the illustrated catalogue which he uses and which will be sent to anyone desiring it.



ROBERT BLEAKLEY.

President of the Commercial Club, and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, New Orleans, La.

R. J. B. OSBORNE,

New Orleans, La.

Robert J. Bricknell Osborne is the founder and proprietor of the new Turkish bath in New Orleans. He is one of the youngest among the thoughtful, energetic men of the city. Possessed of a keen sense of the importance of the work in which he is engaged, he has been established only a little over six years, and during that brief period has to a remarkable degree brought into prominence an institution of city life, for the promotion of personal health, that till then was known to but a small number who had had opportunities for travel. Mr. Osborne has manifested a constantly sustained determination to bring its purposes and possibilities to the knowledge of those who were unacquainted with the Turkish bath. He has often been heard to say that he considers it something of a misfortune that the processes which go to make up this treatment could not have given it a better name than that of "bath," because the mere washing or bathing of the body is not its purpose, but only incidental to the accomplishment of improved blood circulation, the removal of the impurities contained in the system, and the tonic effect on the nervous system.

Early in life he realized the importance of the Turkish bath for these reasons, and so, while he had in "starting out" in life, intended to devote himself to the study and practice of medicine, he soon became attached to the idea of directing his efforts exclusively to the preservation of health for the individual, rather than the cure of his sickness, and so directed his studies towards a thorough comprehension of the principles and best methods of administering the Turkish bath.

Mr. Osborne's birthplace is in the celebrated County of Devonshire, England, amid some of its most renowned scenery, and inspiring historical associations. With the evening sun, the shadows of one of England's most lovely, most impressive and artistic cathedrals fell on the home of his childhood in the beautifully situated city of Exeter.

On his first visit to the United States of America, Mr. Osborne came to New York City; there, and in New York State and in Philadelphia he spent nearly five years in colleges and sanitariums in the study of Medicine, Hydro-pathy, Diatetics, Chemistry and Biology, the better to equip himself for the work in which he had planned to engage himself.

He chose this city in which to establish an institution for the one most essential reason likely to most largely and successfully concern the results to be attained. It was then the largest city in America without a completely equipped, accurately administered, modern Turkish bath. Neither of the athletic clubs up to that time had entertained the notion of connecting the Turkish bath to their gymnasiums, but which have both since done so much towards popularizing



R. J. B. OSBORNE.

this important principle. Having visited most of the large cities in a tour of observation of the facilities they possessed for Turkish baths, it seemed to him that New Orleans was conspicuous in its attractions to him. Space only permits us to add that the results attained in New Orleans in these few

years, demonstrates the soundness of his reasoning, and that the whole community, or at least that large and important portion of it, the well-to-do and intelligent class, show by their patronage how hearty is their appreciation of what he has done.

There can now be no doubt that the great work which he so modestly began is destined to become a factor of vast importance in the preservation of the health of all those whose lives are of a confined and sedentary nature and whose active life in the open sunshine is far too limited, and whose blood circulation would be so torpid but for this one link in the chain of conditions, and whose nervous system would be so overwrought, that life would be a burden scarce worth living without the Turkish bath.

Mr. Osborne has just completed a very beautiful Turkish bath exclusively for ladies, and which is under the personal direction of Mrs. Osborne whose gentle attentions and sympathies are widely known throughout the city, and there is no doubt that the fact that the demand for extended and completer appointments has come from the ladies in far greater proportion even than from the gentlemen is due to Mrs. Osborne. Now New Orleans possesses what but few of the large cities of the country can boast of, a separate Turkish bath for both ladies and gentlemen, perfect in every department.

Each establishment includes accessory departments for all forms of medicated baths, electricity, massage, and well trained, skillful manicurists, chiropodists and hair-dressers.

FRANK RODER,
New Orleans, La.

Frank Roder was born at Hildesheim, Hanover, Germany, March 10th, 1831. He is the son of Henry Roder, who



FRANK RODER.

came to America in 1832, and was a merchant in New Orleans until he died in 1855. His mother, Elizabeth Enne-

moser, died in 1870. Mr. Frank Roder served as vice-president of the Metropolitan Bank for ten years, and was elected president in March, 1895. He married Miss Theresa Worth, and they have five living children, three sons and two daughters.

Mr. Roder went to Germany in 1839 and attended school and college there, returning about 1845.



JAS. T. HAYDEN,
President Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, La.

JOHN R. FELL,
New Orleans, La.

John R. Fell, the senior member of the firm of Fell & Johnson, served four years in the Confederate service, first from April, 1861, in active service, and from that time until



JOHN R. FELL.

the close of the war in the Auditor's Department at Richmond. He first represented in 1865, in connection with his

father, the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, and later the Imperial and Northern, from the time those companies first entered the United States. He succeeded to the agency of the three companies on the death of his father in 1882. In 1889, he accepted the agency of the old Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. In the latter part of 1893 he formed a partnership, with Mr. Harry K. Johnson, in the fire insurance business under the firm name of Fell & Johnson, which has proven to be a very happy one. It now does a large business and is second to none in the confidence and esteem of the people.

GEORGE R. FINLAY,
New Orleans, La.

Among those who guide the mercantile, commercial and social affairs of New Orleans, none occupy a higher place in the good-will and esteem of the people than the gentleman whose name heads this item.

The name of Finlay has been at the head of the wholesale drug business of New Orleans and the Southwest for nearly half a century, and for more than half that time Mr. George R. Finlay has been the senior partner and directing spirit in the largest establishments in that line. The business established long before the war is now conducted under the widely known firm name of Finlay, Dicks & Co., who occupy the same extensive premises corner Magazine and Gravier



GEORGE R. FINLAY.

Streets, New Orleans, as those used by their predecessors for so many years.

Finlay, Dicks & Co. are the largest importers of drugs and chemicals in the Southern States, and in their laboratory, which is conceded to be the most complete and extensive in the South or West, are manufactured some of our best known medicinal preparations, as well as a full line of chemical and pharmaceutical compounds.

Mr. Finlay is esteemed as a man of rare financial ability and has been selected by his co-laborers to fill many positions of trust and responsibility. For many years he has been a Director in the Germania National Bank, the Sun Mutual Insurance Co., and other corporations, to the success of which he has contributed.

Mr. Finlay is a favorite socially, his frank and cordial bearing making him a welcome addition to the best society of the Crescent City.

JOSEPH H. DeGRANGE,
New Orleans, La.

This gentleman has been an active worker in so many of the leading enterprises of New Orleans, his native city, that his name is regarded by his fellow citizens as a guarantee of



JOSEPH H. DeGRANGE.

success for any undertaking which has been approved, and receives a share of his personal attention.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. DeGrange has been connected with the street railway system of the Crescent City, and the efficiency of the service on the lines of the Canal and Claiborne Railroad Company has been largely due to his care and supervision. The tact and ability shown by him in the management of the Company was recognized by the stockholders when they elected him President.

Much of the popularity and success, in New Orleans, of that "Poor Man's Friend," the building and loan business is due to Mr. DeGrange and his associates, in the People's Homestead Association, the first corporation of that class established in the city. Mr. DeGrange was elected Treasurer at the organization of the People's and has given his time and services ever since, thus helping in the building of many houses, and the successful liquidating of several series of stock.

Mr. DeGrange is one of a coterie of brainy men, to whom is due the elegant and scholarly carnival displays, which have

held the admiration and wonder of the American continent, rivaling those of Rome herself.

He was an active fireman in the old volunteer department, and ever prominent in its affairs, and is now President of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

He is a director in the Bank of Commerce, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Automatic Fire Alarm Co., President of the New Orleans Improvement Co., a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and President of the Shakespeare Society.

Mr. DeGrange is as popular socially as he is successful commercially, enjoying the respect and esteem of all classes of his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM ALFRED KELLOND,

New Orleans, La.

Mr. Kellond, assistant general passenger agent, Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, with headquarters at New Orleans, in charge of passenger department south of the Ohio River.

Mr. Kellond entered the services of the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal, Canada, March 9th, 1870, and continued with that line until October, 1880, during which time he was in the auditing department four years, timekeeper and chief clerk in the mechanical department six years and a half.

For the next ten years Mr. Kellond was with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky., successively as chief clerk in the law department, chief clerk in the general manager's office, assistant to general manager and assistant to vice-president.

November 1st, 1890, Mr. Kellond went to Chicago with Mr. J. T. Harnahan, second vice-president of the Illinois

Central Railroad, and remained in charge of his office until appointed to his present position July 8th, 1895.

Mr. Kellond was born in Montreal, Canada, of English parents, in April, 1855, and was married in his native city in November, 1875. He has six sons and one daughter.

He served in the Canadian militia, including cadet service, for ten years. At the time of his discharge he was sergeant in the Fifth Royal Fusiliers, now the Royal Scots of Canada.

He became an American citizen at Louisville, Ky., in 1886. Mr. Kellond is an accomplished railroad man, having



WM. ALFRED KELLOND.

filled many positions to which he has been assigned with rare tact and ability, his genial and courteous bearing make him a general favorite with all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Among the historic States of the South this one stands forth prominently for many causes and reasons. She was the seventh State admitted to the Union, December 10th, 1817, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, but on account of her rich farming lands, which have always been best adapted to the growth of cotton, and the stirring activity and commercial importance of her river towns, she early became the focus of attention for immigrants from nearly all the other States. Remote sections contributed men who became famous, and made her famous. Before the war between the States, when cotton was considered king, her weight and importance as a social and political factor was very potent, and her public men stood high in the councils of the country. There was something in her conditions

or surroundings that strangely affected immigrants from distant States. No matter where they came from, they soon lost the bias of their former belongings and became Mississippians. S. S. Prentiss was from the State of Maine, and was a grown man when he reached her borders, yet where can one look to find a more typical citizen of the South. He in a manner chose his birthplace. Gen. Quitman was from Ohio; Jefferson Davis from Kentucky; Reuben Davis was from Tennessee, and many of her eminent lawyers and statesmen came from other States, but how soon and how essentially they became imbued with that something that distinguished them as Mississippians. It would require large space to give even a brief mention of her historic men who have left their impress on her civilization. It was a



CAPITOL OF MISSISSIPPI.

land of orators. Prentiss was, of course, most conspicuous, but he had many very able and eloquent contemporaries.

Except in the Mississippi bottom, the surface of the State is hilly or undulating; few of the ridges rise as high as four hundred feet, the usual elevation being from thirty to one hundred and twenty feet above the minor water courses. The Mississippi bottom comprises an elliptical area extending north from Vicksburg to the Tennessee line, and embracing on the east the valley of the Yazoo and Tallahatchie Rivers. It is more than fifty miles wide in its central portion and liable to inundation. East of this the country is generally hilly, with occasional tracts of level prairie. Mississippi has over eighty miles of coast on the Gulf of Mexico, the principal harbors being Pascagoula, Biloxi, Mississippi City and Shieldsborough. Save in the Mississippi bottom, where malarial fevers occur in summer, the State is generally healthy. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple crops. Wheat and other small grain are grown in the North, rice and sugar cane in the South. All the fruits of temperate climates grow here in perfection. Game of many kinds yet abounds, while oysters and fish are abundant. Cotton and lumber are the chief exports of the State. The coasting and river trade is large and is usually directed to Mobile and New Orleans—by the Tombigbee to the former, and down the Mississippi to the latter. The State is richly endowed with schools, colleges and Universities, and great pride is manifested in them by her citizens.

Gov. Stone said he believed that the disastrous panic through which his people have passed, and 5-cent cotton, have been blessings in disguise to the population, throwing them to a large extent on their own resources and forcing them to assert their manhood; learning that one of the great secrets of success is to "live at home and board at the same place," and in pursuance of this wise policy have moved their corn cribs and smoke houses from St. Louis and Chicago to their own farms.

Gov. Stone also insisted that another sign of prosperity is found in the interest his people are beginning to take in the establishment of cotton mills. His State has hitherto paid little attention to this, but now there is a strong current in favor of manufacturing, and he is confident before the new century begins there will be the hum of looms and spindles throughout the State of Mississippi.

The people are rapidly liberating themselves from the cruel thralldom in which they have long been held by "King Cotton." New farming industries and new uses for the land are forcing themselves upon the public and private attention. Many sturdy, thrifty western people are being attracted thither by the advantages of her soil and climate, and the native population, under the lead of a few pioneers, are rapidly drifting away from the fatal habit of exclusive cotton raising. They are tired of carrying their eggs all in one basket. Fruit farms, berry fields and truck farming along the longitudinal lines of railroads running through the State have, in the last ten years, assumed such importance

that an ante-bellum citizen would be simply amazed at results. One small community, of one hundred inhabitants, on one of these lines of road, during 1895, shipped as many as five carloads of luscious strawberries daily during a season of six weeks, and many of these berries were picked by the young ladies of the best families. From another small town, during the summer of 1895, were shipped to northern markets, tomatoes, peas, cucumbers, beans and the various garden products, amounting to more than thirty carloads a day, so that in a month they earned and got \$350,000 in cash, coming in just at the time that the cotton planters needed money most. The manner in which these new methods bring money into the State at all seasons is one of its advantages of more moment than those who live nearer the financial centres can easily imagine or appreciate. The old Mississippi idea was to raise nothing but cotton and from its sale buy everything they needed beside. They are gradually adopting what has been called the "Plymouth plan," which can be best described as "growing the necessities of life, and selling the surplus, if there be any." And while these farmers to-day are paying tribute to the truth of the Yankee idea, the Yankees are in turn paying tribute for their surplus, which grows larger and more abundant each year.

Mississippi is especially rich in the item of timber. The American people, when this subject is mentioned, have been in the habit of thinking only of such States as Maine, Michigan, Minnesota and Washington, but this State is a grand store-house of valuable timber. That portion of her territory covered by forests is just four times the size of the State of Massachusetts, or more than twenty-one million acres. One queries how this can be true of the King of the Cotton States, since that royal grade implies a vast farming area. It is because Mississippi is larger than Pennsylvania by a thousand square miles, and nine times larger than the State of Massachusetts.

The old song of "Westward ho! the star of empire takes her way," is already being changed to "Southward ho!" and the next ten years will witness such a transformation in these comparatively thinly populated Southern States that the wonder will be why it was postponed so long.

The wealth which labor brings will assist in making it respectable, until the truth of "Poor Richard's" maxim will be recognized throughout the South:

"He who by the soil would thrive,
Must either hold the plough or drive!"

J. R. McINTOSH,
Meridian, Miss.

J. R. McIntosh, the son of John and Nancy Roberts McIntosh, was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, November 30th, 1837. His father was a successful planter and banker of Okolona, Miss., where his mother still lives. He was of the class of 1860 at the University of Mississippi, and on December 20th of that year he married Miss Kittie

M. Buchanan, of Okolona, Miss. Almost immediately thereafter he went to live upon his plantation, and upon the beginning of the Civil War entered the Confederate army as second Lieutenant in Company H, Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, being afterwards appointed Adjutant. He was wounded and captured by the Federals at the battle of Franklin. Mr. McIntosh has never been a politician, but



J. R. MCINTOSH

recognizing his ability to help his country in a public position, his constituents elected him to the State Legislature from Chatham County in 1872-73.

He moved to Meridian in 1884, and formed a partnership with Judge Thos. H. Wood, who is now upon the Supreme Court bench.

He has been engaged as attorney in some of the most important cases of the South. In the defense of "Dick" Haws, at Birmingham, Ala., he made an able and effective speech for two days; this case is as well known as that of Col. Hobgood, the "pal" of the notorious Eugene Branch, train robber, whom he defended in two trials for murder, which he won, and which is now a part of history, familiar to all.

Mr. McIntosh has a family of two sons and three daughters.

One of the sons, Dr. Wm. McIntosh, is now a practicing physician in St. Louis; the other, Mr. John McIntosh, is his law partner.

His oldest daughter is the wife of Mr. R. P. Williams, prominent lawyer of St. Louis. Another daughter, Miss Lovenia, was sponsor for the Confederate veterans of Mississippi, at the re-union in Texas. The other, Miss Annie, is a school girl, and will graduate in the central school of Meridian during the year 1896.

Occupying a leading position in the State of his adoption, Mr. McIntosh is well known to the bench and bar of the South.

WILLIAM DONALD CAMERON,

Meridian, Miss.

William Donald Cameron was born April 5th, 1846, in Lauderdale County, Miss. He was raised on a farm, and when not at school, worked. He entered the Confederate army in 1863, and served in the western army until the close of the war, and returning home worked until 1867, going to school one year and then returning to farming. In 1869 he was employed as a bookkeeper, and served as such until 1871, when he was chosen deputy chancery clerk. He was married to Margaret May, of Holmes County, Miss., March 18th, 1884, and they have two children. He has always been a stalwart Democrat, and took an active part for his party in the days of re-construction. He was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of his county in 1875, and has been re-elected to the same position for five consecutive



WILLIAM DONALD CAMERON.

terms of four years each, and has just been re-nominated for another. He is a Knight Templar and Shrine Mason, Grand Chancellor of the Grand Domain of Mississippi, Knights of Pythias, and holds a commission as Colonel and aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. J. R. Carnahan, U. R. K. of P., and is commander of Walthall Camp, No. 25.

E. H. DIAL,

Meridian, Miss.

E. H. Dial, Mayor of Meridian, was born in Sumpter County, Ala., May 7th, 1853. He came to Meridian in 1865, and went to the State University at Oxford when eighteen years old, graduating from that institution in 1876. Afterwards he studied law and returned to Meridian; formed a partnership with Mr. S. A. Witherspoon, under the name of Dial & Witherspoon, which continued until 1888, when it was dissolved, and since that time Mr. Dial has been alone, establishing a good practice. He is quite prominent, politically, and is now chairman of the Democratic Executive

Committee of his county. In the fall of 1892 he was elected Mayor of Meridian, a position of great honor and trust. In



E. H. DIAL.

his administration he has shown firmness and ability that have won commendation from all.

EDWIN J. MARTIN,
Meridian, Miss.

One of Mississippi's most progressive, public-spirited and highly-esteemed citizens is Mr. Edwin J. Martin, President of the Progress Manufacturing Company.

Born in Clark County, Miss., September 16th, 1851, he passed his boyhood days amid rural scenes, attending the district schools, until he earned enough money by his own labor to take a two years' course at the Mississippi College at Clinton. He then taught school for a year, and afterwards engaged in farming for nine years, three miles from Meridian, also learning, meantime, the trade of a machinist.

In 1882 Mr. Martin was appointed Assistant Postmaster of Meridian, a position which he held for four years. But in 1886 he became one of that body of able and wise men who

organized the Progress Manufacturing Company, starting with a capital of \$16,000, and now valued at \$75,000. Mr. Martin was elected one of the directors from the start, and soon became president and general manager. In the management of this large business, and in its gigantic strides towards prosperity, his marvelous ability, tact and power have been fully shown. He is pointed to with pride by the people of his native county as the self-made man, who, in helping himself to success, has helped so many others to the same. He also holds the important and honorable offices of president of the City Council of Meridian, chairman of numerous responsible committees, and County Treasurer. In his private life Mr. Martin has been very happy; he was married November 4th, 1871, to Mary V. McLemore, at Marion, Miss. The eldest daughter of this couple, Miss Lou Ella, married J. D. Fontich, an employé of the Progress Company.



EDWIN J. MARTIN

Two sons, P. L. and E. M. Martin, are students in the A. & M. College. Leon, another son, is employed in the shops of the Progress Company, while Mary V., Robert E., and Hugh S. are children.



CAPITOL OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Instead of being the first of the American colonies, in point of time, to establish a permanent settlement, North Carolina came very near being the last. Repeated efforts had been made by Sir Walter Raleigh to establish settlements along this coast; but one after another disappeared, leaving no trace. All the territory south of the southern boundary of Virginia to the Gulf had been granted by Charles II., in 1663 and 1665, to a company of English noblemen called the lords proprietors, with full powers of colonization and government. In this territory, which was known for a long time by the name Carolina, a new form of colonial government was established, called the proprietary government, consisting of a governor appointed by these noblemen, a legislative assembly elected by the freeholders, and a council of twelve, six appointed by the governor and six by the assembly. Colonists were invited and attracted to these "plantations" by liberal grants of land and a guarantee of full religious liberty and exemption from taxation, except with consent of the legislature. These terms were so favorable and so much in contrast with conditions existing in some of the other colonies, notably in Virginia, where tithes were rigorously exacted to "support" the "Established" Church, dissent punished as if it were a crime, and laws enacted which admitted the only alternatives of conformity or exile, that the new colony soon received a large accession of Quakers and other dissenters who have ever been impatient of religious dictation. In the year 1669 the first legislative assembly met and a remarkably liberal government was successfully organized. The celebrated philosopher, John Locke, at the request of the "lords proprietors," during the next year or two, attempted to found or form a new system of government, called the "Fundamental Constitutions," but this and several subsequent attempts were so stoutly resisted as absurd and tyrannous that they were abandoned. So strong was the spirit of liberty engrafted in the hearts of these sturdy pioneers that they deposed and exiled one of their governors for extortion, and imprisoned another for infringing upon guaranteed rights, carrying on the government two years by themselves. In 1729 the proprietary was displaced by the royal authority, but the form of government remained unchanged. It was not until this date that the territory, till then known as Carolina, was divided into two colonies, making North and South Carolina.

The population at this time was only about 13,000, and mainly along the seaboard region, within fifty miles of the coast. But now a great tide of immigration set in upon the interior and midland country from the older settlements of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and from the continent of Europe and the British islands, so that in less than forty years the population numbered some 300,000. At the commence-

ment of the Revolutionary War a continuous chain of settlements had formed from the seacoast to the mountains. These new comers were Presbyterians, Moravians, Lutherans, Huguenots and Quakers, devoted to liberty and impatient of tyranny and privilege. They had not been attracted alone by the "flesh pots" and fertility of the land, but by its liberal and popular form of government, and particularly as to freedom relating to religion. When attempts were made, which occurred frequently, in violation of guaranteed rights, to establish the English Church and collect rates, they were everywhere and always met with the most stubborn resistance. Extortion, practiced by the officers of the Crown, led to open resistance, insurrection and open war, in 1771, culminating in the Battle of Alamance, in which the inhabitants were defeated by Gov. Tryon. And thus, by one thing and another, a spirit of suspicion and resentment was kept alive in the colony and their watchfulness never slumbered.

This spirit found formal expression in the famous Mecklenburg resolutions in May, 1775, antedating and perhaps suggesting, the general Declaration of Independence made in July, 1776, at Philadelphia. The resolutions declared that "all laws and commissions by authority of King and Parliament" are annulled and vacated, and a new government was organized for the county, recognizing only the authority of the Provincial Congress. North Carolina was the first of all the colonies to instruct its delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for formal independence of the British Crown. During the closing years of the struggle its territory became the theatre of conflict. The defeat and capture of an important detachment of Lord Cornwallis' army under Ferguson, at King's Mountain, in 1780, by a sudden gathering of untrained backwoodsmen and hunters from the mountain settlements, checked the victorious march of the British forces, and a similar gathering of the yeomanry from all the surrounding region, at the battle of Guilford Court House, in 1781, contributed largely to give the victory of Cornwallis there the character of a defeat, and compelled his speedy retreat to the coast, and ultimately to Yorktown, where he surrendered.

When the Federal Union was formed, North Carolina, having had abundant experience of usurpation and bad government, did not make haste to enter the new compact, but moved with slow and cautious steps, and was one of the very last of the colonies to adopt the constitution which was submitted.

At the breaking out of the war between the States, in 1861, North Carolina was very averse to secession, and sought by every means to avert the conflict, remaining unmoved after all the surrounding States had adopted ordinances of secession, and was forced into the struggle last of all the

Southern States, and when there was only left a choice of sides. But when she did at last take her position, she contributed more largely to the commissary supplies of the Confederacy, and also sent into the field a larger number of troops, and lost more men in battle, than any other Southern State. Her soldiers had a conspicuous share in all the battles from Bull Run to Petersburg.

Since the war closed, though it left her utterly bankrupt, North Carolina at once entered upon a career of prosperity unexampled in all her previous history. Her population has increased more rapidly, the area of land under cultivation has been enlarged, agriculture improved in its methods and results, and her industries extended and diversified to a degree never before deemed possible.

During the last ten or fifteen years much attention and large capital have been attracted to the western portions of the State, on account of its delightful climate, which is said to resemble favored portions of France and Italy, and very favorable to human health. The average annual and mean temperature is 59°; for the eastern region it is 61°; for the middle, 58°; and for the mountainous region, 52°. During winters of unusual severity, when the thermometer indicated 30° and 40° below zero in portions of the West and in New England, 10° *above* zero was reached but once since the Weather Bureau records have been kept. Some of the mountains are very high, Mitchell's Peak in the Black Mountains reaching the magnificent altitude of 6,688 feet, being 400 feet higher than Mount Washington in New Hampshire. It is the highest point on the continent east of the Mississippi River.

Gov. ELIAS CARR,

Raleigh, N. C.

Governor Elias Carr was born in Eastern Carolina in 1838. His ancestors were also for many generations to the manor born. Among them were Col. Jonas Jonston, of Revolutionary fame, and the Hon. Richard Hines, the distinguished member of Congress from the Edgecombe district. As a lad, he attended the famous school of William Bingham, at The Oaks, in Orange County, and there conned his earliest lessons with many of those who in later years attained great distinction in politics and war. Subsequently he completed his education at the University of North Carolina and Virginia. With the exception of the time spent in the Confederate army, his life has been pre-eminently that of the agriculturist, managing large private interests in Edgecombe, his native county. He was one of the first to observe the pernicious effects of recent legislation upon the agricultural interests of the country. Connecting himself with the first Planters' Clubs, he passed on to active participation in the Farmers' Alliance; was its first County President and for two terms filled the office of President of the State Alliance. He was a delegate from North Carolina to the National Farmers' Convention at St. Paul, in 1886, and in 1892 was appointed Commissioner to the World's Fair. He has never sought

office, and has always manifested rather an aversion than liking for public life; yet, after the second ballot in the State Convention of 1892, it became evident that he was the only man upon whom the warring elements of that body could unite. He was nominated without an effort of his own, and in the Fall was elected by over 30,000 plurality.



GOV. ELIAS CARR, NORTH CAROLINA.

Since 1892 he has been Governor of North Carolina, and has served his State with marked zeal and ability. Knowing the wants of the people so well, he has directed his energy toward accomplishing the most good for the greatest number, and has given the people an administration both wise and economical. The last two years of office have been years of political agitation and changes, yet the people have felt that, as far as the State is concerned, she is safe, as her laws were administered fairly and without fear or favor and her business managed with skill and ability.

JOHN H. WINDER,

Raleigh, N. C.

John H. Winder was born at Raleigh, N. C., on August 23d, 1862. He received the advantages of good schools and completed his education at the Virginia Military Institute in July, 1880.

In the same year he began his railroad career by entering the service of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company as a clerk. He was made paymaster and inspector of agencies in

1881, being then but nineteen years old. This position he held until 1883, when he resigned in order to go into business as a railroad contractor, continuing this business with marked success until 1889.

In 1889 he again entered active railway service as superintendent of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, with head-



JOHN H. WINDER.

quarters at Portsmouth, Va. So satisfactory were his services in this capacity that, in 1891, he was made superintendent of the Georgia, Carolina & Northern Railway and general agent of the Seaboard Air Line, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. In the discharge of the difficult and delicate duties of these combined offices, his brilliant abilities were first made fully manifest by the phenomenal success and popularity which the Seaboard Air Line attained throughout the territory under his jurisdiction.

The management were not slow to recognize his value, and emphasized their appreciation by appointing him, in May, 1894, to the position he later occupied—that of general manager of the entire line.

Success such as this comes to few men of Mr. Winder's years. It argues the possession not only of great practical knowledge and ability of the highest order, but also of very unusual capacity to influence and control men. It is in the latter particular, perhaps, that Mr. Winder is most remarkable. His is a most attractive personality.

To the graces and refinement inherited from gentle ancestry, he adds a handsome and powerful physique, a commanding presence, and a happy combination of all those elements of character which make up the indefinable quality of personal magnetism. He is essentially a manly man. Sincere and honorable, decided and absolutely fearless in personal and official conduct, true to his friends through all the vicissitudes of fortune, with a warm heart and a rare cordiality and charm of manner, he inspires and retains the admiration and affection of all classes of men.

With his experience in railroad affairs and his great gifts of mind and person, it is not difficult to see for him continued success in his chosen field, and honors greater than those he has already honestly earned and worthily won.

Mrs. SALLIE S. COTTEN,

Falkland, N. C.

Mrs. Sallie S. Cotten was born June 13th, 1846, at Lawrenceville, Va., and is the daughter of Thomas J. and Susan Sims Southall. Mrs. Cotten married Robert R. Cotten, of Tarboro, N. C., in March, 1866, and several years later moved to Falkland, N. C. They have six children. Mrs. Cotten was appointed as a Lady Manager for the World's Columbian Exposition, and served in that capacity on the



MRS. SALLIE S. COTTEN.

National Board and on the board of North Carolina managers. She read a very interesting paper before the Woman's Congress of the Atlanta Exposition on "The True Relation Between Woman and a Government."

BROWN BROS.,

Winston, N. C.

Brown Bros. Co. are the pioneers of the tobacco industry in the Southern States.

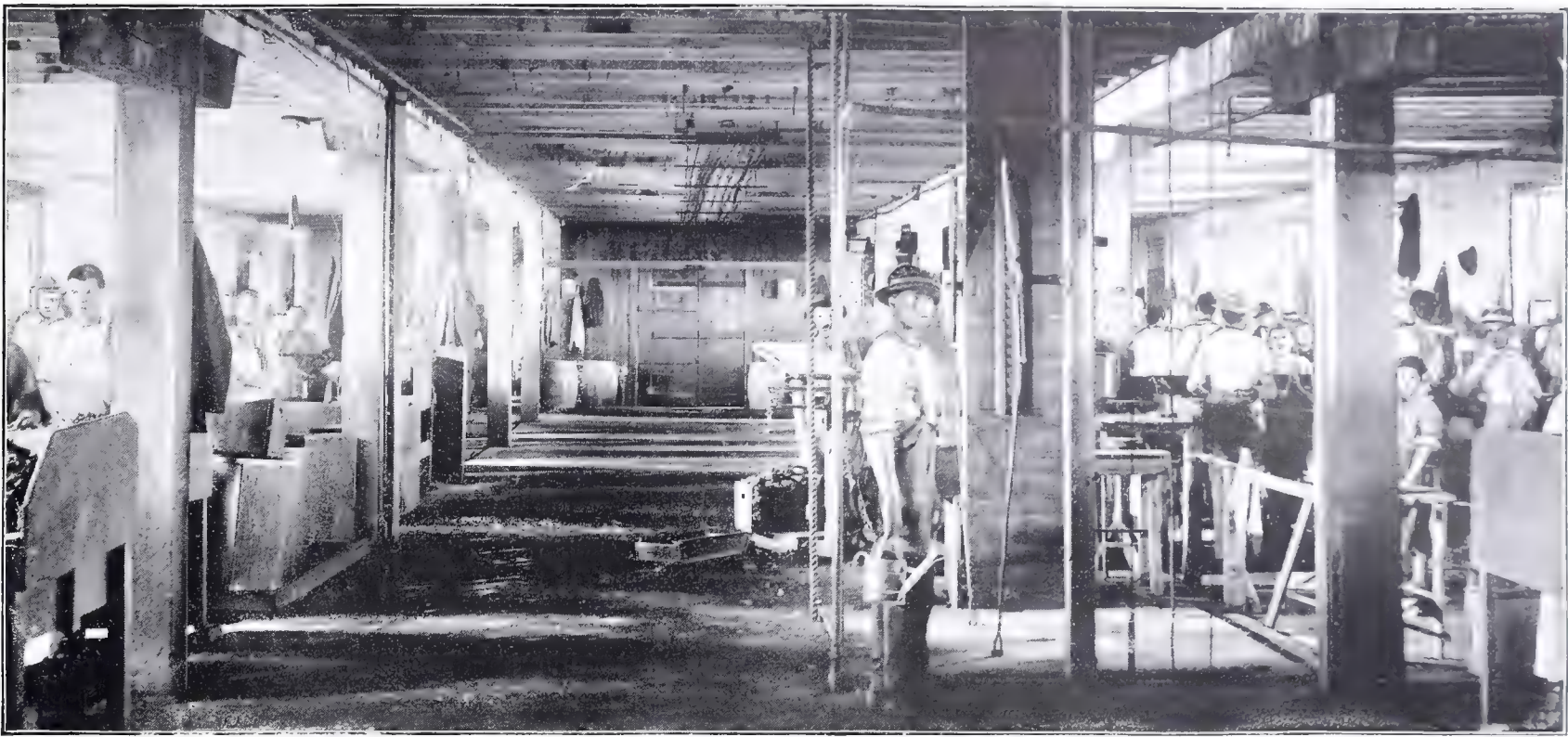
They commenced operations in Mocksville, N. C., in 1867, as a firm, though they manufactured tobacco on a small scale before and during the first years of the war, and ten years later removed to Winston, N. C. They were the first to go into the tobacco manufacturing business on an extensive scale. They built the first brick building used exclusively for the manufacture of tobacco in North Carolina. That building has been added to from time to time, as their business increased, until it has reached the enormous proportions as represented in these engravings. Prior to their venture in this line, the tobacco manufacturing business was



BROWN BROS. TOBACCO WORKS, WINSTON, N. C.



BROWN BROS. TOBACCO WORKS (TOBACCO LEAF DEPARTMENT), WINSTON, N. C.



BROWN BROS. TOBACCO WORKS (ROLLING DEPARTMENT), WINSTON, N. C.

in a very crude state. No steam was used, consequently the small tobacco factories then in operation could only manufacture tobacco in the warm weather, and had to depend upon nature to bring the tobacco in condition to be properly worked and get the result for which this Piedmont section of North Carolina has become so famous for its fine chewing tobacco. Brown Bros. have long since discovered that the tobacco sold in the Winston market, and grown in the adjoining counties, was most desirable for fine chewing and smoking tobacco, owing to its fine color, flavor and excellent staple. The firm was first known under the name of Brown Bros., who were the original founders, and continued business until 1889, when W. F. Brown, son of W. L. Brown, was admitted as a member of the firm. In 1893 Mr. R. D. Brown died and W. L. and M. F. bought out the interest of his heirs and were incorporated under the present name. Brown Bros. Co. employ 600 hands, and make an annual output of two million pounds. The product of the factory is plug, twist and navy smoking and cigarettes, medium to fine grades, and granulated smoking tobacco. Perhaps the most favored brands are the "Long Horn" and "Top." All the partners give personal attention to the business, and, with efficient superintendents throughout, everything is done in order.

D. A. TOMPKINS,

Charlotte, N. C.

D. A. Tompkins, Esq., of Charlotte, N. C., is a native of Edgefield County, S. C., and is forty-three years old. As a young man, he spent two years at the South Carolina College and went thence to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., to develop a talent for mechanics. He took a full course at that institution in mechanical engineering and

as a practical machinist, working during vacation in the Bessemer Steel Works of John A. Griswold, in Troy. He afterward connected himself with the Bethlehem, Pa., Iron Works, where he had a wide experience in every variety of mechanical construction, becoming finally head of the draft-



D. A. THOMPSON.

ing department and master mechanic of the leading branch of the works. During his connection with the Bethlehem Iron Works, he was sent by the company to Germany to superintend the erection of a large rolling mill plant, the plans for which he had assisted in making. In 1881 he became connected with the Westinghouse Machine Company and came to Charlotte as its agent.

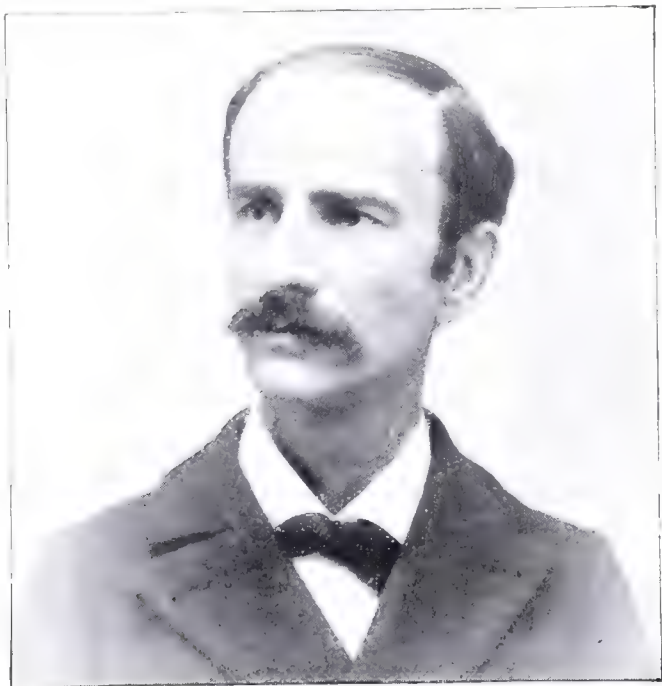
The greatest work of his life was the organization of the

Southern Oil Company and the construction of a line of eight cotton-seed oil mills from North Carolina to Texas. Latterly he has devoted much attention to the cotton milling interest, and is President of the Atherton Mill at Charlotte; the Chester and Catawba Mills, of Chester, S. C.; and is the engineer and a director of other mills at other points. He is a Trustee of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh; a member of the Board of Visitors of the Due West, S. C., Female College; Vice-President of the Loan and Savings Bank of Charlotte, and a Director of the Seaboard Air Line. His life has been an eminent success, and it is not too much to say that, in all that pertains to industrial and mechanical affairs, he is the ablest man in the South.

JUNIUS B. WHITAKER, Jr.,

Winston-Salem, N. C.

Junius B. Whitaker was born at Goldsboro, N. C., September 3d, 1851, and was married April 25th, 1871, to Miss Sallie A. Jones. Being a practical printer, he served in every



JUNIUS B. WHITAKER, JR.

capacity, from devil to editor, and is now resident editor and manager of the *Twin City Daily Sentinel* and *Western Sentinel*, weekly. He has taken deep interest in public education, served on school boards, and was chairman of the County Board of Education of his native county.

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

“The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide.
They, hand in hand, with wand’ring steps and slow,
Through Eden took their solitary way.”

Thus sang the glorious Milton in the closing lines of his immortal poem, and so it seems that at the very dawn of creation the first human pair became travelers only a few days after they were brought into existence.

The habit formed thus early in the history of the race has never been eradicated, but has been steadily growing upon the human family until, in this last decade of the nineteenth century, we may be said to be living in an age of almost universal travel, when day after day tens of thousands of people from every portion of our country are passing and repassing each other, wandering to and fro up and down the earth in search of health, recreation and pleasure.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, the voice of the restless multitude is crying, “Where shall we go that we may the most surely find the blessings we seek?” and from every corner of the Old World thousands of hands, eager to get a clutch upon the American dollar, are beckoning the health and pleasure seekers to their respective localities.

Thousands in years gone by have “cast their bread upon the troubled waters” of the broad Atlantic, and filled these eager beckoning hands with gold; then, after a few weeks of hurrying here and there, they have returned to their homes, worn and weary, their minds filled with confused memories of streets and buildings, and their hearts full of disappointment.

No doubt thousands will continue to follow in the same path with the same result, but it is gradually beginning to dawn upon the consciousness of the American people that there are within their own domains empires of health and kingdoms of beauty, unrivalled in any portion of the globe, and that a quiet season among these glories of Nature is far more beneficial to the tired mind and body than the hurrying, scurrying nightmare of the average “European tour.”

Among the various resorts in the United States which may be visited, for health, for sport, or for scenic beauties, there are none which surpass the mountain region of Western North Carolina, a region known in romance as “The Land of the Sky,” and in reality as the land of the moonshiner.

The State of North Carolina is in itself an empire in extent, and several of the smaller States of the Union might be hidden away in its fifty per cent. of primeval forest.

It also has the distinction of being the cradle of American Independence, as what is known as the “Mecklenburg Declaration,” in which a single county declared itself free and independent of Great Britain, was signed some weeks before the National Declaration at Philadelphia.

Within the limits of this single State are vast forests of most valuable timber, minerals of almost every description, inexhaustible beds of marble of various hues, besides many gems and precious stones of great beauty and worth.

Its climate seems to have been cut into blocks to suit every taste except that of the Esquimaux, while its scenery varies from the low-lying sea coast, and the famous Dismal Swamp, to mountains that lift their summits seven thousand feet into the clouds.

With all this variety of resource and physical characteristics, the most captious home-seeker could hardly fail to find an acceptable dwelling place within the boundaries of

this great State, but the health-seeker, the sportsman and the devotee of nature will naturally turn their faces toward the western portion, with its invigorating atmosphere, its many varieties of game and fish, and the untold beauties to be found among its towering mountains, its crystal rivers and its tumbling cataracts.

As an all-the-year-round resort, this section has not its equal in the broad universe, and it has in recent years come into much prominence and popularity. This has been brought about in a great measure by the splendid facilities which the Southern Railway has provided for reaching the most attractive points of this picturesque region, and the superior accommodations furnished the traveler when he has reached his destination.

The Southern Railway is one of the most extensive and perfect organizations of the country, formed by the purchase or lease of many roads of various degrees of importance, putting them in first-class condition, equipping them with up-to-date appliances, and consolidating the whole into one grand system whose five thousand miles of rail penetrate eight States south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, and east of the Mississippi.

The center of this Nature's sanatorium and "Garden of the Gods" is the charming city of Asheville, and from whatever direction you desire to approach it, a branch of the great Southern Railway system will bear you to your destination.

Let us take for a starting point the nation's capital, where perchance we have been lingering for a few days, now

wandering in admiration through the broad smooth streets of the beautiful city, anon watching the ceaseless flow of the Potomac's peaceful waters, and again, listening to the no less ceaseless flow of talk in the halls of Congress.

Three trains of the Southern Railway leave Washington daily for the South, but as we are desiring all the luxuries of travel which modern railroads can furnish, naturally we select the Washington and Southwestern Vestibule Limited, which carries Uncle Sam's fast mail from New York to New Orleans. Here we find a superb train of Pullman drawing-room sleepers, and taking our seats amid luxurious surroundings in the car destined for Asheville, we are off for the Mecca of our desires.

Slowly the train pulls across the Long Bridge, over which hundreds of thousands of soldiers marched during our "late unpleasantness," and presently we pass through the historic city of Alexandria, where may still be seen the old church, wherein the "Father of His Country" was wont to worship. And now the train speeds on over the "sacred soil" of Old Virginia, the mother of Presidents.

Crossing the Rappahannock we come presently to the little town of Brandy Station. The peculiar name attracts our attention and we look from the window to see nothing but a depot to justify a christening of any kind, yet the student of war will tell us that, in the fields and woods hardby, the greatest purely cavalry battle in the world's history was fought. Still on rolls the train over its smooth road-bed, through Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, N. C., until we finally reach Salisbury, where



"Where mountains lift their summits seven thousand feet above the clouds"



"A towering mountain rises directly across our path, seeming to bar all further progress."

our car is switched off for the Asheville branch, while the rest of the train speeds on its way to Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville and Atlanta.

From Salisbury our train is headed toward the mountains, and now begins one of the most picturesque and delightful rides on the American continent.

Gliding over a smooth and well-ballasted roadbed, we pass now through a fertile valley, to wind a moment later around the sides of one of the rugged foothills of the mountains. Then we roll across a substantial bridge, and look with dizzy brain down into a yawning chasm that reminds us of the "bottomless pit," while a little further on, perhaps, we hug the rocky wall of a mighty precipice, towering hundreds of feet above us, from the brink of which a crystal cascade leaps to earth so close to the train that, through the open window, we feel its wet breath upon our cheek.

At length we reach Old Fort, and the train comes to a standstill. We look ahead and think surely here our railroad journey must end, for a towering mountain rises directly across our path, seeming to bar all further progress. But no! another engine is coupling to our train and we are preparing to climb that seemingly impassable barrier, over one of the most stupenduous triumphs of modern railroad engineering.

There is but one heavier grade than this in all America, and, as we look at the towering summit, we wonder at the audacity of those who dared to attempt to pass the mighty barrier.

And now we are off, moving slowly but surely onward and upward, winding in and out along the uneven sides of the mountain, the pilot engine turning its nose this way and that, like an imprisoned rat seeking an outlet from his confinement. At Round Knob another brief halt is made, and the two engines stand, like a pair of giant steeds taking breath for the final tug.

And now the battle royal of the climb begins. The train creeps onward and upward over the iron track, which twists, and turns, and doubles upon itself, like a huge serpent writhing in the agonies of death. So tortuous has been the ascent that from one point we look down upon a terrace of roadbeds and see where the train has already passed the line of vision fourteen different times.

At last, as if discouraged with climbing, and determined to bore its way to liberty, the train enters the dark arch of a tunnel, and when we emerge again into the light we have passed beneath one of the ridge poles of the continent, which separates the waters which flow into the Atlantic from those which make their way to the Gulf of Mexico.

This final climb from Round Knob to the tunnel is a ride which no one who has taken it will ever forget, and many people who come to Asheville over the other branches of the Southern, hearing of its wonderful beauties, make an excursion to Round Knob simply for the purpose of enjoying this zigzag ride up the mountain, and it is doubtful if anyone has ever regretted taking this excursion.

Leaving the tunnel through which we have passed beneath the crest of the mountain, the road begins a gradual descent,



"Where down the wooded slopes the crystal streams come tumbling."



'The 'Land of the Sky' and the home of the moonshiner.'

and presently the Swannanoa, loveliest river of the mountains, bursts upon our view.

We have left the rugged grandeur of the cliffs, knobs and chasms behind us, but, as we follow the windings of that beautiful river, the eye is greeted with a quick succession of views, each vying with the other in their wonderful perfection of pastoral loveliness.

Just where the current of the Swannanoa pours itself into the historic French Broad, we turn our gaze to the right, and there upon a noble eminence we see a massive pile of architectural beauty and grandeur which for a moment confuses our brain and makes us think we must have mistaken our reckoning and wandered into the vicinity of one of the palaces of the Czar of All the Russias.

But we soon learn that instead of being the palace of Czar, Emperor or King, it is the mansion of a true American citizen, who has chosen in this matchless corner of his own great country to spend his millions in establishing the grandest private estate in the world.

To give any adequate account of the conception and carrying out of this grand project would require a volume, and then the reader would have but a feeble idea of its proportions.

Suffice it to say, then, that over four years of time and six millions of dollars have been expended in constructing this architectural miracle and transforming the one hundred and eighty square miles of ground which surround it into a wonderland of beauty and use.

Some idea of the benefit which the construction of this magnificent estate has been, aside from the added attraction it lends to this charming resort, can be gathered from the fact that, during the four years which the work occupied, about fifteen thousand dollars a week in wages were distributed among the citizens of Asheville.

While we have been contemplating with wonder and admiration the beautiful and magnificent structure upon the hill, the train has rolled into the depot and we find ourselves in the very center of the "Land of the Sky," the grandest and most picturesque portion of that great chain which under the various names of Green, White, Adirondacks, Allegheny, or Blue Ridge mountains, stretch across the North American continent from the Dominion of Canada almost to the Gulf of Mexico.

Standing in the charming city of Asheville, and looking at the great circle of distant mountains that surround us, the city seems built upon the floor of an immense basin, and

it is hard to realize that we are nearly two thousand five hundred feet above the sea level, until we remember that of those surrounding peaks, forty-three rise to a height of over six thousand feet above sea level, exceeding the altitude of Mount Washington, over eighty are above five thousand feet, while those which pierce the clouds at over four thousand feet are too numerous to catalogue.

The city of Asheville, nestling thus among the everlasting hills, is a prosperous town of some fifteen thousand inhabitants and is up to date in every particular.

Its business blocks and churches are substantial buildings, and its private residences models of taste and beauty.

Its school system ranks among the finest in the South, and the school buildings are modern brick structures with all the improved educational conveniences and sanitary appliances.

The streets are paved largely in asphalt, lighted by electricity, and traversed by a fine system of electric railways.

The two leading hotels, the Battery Park and the Kenilworth Inn, are among the most elegant hostelries of the world, and contain every modern appliance for the comfort and pleasure of guests.

The Battery Park Hotel is so named because it is located on a bold eminence where the Confederate battery of artillery was planted for the defense of the town.

The view from its broad porches or beautiful grounds is a magnificent one indeed, sweeping the entire surrounding country, until obstructed by the distant mountains.

The Kenilworth Inn is built upon the southern slope of Beaumont Mountain, just within the limits of Asheville, and directly at the station of Biltmore. The hotel park comprises 160 acres of well shaded grounds, through which flows the classic Swannanoa River, while only the station of Biltmore lies between this park and the famous estate of George Vanderbilt.

Aside from these two palatial hostelries, the tourist of less exacting requirements or more moderate means can find abundant good hotel, boarding-house or private accommodations.

The citizens of Asheville are energetic, cultured and hospitable, proud of their city and its magnificent surroundings, and always ready to contribute to the entertainment and pleasure of the "stranger within their gates."

The Asheville plateau has most appropriately been called "Nature's sanatorium," for in no one spot upon the globe are all the hygienic conditions combined in greater perfection.

With a beauty and variety of scenery that will keep the most sluggish mind from stagnation; with a climate devoid of the irritating extremes of heat and cold; with an atmosphere as exhilarating as Mumm's Extra Dry; with springs of pure water that gush from crevices in the rock or boil up from the virgin soil of the mountain side at every turn; with breezes that make a miasma an impossibility, and drainage that makes malaria unknown, surely the health seeker may well turn his steps in this direction, with confidence and hope.

Let us look at a few statistics regarding the comparative death rate of this locality from pulmonary consumption.



"Where the road winds through the valley of the French Broad, keeping close to the water's edge for the entire distance."



"Here we stand and look down upon the clouds that float in fleecy billows beneath our feet."

According to the figures published in the disease charts of the United States, the death rate from pulmonary troubles in northern New England averaged two hundred and fifty out of every thousand; in Minnesota and California, one hundred and fifty; in Kentucky and Western Tennessee, over one hundred; while the average number in Western North Carolina was but thirty, and even this small number was largely made up of those who had come there with well developed cases of consumption, too late to be benefitted by the climatic cure. The city of Asheville is situated on an isothermal line which, beginning just south of San Francisco, Cal., passes north of Salt Lake City, Utah, south of St. Louis, through Lisbon and Madrid, Marseilles, Rome, Naples and south of Constantinople.

The mean temperature of the city for a period of twenty years has been fifty-nine degrees, just one-half a degree from the average of the entire Western Hemisphere.

There is occasionally a little snow in winter, but it never lasts more than a few days, and the air is so dry that in the coldest weather there is none of that piercing quality which attends the same degree of temperature in the North. The average winter temperature of Asheville is several degrees above that of Geneva, Switzerland, and Turin, Italy, and fourteen degrees warmer than that of Davos in the Swiss Alps, where thousands of patients are sent each year for pulmonary troubles by Continental physicians.

The humidity here is very slight, and while there is some rainy weather, there are very few days even in winter when the sun does not shine a part of the day.

But while there are abundant reasons for those in feeble health to seek this favored region, the attractions for the robust are still more numerous, and the sportsman and scientist, the poet and the painter, the student of queer types of humanity, and the devotee of social pleasure, will all find abundant opportunities for enjoyment suited to their individual tastes, along the dashing streams, among the rugged mountains, in the outlying cabins, and the great hotels.

These latter are well filled, both winter and summer, with people of wealth and fashion from all sections of the country, and are alive with all the gaiety of Saratoga and Newport.

We have come to this "Garden of the Gods" from Washington on the Southwestern Vestibule Limited, and have noted the elegant appointments of the "Palaces on wheels" which compose that popular train, but from whatever direction the tourist may wish to come, some branch of the great Southern Railway will bring him with equal elegance and comfort to his destination. There is a perfectly appointed through car service not only between New York, Asheville and Hot Springs, but between Louisville, Cincinnati and Asheville, and Asheville, Savannah and Jacksonville. Then by a few convenient changes of cars one may make a selection between several different routes.

From Washington, instead of coming the route we have taken, he can come via Lynchburg, Bristol, Morristown and Hot Springs.

From Cincinnati and Louisville he can come via Knoxville, Morristown and Hot Springs, or Chattanooga, Atlanta,

Spartanburg, and Hendersonville. From New Orleans he can come via Birmingham, Morristown and Hot Springs, or Atlanta, Spartanburg and Hendersonville. From Knoxville he can go via Morristown and Hot Springs, or Blue Ridge, Murphy or Webster.

From Augusta, Columbia or Charlotte, he can come via Salisbury or Spartanburg. There are many other routes which may be outlined had we the requisite space.

In fact it is doubtful if there is another place in the country which has such a number of convenient combinations by which it can be reached, and each one of them is picturesque in the highest degree.

Most people, however, will doubtless prefer to take the most direct route to Asheville, and afterwards make side trips over the most attractive branches.

But having arrived in the city, our next business is to select a hotel and establish a headquarters from which to direct our future movements.

Desiring the best always, we shall, of course, select either the Battery Park or the Kenilworth Inn, and it will be safe to toss "heads or tails" for a choice between the two.

There is a gray-headed, side-whiskered story which has been limping about the country for many years, to the effect that a man being asked by a friend which of two hotels in a certain town he had better patronize, replied: "I do not feel safe in advising you in the matter, but this much I will say, that whichever one you go to you will wish you had gone to the other."

If you should ask the writer to choose between the

Battery Park and the Kenilworth Inn, he would change the above reply to one as follows:

"I do not care to make a selection for you, but this much I will say, that whichever one of these hotels you go to, you will congratulate yourself upon your choice."

Having tossed up our coin and located ourselves in the hotel of its selection, we spend the remainder of the afternoon and evening in getting familiar with our surroundings, and making the acquaintance of our fellow guests.

After listening to the sweet music of an excellent orchestra, and perhaps watching for a while the gay throng as it "trips the light fantastic toe," we retire for a night of peaceful and profound slumber, lulled by a hundred soporific influences that would send Insomnia herself off upon an extended excursion to the "Land of Nod."

The visitor to Asheville can occupy several days, or even weeks of his time most pleasantly among the interesting scenes of the city and its immediate vicinity.

He can sit for hours each day without tiring, upon the broad verandas of the hotel, looking out upon the circling cyclorama of the distant mountains, watching the play of light and shadow upon their towering summits and sloping sides, as the shifting clouds float across the sky above them.

In one direction the eye rests upon the sharp symmetrical cone which crowns the summit of Mount Pisgah, and beyond a long line of peaks more than six thousand feet high which mark the range of the Balsam Mountains. Down toward the north the eye follows the valley, until



"Presently the Swannanoa, loveliest river of the mountains, bursts upon our view."



"Or catching the 'speckled beauties' in the crystal streams that abound on every side."

far away in the misty distance we see the Great Smokies lifting their heads into the hazy heavens.

To the northeast lies the Swannanoa Valley, with its ribbon of liquid silver running through it, while on either side the guardian mountains rise and recede in graceful terraces, on one side forming the unrivalled Black Mountain chain, and on the other the graceful Swannanoa Mountains.

Far in the distance, between the two ranges the plow-share of nature has cut the notch of the Swannanoa Gap, through which the railroad over which we have come first penetrated western North Carolina.

To the south the mountains withdraw to a distance, leaving a broad stretch of open country dotted with fertile farms over which the eye ranges with delight, until far away in the distance the vista is closed by the hazy curtain of the Blue Ridge, along the South Carolina border.

To the west the historic French Broad winds through its narrow valley, now dashing over huge boulders that break its current into foaming rapids, and again spreading out into broad stretches of placid water that flow calmly on towards the Tennessee.

Thus the eye of the enraptured visitor sweeps the distant circle of vision, wondering at the everchanging scene of beauty and grandeur, and he may well exclaim that surely there is no other place upon the face of the earth where one can view such a delightful panorama of varied scenery from the veranda of an elegant and fashionable hotel.

The mind of the beholder is awed and lifted above all thought of human affairs by the wonderful spectacle, until

as he closes the circuit of vision, his eye rests upon the noble proportions and graceful outlines of the Vanderbilt mansion, that stands upon its noble eminence, like a gem of art set by man in the surrounding wreath of nature's glorious handiwork.

By the time the visitor has thoroughly taken in the view from his single point of observation, he will begin to realize in some slight measure the possibilities of this wonderful region, and the invigorating atmosphere will soon stir both mind and body to action.

Several days will no doubt be spent wandering through the streets of the city, getting the views from the vantage ground of such eminence as Beau Catcher and Beaumont Mountain, and contemplating the wonderful transformations which have been wrought in the broad domain of the Vanderbilt estate.

Then there are miles of adjoining territory where on horseback or in carriages one may ride for hours over smooth, winding roads, catching charming views that shift and change with every rod of the journey.

Here the sportsman may find his paradise, hunting bear, deer, wild turkeys and quail, in the mountains, fields or forests, or catching the "speckled beauties" in the crystal streams that abound on every side.

So famous has this region become among sportsmen, that the Southern Railway has inaugurated a special service of hunting cars which can be chartered by private parties by the day, week, or month, but the hunter or fisherman who cannot aspire to the luxury of private cars will find no lack

of opportunities for gratifying his sportsmanlike propensities. Some years ago the writer was making a tramping tour through this mountain country, and stopped one night at a little log cabin that nestled in a cove beside a stream that came dashing down the mountain in a succession of beautiful cascades.

Mine host had been a mighty hunter in his day, and as we sat in the evening beside a huge log fire (which was very comfortable notwithstanding it was August), he told marvelous tales of how, in the olden days, he had slaughtered the bears, wolves and wildcats that were wont to play havoc with the small stock of himself and neighbors.

He finally informed me that there were still some wolves and wildcats in the mountains, and offered, if I wished, to take me hunting for them next day.

I thanked him kindly for his offer, but as I had lost neither wolves nor wildcats, I did not think it worth while to spend my time hunting these dangerous "varmints."

To the student of uncommon types of humanity, the dwellers in these mountain nooks that lie away from the railroads and main lines of wagon travel present rare opportunities of study, and the tourist who does not object to

roughing it would find a visit to some of them exceedingly interesting.

Much has been written about this picturesque people, but most of the writers have made their observations from the outside, and from various standpoints of interest or prejudice which has given an unnatural bias to their conclusions, the romancer having idealized, the humorist having burlesqued, and the moralist having slandered them.

Among these dwellers in the mountain fastnesses are still many moonshiners, a peculiar character who has no prototype in any other part of the known world.

One of the most marked characteristics of these Knights of the Still is an unbounded hospitality towards every one except the revenue officers, and they frequently give even them a warm reception.

During my extended tramp in the mountains I was invited to spend a month with one of these manipulators of contraband corn-juice, and was on the point of accepting the invitation, thinking it would afford a good opportunity for studying the business and the lives of those engaged in it, from the inside; but when I learned that my generous friend's home consisted of a two-roomed log cabin, and that



"Where the crystal Catawba rushes onward to the sea."



Where the iron track twists, and turns, and doubles upon itself, like a huge serpent writhing in the agonies of death."

there were thirteen in the family, I was constrained to decline with thanks.

The opportunity of studying these untamed denizens of the mountains in their present primitive simplicity will be denied to the coming generation, for the conditions of their existence are rapidly changing.

The whistle of the locomotive echoing through the surrounding forest, the tramp of the prospector in search of the wealth that lies hidden in the bosom of the mountains, and above all the more frequent and successful raids of the revenue officers, resulting in the moonshiner's occasional visits to the city for trial and punishment, is giving to this isolated people views of an outside civilization which must eventually change the whole current of their lives.

But let us turn our attention from these rugged and angular specimens of humanity to some of the attractions of scenery to be found on every side.

In general characteristics the mountains of Western North Carolina present a striking contrast to the steep, barren piles of rock which compose most of the mountains of equal altitude in other parts of the world.

Here most of even the loftiest peaks have the appearance of symmetrical mounds, from whose rich soil springs a massive growth of the finest timber.

In summer these undulating forests are one vast rolling sea of deepest green, but after the frost has kissed them in the fall, they gradually change until they are gorgeous with all the colors of the rainbow.

Gazing upon this mass of many-hued foliage, painted by the breath of Autumn, the admirer of Nature's artistic touches might well exclaim:

"I love the grand forest, 'tis Nature's cathedral,
And the spirit of worship dwells peacefully there.
The chorus of birds sing their anthem of praises,
While each whispering zephyr seems breathing a prayer.
But I love best to wander amid its deep shadows,
When the summer is gone and the year's growing old,
And the glorious arches above me are frescoed
In colors of purple and crimson and gold.

But, while the bright hues of the sweetgum and maple,
The oak and the beech in their beauty combine,
The eye loves to catch an occasional glimpse of
The evergreen freshness of hemlock and pine;
For the soul feels a thrill of still deeper devotion,
To see, when the bleak winds of Autumn grow cold,
The emerald tints of the spring-time, still blending,
With the glory of purple and crimson and gold."

Among these symmetrical mountains there are here and there mighty precipices whose bare walls of rock rise hundreds of feet towards the clouds, and whose summits from one point of view would seem to be utterly inaccessible. Two notable examples of these formations are found in Cæsar's Head, which takes its name from the resemblance which its rocky face is supposed to bear to the great Roman soldier, and Whiteside Mountain, which from one direction presents a solid, almost perpendicular wall of rock 1,800 feet in height. Yet even the summit of famous old White-



"Where towering walls of granite rise rugged and bare, hundreds of feet above our heads."

side is easily reached from another direction, while Cæsar's Head is crowned by an elegant and fashionable hotel.

In a little basin formed by the surrounding peaks of Whiteside, Fodderstack, Satulah and Callasaja Mountains, lies the little town of Highlands, N. C., which from its unique location and romantic surroundings cannot justly be ignored in any article purporting to describe the "Scenic beauties of North Carolina."

Situated on a little plateau, four thousand feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded by peaks that rise a thousand feet higher, it enjoys the distinction of being the highest incorporated town east of the Rocky Mountains.

This charming gem of the mountains might well be called the Tourist's Hermitage, as it is thirty miles from the two nearest railroad stations, Walhalla, S. C., upon one side, and Webster, N. C., upon the other, while Franklin, N. C., the county seat, and the nearest town, is more than twenty miles away.

The town contains a population of about five hundred, and is a popular summer resort for many aristocratic families from Athens, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston and various points in Florida, who desire the quiet and home-like comfort which is to be found here in its greatest perfection.

From Walhalla, on the third division of the Eastern system of the Southern Railway, daily hacks traverse the winding mountain road to Highlands, and there is telephone communication between the two places.

The views to be had in the vicinity of Highlands, considering their easy accessibility, are unexcelled in any part of this mountain region, and one of the grandest is the sunrise from Satulah Mountain.

In order to get this glorious view it is not necessary as in the case of most of the higher peaks, to make a journey of from one to three days, with a wagon-load of camp equipment, and spend the night upon the mountain, with the chance of encountering one of the terrible storms common to these elevated regions.

We simply select a pleasant morning, and rising just before daybreak, we fortify ourselves with a substantial lunch, and, leaving the hotel, walk a few hundred yards along a smooth and gently sloping wagon road until we reach Satulah Gap, when turning to the left we take the well-worn path that leads up the mountain peak.

Half an hour of no very difficult climbing brings us to the summit, and we stand upon an immense rock, with nothing to obstruct our view in any direction. Daylight has crept over the distant mountain walls and spread itself across the surrounding landscape. But the mists of early morning still obscure the valleys, and lie like drifted snow along the mountain sides, so that standing here, we look down upon the clouds that float in fleecy billows beneath our feet.

Presently, away to the East, where the white line joins the blue of the horizon, the God of Day, like a great red

ball of fire, rises slowly into view. Upward, and still upward, along the sapphire pavement of the sky mounts the golden chariot of the morn, and presently, through little rifts in the sea-foam covering we catch faint glimpses of the emerald depths that lie beneath. A little longer we look, and the combined force of sun and wind tears the fleecy covering to tatters, and the ragged patches, like great white birds, go flying through the valleys until they finally dissolve and disappear, and the transformation is complete. And now a scene of beauty and grandeur bursts upon the view which can find few parallels in all the mountain regions of the globe.

Looking down the steep side of the mountain upon which we are standing, and sweeping the range of vision along the valley to the East, towards Walhalla, the eye rests upon half a dozen scattered hamlets. To the left, over the peculiar shaped summit of Fodderstack, the chalky precipice of Whiteside looms into view, presenting to our gaze the greatest single surface of perpendicular rock upon the continent.

To the north, toward Asheville, and thence westward to the line of Tennessee, we behold the Great Smokey, the Nantahala, the Black and the Balsam ranges, lying terrace upon terrace, rising higher and higher as they recede, until in the dim distance their summits blend in an almost indistinguishable line with the blue of heaven.

Looking upon these immense piles of green and azure, it seems as if at some time in the misty past the earth's surface must have been a molten mass, tossed by some fierce internal tempest into innumerable waves of varying shape and size which, suddenly cooling, were crystalized into mighty mountains of amethyst and emerald.

It seems as if we could never tire of gazing upon the fairy scene spread out before us, but finally we turn and wend our way down the mountain, reaching the hotel in time to join our friends at breakfast. Surely there are few places in the world where such a gorgeous spectacle can be witnessed in so brief a space of time, and with so little labor.

During a two weeks' stay at Highlands, the writer made seven trips to the summit of Satulah Mountain, one of them being by moonlight, and spent one night upon its summit.

Then we can go by carriage or on horseback to the top of Whiteside, and from the brink of that mighty precipice look down into beautiful Whiteside cove, dotted with its fertile farms, or make short trips to half a dozen cataracts, anyone of which in many parts of the country would be considered worth going miles to see.

But if one does not care to go so far from the busy world, he can find abundant opportunities for climbing lofty peaks in the vicinity of Asheville, though it will take far more time and labor than that required to reach the summit of Satulah.

To those, however, who for any reason do not wish to incur the toil necessary for a trip to any of the loftier

mountain peaks, as Mount Pisgah for instance, there are along the various branches of the Southern Railway, which radiate from Asheville, many places of interest which they can visit.

If he has come in from any other direction than Salisbury, he will find a trip to Round Knob, and a more or less prolonged stay at its comfortable hotel, exceedingly enjoyable. For rugged grandeur the scenery in this vicinity can hardly be surpassed at any point along the lines of the great Southern Railway system, and even those who have already passed over this branch would do well to return and give its beauties a more leisurely inspection.

To those who are interested in the means by which the genius and skill of man have overcome the obstructions which Nature has placed in the path of progress, a careful study of the grade by which this branch of the road climbs from Old Fort to the tunnel beneath the summit of Round Knob will be of intense interest; and when they have completed that study they will wonder at the audacity of the mind that dared to conceive and undertake such an enter-

prise. The men or corporations, who conceive and carry such daring feats of engineering to a successful issue, are no less benefactors of the race than the great scientists whose discoveries ameliorate the condition of humanity, or the philanthropist who spends his wealth in establishing institutions of charity or learning; for they thereby facilitate the means of communication and transportation, thus binding sections, countries and peoples together in the bands of commerce, which in these days are far stronger than the ties of kinship.

The man who makes it possible to save an hour in the transportation of an article from him who has it and does not need it, to him who needs it but has it not, is far more a conservator of the commonweal than a thousand Coxey's armies. But few, perhaps, of the tourists who pass this way, or who linger for a while among the wild beauties of this particular spot, will stop to consider the above stated facts.

They will look for a moment with wonder perhaps at the twistings and turnings of the iron road that corkscrews its way to the top of the mountain, and then turn their atten-



"Here the road sweeps in graceful curves following the windings of the mountain stream"



"Where nature seems to have built a huge dam of mountains directly across the river's course."

tion to enjoying themselves, each after his own peculiar fashion

Some will wander about seeking to get views of the many cataracts that leap from the neighboring precipices, while others will prefer to angle for fish in the streams formed by them a little further down. Some will shoulder their guns and start off through the forest in search of game, while others will wander about with no other purpose than to see and think.

A few, perhaps, upon whose faces disease has placed its mark, and who have come here to rest and recuperate, will sit comfortably on the broad verandas of the hotel, while the roses are being painted on their cheeks by the health-giving breezes that play hide and seek among the nooks and corners of the charming landscape.

It would be a fastidious taste, indeed, which could not find something to gratify it at this resort.

On another branch of the Southern Railway that lies between Asheville and Spartanburg, S. C., there are three popular resorts where the tourist can find both health and pleasure.

Hendersonville is a thriving mountain town from which not many years ago the traveler was wont to stage it to Asheville. Much attention was attracted to this town a few years ago, while the yellow fever was raging in Brunswick, Ga., by reason of its having several trainloads of refugees from the afflicted city brought within its borders.

The gallant little city stood the test, however, not a single case developing there, a fact which added much to the repu-

tation of the place as a health resort, and in summer a goodly company of visitors may always be found here, happy in the enjoyment of its many advantages.

Another place on this branch of the Southern Railway, which presents many special attractions, especially to the invalid, is the little village of Tryon, forty miles south of Asheville.

The population is composed largely of health-seekers who have come from all parts of the country to get the benefit of the especially favorable conditions to be found here.

About the north and west of the village there is a horse-shoe of mountains rising in an almost perpendicular wall from 1,500 to 2,000 feet in height, thus effectually shielding it from the cold and disagreeable winds, while on the south the open country gives the sun full opportunity to exercise its health-giving influence upon the climate.

The desirability of this climate, especially for those who seek a quiet winter resort in the mountains, away from the gaiety and whirl of the more fashionable places, such as Asheville and Hot Springs, will be appreciated when it is known that, with an altitude of over one thousand five hundred feet, snow is a rarity, and the thermometer seldom goes much below the freezing point.

There are many beautiful roads where one may drive or ride for hours, and good liveries are at hand ready to provide the necessary accommodations. There are also among the neighboring mountains tempting fields for tramping, where one is sure to constantly stumble upon gems of beauty that escape those who depend upon railroads and

horses as a means of transportation for sight-seeing. In fact, no one who is healthy and vigorous should visit the mountains without doing a goodly amount of tramping, for it is only by this means that one can get anything like an adequate idea of the untold variety of attractions to be found in this wonderland of beauty. Even the weakly and the partial invalid will be astonished at the great amount of walking and climbing they will be able to do when sustained by the stimulating atmosphere of this "Land of the Sky."

The Oak Hall Hotel, at Tryon, famous for its home-like air, is located in a beautiful park only one hundred and fifty yards from the depot. It occupies a commanding site, and from it the eye catches a sweeping view of the valley and the mountain range beyond.

The little mountain hamlet itself contains the home of a refined and cultured class of people, and a musical and dramatic club of uncommon talent has been formed here, which gives frequent and most enjoyable entertainments for the pleasure of visiting guests.

For those visitors to this wonderful mountain region who desire to spend a portion of their vacation away from points touched by the railroad, there are many localities where the scenic beauties and grandeur excel even those which can be reached directly by rail.

Of Highlands, with its cyclorama of wonderful views we have already spoken, but no one can appreciate its beauties without beholding them.

From Greenville, S. C., we can take a stage which, after a most delightful ride, will land us at Cæsar's Head, where we

may enjoy the society of the large number of cultured Southerners who yearly visit this popular resort, while at the same time we may make an interesting study of one of the most unique and peculiar rock formations upon the continent.

I cannot guarantee that this huge bust which the chisel of Nature has carved from the solid granite and set upon a pedestal hundreds of feet in height, will strike every beholder as an enlarged facsimile of some plaster cast of the great Cæsar's profile which he may have seen, for most of these pretended likenesses are in a large degree fanciful. In this case, however, the similarity to a gigantic human profile is exceedingly striking, and at all events no one who beholds this sphinx of the mountains as he approaches it, or who once catches the majestic view from its towering summit, will ever forget the experience or regret the time and trouble it has cost them.

If we wish to locate for a season where we can sit or stand on our hotel veranda and "view the landscape o'er" from a more elevated position than any we have heretofore mentioned, there is yet opportunity for us to gratify our desire. To Hickory, N. C., we may travel with all the luxury of Pullman cars, and there make close connection with the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad. After a twenty-mile ride over this road directly toward the Blue Ridge Mountains to Lenoir, we take a stage or livery for a four hours' drive over a good turnpike to the summit of the ridge.

For a considerable distance this road runs through the romantic Yadkin River Valley, following the course of the



"Where the beautiful Nantahala flows for a little distance calm and peacefully in a smooth broad channel."

stream to its very source, and a short distance beyond, at the very summit of the ridge we pass the famous precipice of Blowing Rock, only a few steps from the Green Park Hotel, whose foundations straddle this ridge pole of the continent.

Standing in the grounds of this hotel, four thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea, one may throw a stone to the head spring of the Yadkin or Great Pee Dee River on the south, or to the New River Spring, the source of the great Kanawha on the north. Yet the waters of these springs which bubble from the ground so near together flow in opposite directions, one finding its way through many windings to the Atlantic, while the other, through still more numerous and tortuous meanderings finally reaches the Mississippi and the Gulf.

Here on this backbone of the Blue Ridge range, over four thousand feet above the Nation's Capital from which we started, we stand and look at the not far distant peaks which tower above any other mountains east of the Rockies. Grandfather Mountain, Hawk's Bill and Mount Mitchell are in full view, the latter, king of the eastern ranges, piercing the clouds at an elevation of nearly eight thousand feet. It was while exploring this mountain alone that Professor Mitchell lost his life, his body being found several days afterwards by a party which went in search of him. Prof. Mitchell was one of the most famous scientists and mountain climbers of the country, and this mountain was named in honor of him.

Although we are upon the very summit of the mountain range, there are many good roads winding in and out along the sides of the ridge where we may drive for miles at full trot, looking at an ever-changing panorama of loveliness and grandeur.

If we wish to visit one of the neighboring peaks, guides and conveyances are always at hand, and the trip is one long to be remembered.

In leaving this perch among the clouds we will prefer to take a different route from the one by which we came, so we take a twenty-mile drive over the beautiful turnpike to Linville, where we will doubtless linger for a while, then taking the daily stage route to Cranberry, we board a train and strike the open world again on the Southern Railway, between Chattanooga and Bristol, Tenn.

There are two trips by rail which no one who visits Asheville can afford to miss. One of these is over the spur of the Southern Railway, running from Asheville to Murphy, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, through one of the most rugged and picturesque sections of this vast mountain region.

The building of this road was one of the wonders of modern railroad engineering, as there were great difficulties encountered and obstacles to be overcome at almost every mile of its progress. Now climbing with many a twist and turn the rugged sides of the Balsam Mountains, or piercing some spur of them with a tunnel, while a little farther on it

ploughs its way through an immense cut whose lofty walls are of solid marble.

Again it winds along the banks of the beautiful Nantahala, which at one point flows calmly and peacefully in a broad smooth channel and at another dashes through a narrow gorge so deep that the sun never kisses the silver waters as they tumble on towards the next broad sweep, where they slacken their pace again to gather fresh energy for another dash.

Along the entire line of this road the scenery is grand and romantic to the last degree, presenting a succession of beautiful views which follow each other with kaleidoscopic rapidity. Here a shimmering sheet of purest water leaps from the brink of a towering precipice, and dashes itself in silver spray upon the rocks beneath; and again we are shut in by rough bare walls that almost seem to join their arching crests hundreds of feet above our heads.

Now we spin along a shelf-like ledge chiseled in the rocky mountain side, and anon wind through a narrow valley where towering summits cast eternal shadows o'er the iron road, while down the wooded slope on either side the crystal streams come tumbling as if in mad haste to water the fertile plains beyond the mountains, or lend their feeble aid to bear across the seas the commerce of nations.

And ever and anon throughout this fairylike journey we find ourselves perched upon some vantage ground of vision, from which we see in the distance mountains piled upon mountains, as if at some period in the past Nature had been playing battledore and shuttlecock with huge fragments of the universe.

With all these scenic attractions which woo the delighted traveler, the country along this route is also a veritable paradise for sportsmen. The streams which abound on every hand are alive with trout, ready to show their speckled beauty as they leap from the rushing waters to seize the tempting fly of the fisherman, while the bear, deer and wild turkey invite the hunter through the shades of the adjacent forests.

Nor is the country along this line of scenic loveliness devoid of commercial value, as it abounds in various minerals, while the results of the primitive gold washing of the natives have demonstrated that with modern scientific appliances the yellow metal could be taken out with a large margin of profit.

As we near Murphy the road passes over vast beds of marble of various shades and degrees of fineness, which dip to unknown depths and stretch away into Georgia and Tennessee, containing in their immense storehouses material enough to rebuild in solid stone all the cities of the universe should they by chance be destroyed.

On the line of the road, at the foot of the Balsam Mountains, thirty miles from Asheville, is the town of Waynesville, named in honor of the Revolutionary hero, "Mad Anthony" Wayne.

Waynesville is a prosperous and progressive young city,



"Beside a stream that came dashing down the mountain in a succession of beautiful cascades."

where fine schools and churches invite the settler to make a home within its limits, and where the bar-room is conspicuous by its absence. It is the commercial centre of the famous Richland Valley, a region of remarkable fertility, and although nestling at the foot of the mountains it enjoys the distinction of being the highest railroad town east of Colorado, having an elevation of 2,645 feet above the level of the sea, and this, too, with the sea scarcely more than a day's journey away.

Another ride which no visitor to this section can afford to miss, is that down the French Broad, from Asheville to Hot Springs. It is a ride of scarcely forty miles, yet nowhere upon the face of the globe is so much picturesque beauty crowded into so short a distance of railroad travel.

Several years ago, before the railroads had thrown their iron net-work about this section, the writer went over the same route, down by stage, and returning on horseback. In each instance the journey was one of toil and discomfort, and every muscle of the entire anatomy was sore and aching for many days after it was completed; yet even under those circumstances it was a trip which compensated for all

the trials which it entailed. What must it be then to those who make it with all the comfort and luxury of modern travel, when they can take a sleeper at New York, and never leave it until they reach Hot Springs, making the most picturesque portion of the trip by daylight.

Leaving Asheville, with its magnificent hotels, its lordly Vanderbilt estate, and its distant view of circling mountains, the train winds through the valley of the French Broad, keeping close to the water's edge for the entire distance.

But there is no monotony in this continuous river view, as we follow the twistings and turnings of the silver stream that during so many ages has been cutting its way through the wild gorges of the mountains.

Now as some huge notch in the great wall widens the valley, the river spreads out into a broad smooth sheet of water from whose unruffled surface the rocks, and trees, and clouds are mirrored. A little farther on the shaggy mountain sides become more neighborly, and the hastening river swirls and foams about the mighty boulders which the ages have tossed into its channel.



"Along the entire line of this road the scenery is grand and romantic to the last degree."

As we approach Hot Springs the towering peaks seem to be gathering their scattered forces for one last grand effort to bar the progress of the subtle enemy that is cutting them asunder, and looking ahead we see where nature seems to have thrown a huge dam of mountains directly across the river's course. But, a few moments later, our train turns its head around a jutting promontory, and we see the river, with one sweeping curve evade the mighty barrier, and go leaping and laughing into the Hot Springs Valley. Here it dances merrily through the fertile fields until six miles further on it passes the point where Paint Rock stands like a grim sentinel guarding the boundary line of Tennessee.

This rock is in itself one of the most impressive natural monuments in the world. Rising from the river level, almost perpendicularly several hundred feet, its rough and weather-beaten face is covered with Indian hieroglyphics, said to be vestiges of an indelible paint with which the aborigines coated the surface of the rock, long ages before the white man invaded their domain.

Gladly we would linger for weeks, or even months, at Hot Springs, visiting the interesting scenes which cluster about it, and enjoying the beneficial effects of its health-giving waters, which rival those at Ems and Wiesbaden, Germany, or the famous hot springs of Arkansas.

The bathing facilities here are unrivaled, and the efficiency of the baths in stubborn cases of rheumatism and gout is truly wonderful. But neither of these diseases is racking our rejuvenated systems, and the term of our vacation is drawing to a close, so with reluctant hearts we turn our

backs upon the mountains and set our sun-tanned faces homeward, where we shall shortly meet and compare notes with the weary wanderers who will be telling the oft told tale of their trip to Europe.

We have not walked through the aisles of the great cathedrals that crown the hills of Rome, or been harrassed by the hoard of hungry beggars that throng her streets. We have not driven through the boulevards of Paris, or breathed the deadly infection of the gambling hell of Monte Carlo. We have not seen the crumbling ruins of feudal castles, or groped our way with lying guides through gloomy dungeons where tyranny was wont to torture patriots; nor have we had the privilege of going into hysterics of rapture over the fading works of old masters which we neither appreciated nor understood.

All these things and many more have we missed, but we have returned invigorated in mind and body from one of the grandest trips it is possible for man to take.

We have wandered with reverent thoughts through Nature's great cathedrals, and listened to the organ of the winds playing its grand anthem in the mountain storm, or whispering its soothing lullaby in the evening zephyrs. We have seen an hundred towering castles, formed of Nature's matchless masonry, which will last until earth itself shall crumble into dust. We have seen a thousand pictures of mountain, vale and waterfalls, all perfect in every detail, and painted by the Great Master Artist of the Universe. Their colors are fadeless as the sunlight, and their glory will linger in our memory as the years roll by: "A thing of beauty and a joy for ever."



CAPITOL OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

This, long known as the Palmetto State, once formed a portion of that vast territory of the New World claimed by the Spaniards under the name of Florida, and by the French, under that of New France; in other words it comprised the southern or lower portion of what was once styled Carolina. The first attempt to settle this section occurred in 1562, when Admiral Coligny obtained from Charles IX., of France, permission to plant a colony of Protestants on the coast of Florida. An expedition was fitted out at the expense of the Crown, and placed under the command of John Ribault. Something induced them to change their plans and, entering Port Royal, they landed on Lemon Island, where they erected a pillar, and afterwards a fort, which they named in honor of the King, Arx Carolina. Leaving a sufficient number, as he supposed, to garrison the fort, Ribault returned to France. Two years later a second expedition was sent out under one of Ribault's men, but on landing at Port Royal they found not a trace of the former. This colony likewise met with disaster, being massacred by the Spaniards from Florida. It was not until a century afterwards that a permanent settlement was made by the English, who now begun to assert their claim to a large territory in the Southern district of North America. In 1662 a grant was obtained from Charles II., and in 1667 an expedition sailed from England under the command of Capt. William Sayle. They reached Port Royal, where they made a settlement, but a few years later removed to the west bank of the Ashley, and built a town which they called, after the English monarch, Charles-town. Subsequently they again removed to Oyster Point, the present site of the city.

This State has had a stormy career and furnishes the historian abundant material. Her statesmen and soldiers have been able and brave, and while not always winning the fights they have made, they have ever been slow to surrender when they felt they had the right end of a quarrel. Strange as it may appear, there is a great similarity in the tempers exhibited by Massachusetts and South Carolina. While they have ever been antagonistic in their creeds, political and social, they have always resembled each other in their tenacity for "State rights"—the latter not more so than the former. While South Carolina has come to be regarded, of late years, as the "hot bed of secession," anyone who will read the history of the two States, will find that Massachusetts was constantly threatening to secede for very similar reasons to those that excited South Carolina—Federal invasions of her "rights"—the similarity ending with the actual secession of South Carolina in 1861, leading her southern sisters in the fierce revolt, which ended only at Appomattox. Like Massachusetts, she was one of the

original thirteen colonies, and contributed freely of her might, money and men in proclaiming to the world their right to be free from English domination during the seven weary, trying years that ended at Yorktown.

But it is not so much with the old régime that we have to deal as with the new. A new era has dawned for the people there, and has brought a complete revolution of conditions. The cotton spindles and weavers' shuttles now hum close by the cotton fields, and through their magic influence cotton may *yet* be king. A simple incident plainly told may perhaps best illustrate one of these changed conditions:

On a beautiful Indian Summer day in the fall of 1895, while visiting the Atlanta Exposition, my attention was attracted to a machine standing just outside the Agricultural Building, which proved to be an enlarged improvement on the old hydraulic ram. The inventor, a bright-eyed young fellow, stood by it explaining its *modus operandi* to a small party of interested listeners. When he had finished, and the little crowd had passed on, I indulged my curiosity by asking some questions. He said he was from South Carolina; the necessity for the invention had been made apparent to him, and by constant thought and experiment he had evolved the present machine. He had patented it, and was now offering the machines for sale, guaranteeing the performance of all that was promised. He exhibited a printed circular with well known names appended, certifying that the machine was as near perpetual motion as anything known, a few of the bearings only requiring a little lubrication once every few weeks. No engineer, no fuel, no expense; the only thing necessary being a constant flow of water from some spring, with a few feet fall, which furnished the motive power necessary to push large volumes of water hundreds of feet upward and miles away. I said to him:

"You a South Carolinian and do that sort of thing?"

He smilingly answered: "Oh, yes;" and asked me why it seemed so strange.

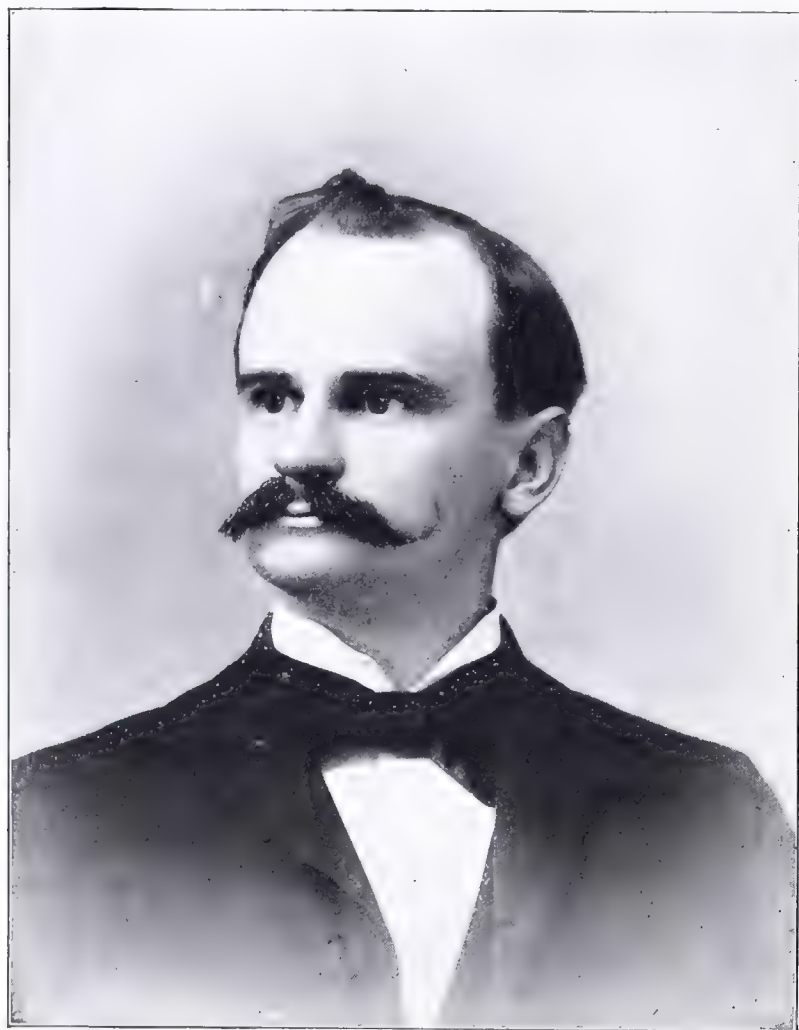
I said to him that before the war when we had the negroes to work for us in the fields, and the young fellows had nothing to do but devote themselves to problems of statecraft, the South had usually supplied Presidents and statesmen to the United States, who had governed the country and added to its domain, and all this invention had been the work of what we called the Yankees. Now that the young fellows of the South had taken their places in the workshops and the fields, if they could show the same aggressiveness there that their fathers had in political leadership, the South stood a good chance of regaining all and more than she had lost in setting the darkies free.

It was a pleasant thing to see his smile of confidence and hear his reassuring reply :

"Why, my dear sir, you don't seem to know that lately the Southern States have far outstripped the Northern in the number of applications for new inventions at the Patent Office at Washington. It's a fact, and you can go home and rest easy about the young men of the South. They are awake ; their faces are turned toward the dawn ; they are not going to 'get left' any more ; and in ten years you'll find them 'up' in a great many things their daddies never gave any thought to."

Our talk had attracted others who now came up, and I left him to explain to them what had been most interesting and encouraging to me.

Governor John Gary Evans claims that South Carolina is susceptible of more varied industries than any State in the



GOV. J. G. EVANS, SOUTH CAROLINA

American Union. He mentions the fact with pride that the State has erected an agricultural and industrial college for boys on the site of the old homestead of John C. Calhoun, where agriculture and the mechanic arts are taught in such a practical, able manner as to assure future development of the State's resources upon the best and highest plane. And what is an important feature and factor in its success is the low price at which living and tuition are furnished, bringing it within the reach of any ambitious young man, as the employment furnished the student by the college management enables him by manual

labor to pay his way. A like industrial college has been opened for the girls of the State, so that now as good education, and as cheap, can be had there as in any place in the world. Both institutions are supported liberally by the State.

The raising of rice, cotton and tobacco continue to be the chief sources of revenue to the agriculturists, although the soil is capable of supplying everything from the table to the barn.

There are many portions of the State especially favorable to manufacturing on account of the abounding streams which furnish abundant water power. This has been appreciated by capitalists, and the increase in the number and size of cotton mills has been marvelous.

In 1890 there were only 332,784 spindles, and 8,546 looms; now there are in active operation more than 12,000,000 spindles. Gov. Evans asserts that there is not a cotton mill in the State that does not earn from 10 to 25 per cent. dividends. Cotton is handled directly from the farms to the mills, and this saving of freight on each bale of cotton makes its manufacture there a most profitable industry. A strike among the operatives is there, so far, a thing unknown, the reason the Governor assigns being that "the operatives are our own people, who love their State and are ever ready to maintain order and good government." He claims that the manufacturing section of South Carolina is a winter resort for Northerners, and a summer resort for Southerners, and asserts that during the recent panics the mills worked night and day, not a single "shut down" being recorded. The manufacturers of cotton mill machinery find it a good thing to take the stock of these mills in payment for their wares as they effect a sale and a profitable investment, both at the same time.

Cotton seed oil mills also abound, the industry having advanced and increased the value of cotton as a money crop almost a cent a pound. In 1895 cotton seed sold there at a greater price per bushel on the farm than did a bushel of corn in the West, and during the same year one of the cotton-seed oil mills declared and paid a dividend of over 40 per cent. Two of them have paid back in two years to their stockholders 100 per cent. of the capital invested, and their profits will very soon induce an increase of facilities for manufacturing until the entire crop of cotton seed produced in the State will be worked up there.

Much of the middle section of the State is peculiarly adapted to the production of fruits of all kinds; the best grades of tobacco, the most luscious peaches, pears and melons, which are shipped to meet outside demands which have never yet been fully supplied. The peaches are considered much better than the California product, and bring a better price at the North, and are much closer to the market. Innumerable good openings are furnished for nurseries and canneries of all kinds.

Tobacco raising has increased to such a degree as to induce the recent erection of four large factories for its mani-

pulation, and they are all said to be paying handsome dividends. The culture of tea has also proven profitable.

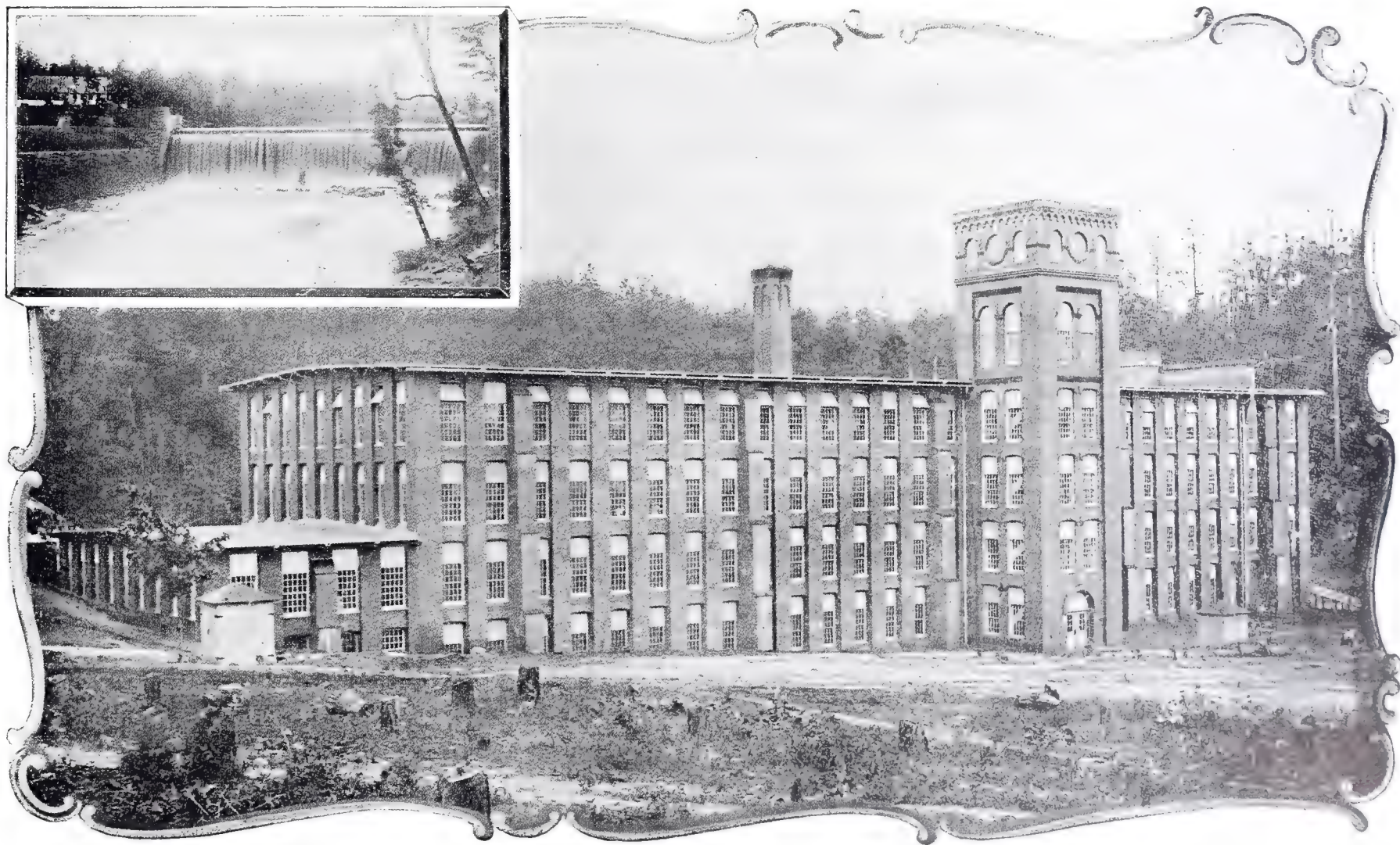
Gov. Evans says that 1895 has been a prosperous year for South Carolina in every sense of the word, so far as nature could make it; the farmers have been blessed with abundant crops, and there is enough corn and country-cured hams in the barns and smoke houses of her citizens to feed the State for the next two years, and with such a country, climate and people no human power can stay their progress.

THE COURTENAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Newry, Oconee Co., S. C.

The foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains abound in rivulets, heading to given points, where they form the many rivers of the upper and middle sections of South Carolina. It appears, from careful surveys made by experienced engineers, that of the thirty-six counties of this State, over one-third have an assured water power wealth, which so far has been only slightly developed and partially utilized. At this writing mill investors can secure such properties of from 300 to 10,000 horse power at a really nominal outlay. At many of the larger water powers it is simply a question of the height of the dam, and the size of the canal to obtain from 300 to 10,000 horse power. In close proximity superior granite is found lying open; clay for superior bricks at hand; an abundance of lumber easily obtained;

no ice in winter and no summer drought to interfere with the flow of the streams. It is not surprising that these superior natural advantages should have attracted the attention of capitalists and experienced manufacturers. Within the past decade many cotton mills have been erected, and are now in successful operation. One of these, The Courtenay Manufacturing Company, we illustrate.

In April, 1893, the property on Little River in Oconee county was purchased. It was then a solitude. The primeval forest of the Indian period covered its hills and dales. Trees had to be cut down and the land graded to clear a place large enough for the mill building. To-day a stately and handsome four-story mill building meets the eye of the visitor, filled with the newest and most approved type of machinery, whose humming music may be heard for miles around. A model village, with a population of near one thousand souls, having an excellent school for children open nine months in the year, with Sunday services regularly and fully attended. All this in two years. The founder of this enterprise, Mr. William A. Courtenay, formerly of Charleston, S. C., has filled many public stations, in all of which, whether as mayor of his city or in less important offices, his fidelity, energy and sound judgment have made for him a noble record among the distinguished citizens of his native city and State. He has devoted himself with great earnestness to the making, at



THE COURTENAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY. NEWRY, OCONEE CO., S. C.

16,176 Spindles, 540 Looms.

Directors: Francis I. Pelzer, Wm. A. Courtenay, R. G. Rhett, Edwin P. Frost, W. B. Smith Heyward.

Newry, of a model manufacturing town, and in a remarkable short time has established there one of the most successful industrial enterprises in the Southern States. It properly bears his name, and among the exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition, of textile fabrics, none attracted more attention than the cloths from the Courtenay Manufacturing Company. Half a mile from the mill on a beautiful eminence is a spacious mansion with the Blue Ridge Mountains in full view from its broad piazza. This is "Innisfallen," the elegant and refined home of Mr. Courtenay. One may describe the architectural feature of an imposing structure; he may write of its elegant interior finish and adornments; the spacious room where a large and well selected library represents the collection of a life time; of reception rooms and parlors, but he cannot describe the generous hospitality, the courtly graces and gentle spirits that make of "Innisfallen" what the home of a cultured Christian gentleman must ever be, a place of gracious restfulness. No one can better invest the substantial, the practical affairs of life with the charm of sentiment, and in doing so display a more elegant taste, than in Courtenay. Here where machinery is doing its labor, he greets an altar to which he would bring all human energy, and in the very name of his home makes the spirit of sweet Innisfallen one of the most beautiful of the lakes of Killybegny. How charmingly has Moore sung the praises of Innisfallen in these lines:

Sweet Innisfallen, fare thee well,
 May calm and sunshine long be thine!
 How fair thou art, let others tell—
 To feel how fair shall long be mine.

Sweet Innisfallen, long shall dwell
 In mem'ry's dream that sunny smile
 Which o'er thee on that evening fell,
 When I first saw thy fairy isle.

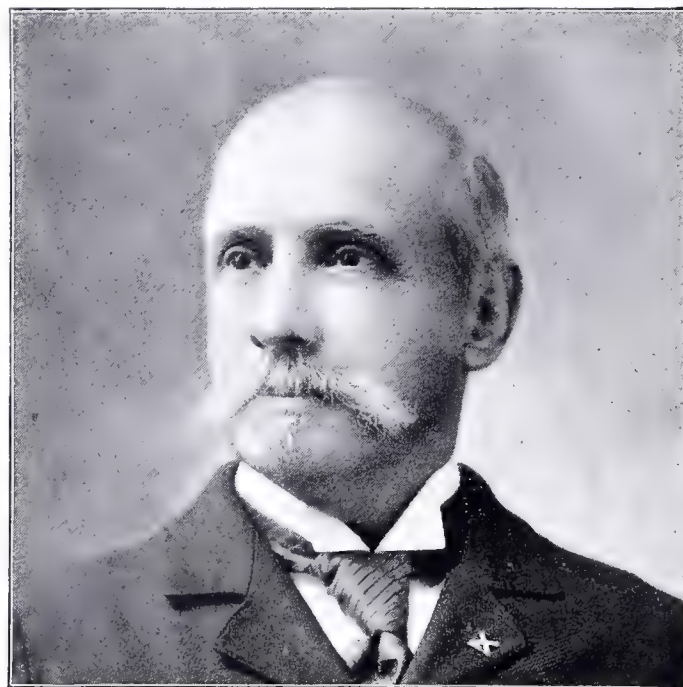


REV. GEO. A. BLACKMAN, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Col. HENRY D. CAPERS,

Columbia, S. C.

The subject of this sketch was born at Columbia, S. C., June 2d, 1835. In his boyhood he had the advantage of good school training, and entered the South Carolina Military Academy in the year 1853. Upon the death of his father in January, 1855, he resigned his cadetship in the second class and went to Anderson, S. C., to take charge of his father's farm. In 1856 he entered the private school of



COL. HENRY D. CAPERS.

Dr. Middleton Michel, of Charleston, S. C., and began the study of anatomy and physiology, intending to make a specialty of comparative anatomy and physiology. He distinguished himself as a close and accurate student and vivisectionist, taking the Michel medal for a dissection of the sympathetic system of nerves. He was a pupil of the celebrated Brown-Séquard, of Paris, and assisted him in his vivisections and demonstrations of the nervous system. In 1857 he was appointed prosector to the professor of anatomy in the Atlanta Medical College, and was in the discharge of these duties when the tocsin of war sounded, in 1861. He went to Montgomery to attend the inauguration of President Davis, and was made marshal to represent South Carolina on that occasion. Upon the appointment of Hon. C. G. Meminger of Charleston, S. C., as Secretary of the Treasury, which occurred immediately after the inauguration of President Davis, Dr. Capers was appointed his private secretary, chief clerk and disbursing officer of the Treasury of the Confederate States. He was, with Secretary Meminger, the first officer on duty for the Confederate Government, and continued in this service until the expiration of the provisional Government.

Upon his resignation the officers of the several departments presented him at a public meeting held in Corinthian Hall, at Richmond, Va., with an elegant dress sword and a series of complimentary resolutions on a handsomely en-

grossed parchment. Dr. Capers became Major Capers in the provisional army of the Confederacy, and organized the Twelfth Georgia Battalion of Artillery. For gallant and meritorious conduct he was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel of artillery on the recommendation of Lieutenant-General E. Kirby Smith. Col. Capers served in the western army at Fort Wagner in the siege of Charleston, and in Gordon's division, Evan's Brigade, army of Northern Virginia.

He was severely wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor in Virginia, June 2d, 1864. The war over Col. Capers devoted his time to the building up of the waste places of Georgia. He organized a county fair at Eatonton, Ga., in the track of Sherman's army while the embers of burnt dwellings and barns were yet unremoved. Again, in 1872, he organized an industrial exposition at Savannah, Ga., which was a forerunner of the industrial movements of Georgia. Col. Capers was admitted to the practice of law at Jones County Superior Court in 1870, and is a member of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and of the United States. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the University of Georgia, in 1869, and Ph. D. by the University of Tennessee, in 1879. He is an author of no inconsiderable character. His principal works are "Life and Times of C. G. Meminger, Secretary of the Treasury," a royal octavo which has been most favorably criticised by leading reviews and journals in the United States and Europe; "Bellevue," a historical romance, is justly regarded among the very best literary productions of our southern authors.

Col. Capers has also written many beautiful poems. "The Death of the Rose" is a gem that is treasured in the historical society at Savannah with "Wilde's Summer Rose," severally exhaling the fragrance of a gentle nature and a cultured mind. He is now engaged in preparing a work on the law of testamentary capacity, designed as a textbook on medico-legal jurisprudence.

Col. Capers comes from one of the oldest and most talented families of the South. His father was the great and good Bishop Wm. Capers, of South Carolina. His grandfather was a gentleman of culture who distinguished himself as an officer in Marion's Legion of partisan Rangers in the American Revolutionary War. Capers Island, near Charleston, is a part of a grant from George, King of England, to Wm. Capers, the paternal ancestor of the line to which Col. Capers belongs. The present Bishop, Ellison Capers, of the diocese of South Carolina, is a younger brother of the colonel.

Col. Capers is now in the prime of life, much beloved by his friends, and in every respect a Christian gentleman to be admired.

Dr. D. L. BOOZER,

Columbia, S. C.

Dr. David Luther Boozer, senior partner of the firm of D. L. Boozer & Sons, dentists and dealers in dental materials, 1515 Main street, Columbia, S. C., was born in Lexington

County, S. C., September 11th, 1833. His father was a well-to-do farmer of Lexington. He selected dentistry as his profession, and studied under Roberts & Gregg, of Columbia, S. C. He had been a student only six months when, at the death of Roberts, Gregg offered him the junior partnership, which he accepted, January, 1861. Then came the Civil War, in which he did valiant service. Columbia



DR. D. L. BOOZER.

was burned and his office destroyed. With his characteristic energy he secured what instruments he could and resumed the practice alone, Gregg having died. In 1866 he married Miss Mattie C. Barre, daughter of a wealthy planter of Newberry.

By close application and honest dealing he soon won the respect of all and secured a practice second to none in the State. He has made many important discoveries and valuable inventions, none of which he patented, but, with his usual public spirit, gave all to the profession. He was one of the most active movers in establishing the State Dental Association, an organization that has done more than anything else to elevate the profession.

In 1891 his eldest son, J. William, graduated from the University of Maryland, Dental Department, and in 1893, J. Edwin from the same institution. (This is connected with one of the oldest medical colleges and ranks as one of the leading dental schools.)

Having three well-equipped offices in the same building, they decided to divide the work, and each has his specialty—extracting and artificial dentures, filling teeth and treating diseases of the oral cavity, crown and bridge work, respectively.

Dr. Boozer's art and skill in restoring facial expression, and in producing life-like appearance after loss of the dental organs, has made for him a widespread reputation.



MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1895.



MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1895.

ERNEST SHULER DREHER, A. M

Columbia, S. C.

Ernest Shuler Dreher was born in Lexington County, S. C., July 25th, 1866. He worked on the farm and attended the local schools until he was eighteen years old. In 1884 he entered Roanoke College, Salem, Va., and graduated with honor in 1888. He was then elected principal of Mount Tabor School, Newberry County, S. C., a school of more than a hundred pupils. Having taught this school successfully for one year, he was elected assistant principal of the Laurel Street school, Columbia, S. C., and so commended himself by his earnest, painstaking work that on the resignation of the principal of that school, in 1892, he was at once made principal.

He filled this position with such exceptionable ability for three years that, when a vacancy occurred in the superintendency of the city schools, Mr. Dreher was elected to this important and responsible position, May 22d, 1895.

His election is an instance of the promotion of an efficient official. Mr. Dreher is a gentleman of pleasant

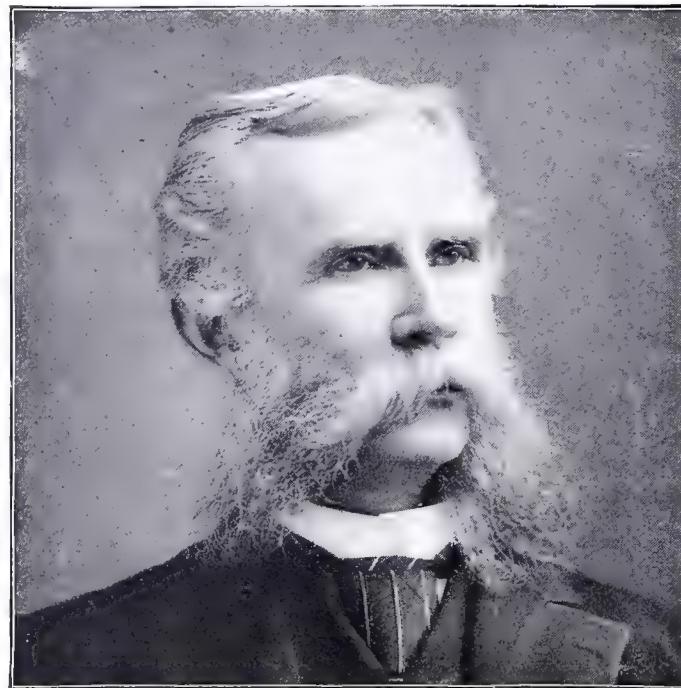


E. S. DREHER A. M

address, strong intellect, and high character. He has been quite successful in training and in discipline, governing with a firm and steady hand, preserving order, and at the same time winning the respect and affections of his pupils. Ever since his connection with the city schools he has been held in the highest esteem by those under him. His pupils entertained a devotion for him that he rightly appreciated and always endeavored to retain.

Mr. Dreher, though so young, has attained for himself an enviable position, and with his sterling worth is sure to rise higher as the opportunity presents itself. His position as superintendent of the Columbia City Schools gives him the opportunity of showing that extensive ability with which nature has so kindly endowed him.

Mr. Dreher is the youngest of eight living sons, one of whom is President of Roanoke College, and another is United States Consul at Guben, Germany.



DR. A. N. TALLEY, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Dr. B. W. TAYLOR,
Columbia, S. C.

Benjamin Walter Taylor, of Columbia, S. C., was born in Columbia on the 28th of February, 1834. His parents were Benjamin Franklin Taylor, and Sally W. (Coles) Taylor;



DR. B. W. TAYLOR.

and his grandparents on his father's side, Colonel Thomas Taylor, of the revolution, and Ann (Wyche) Taylor. The grandparents were natives of Caroline County, Va., but were the first settlers on the Congaree, where Columbia now stands. He is a graduate of the South Carolina College, at

Columbia, of the class of 1855, and of the South Carolina Medical College, at Charleston, S. C., one of the class of 1858. After graduation he settled in Columbia, where he has remained except during the war. On the breaking out of the Civil War he was made assistant surgeon, and assigned to Fort Moultrie, where he served until Fort Sumter surrendered. On the organization of the Hampton Legion he was selected as their assistant surgeon. He was afterwards made surgeon and assigned to the Second South Carolina Cavalry, Hampton's Brigade. The last year of the war he was promoted from chief surgeon of division to medical director of Cavalry Corps of Army of Northern Virginia. He is a member of the South Carolina Medical Association, was its vice-president in 1875, twice president of the Columbia Medical Society, and a delegate to the medical congress, held in Philadelphia, in 1876; a member of the American Medical Association, also of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association. He is one of the surgeons of the Columbia Hospital, at Columbia, S. C. He has contributed several articles to *Medical Journal*. He is medical referee for South Carolina of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York. He married, in 1865, Anna, daughter of Nathaniel and Eliza Rhett Heyward, of Beaufort, S. C.

Dr. C. J. OLIVEROS,
Columbia, S. C.

Dr. Esidero J. Oliveros, who was a surgeon in the Confederate Army, after its close located in Orangeburg, S. C., where in 1866 his son, Dr. Clifford J. Oliveros, the subject of this sketch, was born. Early in life Dr. Oliveros determined to follow medicine as a profession, and for this purpose he started at the very bottom in the wholesale drug house of Dr. H. Boer, of Charleston, S. C. From there he went to the retail drug store of Dr. Chas. F. Pauknin, of the

same city. He remained there until he accepted a position as assistant dispensary clerk of Roper Hospital in Charleston. From there he went to Baltimore and, after taking three courses, he graduated at the University. Having de-



DR. C. J. OLIVEROS.

cided to follow a specialty, he took a special course at the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, under the direction of Dr. Julian J. Chisolm. He first located in Asheville, N. C., where he had worked up a good practice, but feeling that there was a larger field in his native State, he returned to Columbia, S. C., where he has settled and is devoting himself exclusively to the practice of the eye, ear, nose and throat, at the corner of Plain and Marion streets, where he has just completed a new residence and office. The latter is fitted with every modern convenience and appliance necessary for his profession.



THE CAPITOL OF TENNESSEE.

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

The early civil and political history of Tennessee presents an interesting subject of investigation to the student. A remote settlement of hunters, herdsmen and farmers—separated from Virginia and North Carolina by a desert mountain—not embraced within the ascertained boundaries and without the jurisdiction of either province; without courts, laws or protection—under the unpretending name of the “Wautauga Association,” laid the foundation of the present State of Tennessee.

The name later chosen was the Washington District—being the first Territory to honor the “Father of his Country”—but application was made, after a territorial existence of eight years, in 1777, for annexation to the province of North Carolina.

The district government had already organized its militia and expressed a willingness to become a party in the War for Independence, then actively beginning; acknowledging its proportion of indebtedness to the American Colonies in carrying on the war, and pledging its determination of adherence to the glorious cause in which they were then struggling, and to “contribute to the welfare of our own or of ages yet to come.” It thus became a colonial appendage of North Carolina from 1777 to 1784, and it was then ceded by the Mother State to the Congress of the Confederated Provinces, thus being reduced to a condition of political orphanage. During the four years that ensued, until 1788, its population attempted to exercise the “divine right of self-government,” and established the “State of Franklin,” passing through a stage of discord, crude and immature legislation, tumult and disorder, resulting in a final overthrow of the Commonwealth and the return to its former North Carolina allegiance, from 1788 to 1790.

On the first day of June, 1796, Tennessee was admitted into the Union. John Savier was her first Governor. William Blount, who had been for six years preceding Governor of “The Territory Southwest of the River Ohio,” of which Tennessee had been a part, and William Cocke, were chosen the first United States Senators. Andrew Jackson was selected as the Member of Congress from the State at large.

The entire country now constituting East Tennessee was embraced in what was then known as Washington County. All that part now called Middle Tennessee was then named the Mero District, and extended to the Tennessee River on the west. The Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians inhabited the territory west of the Tennessee River, and in 1819 the title of these nations to the lands lying between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers was extinguished by purchase and became a part of the State.

For almost a century Tennessee has been a reservoir and a distributing point, sending forth from her patriotic and prolific bosom colonies of people, whose descendants may be found in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Texas and numerous other States throughout the great West, and wherever these people have rested they have enriched those localities with their enterprise and industry. Many of them were rarely endowed, and have left their impress upon the civilization of distant sections. “Old Sam Houston,” as he is yet familiarly and affectionately called in Texas, whose leave-taking of his native State, where he was ever honored and idolized, has always been shrouded in the uncertainty of romance, may be said to have founded the State of Texas, winning her independence from Santa Anna and the Mexicans. And notwithstanding this constant outflow of numbers, genius and valor, the State has ever kept well abreast with the intellectual, material and political advancement and prominence of her sisters, furnishing three Presidents of the United States and many statesmen and warriors who have gained fame and became widely known throughout the American Union. The valor of her soldiers has been attested on every field, from King’s Mountain to the last stand made by the Southern Confederacy in North Carolina, until she has well settled her right and title to the proud baptismal name of the Volunteer State—the luster of her escutcheon growing brighter as the decades have filed past into the history of her imperishable renown.

While it is true that Tennessee has not kept pace with some of her Southern sisters, during the last ten years, in her increased wealth and population, a study of the causes leads to the hope that they will be speedily removed and the State regain the proud position that her great natural advantages and her historic renown imperatively and loudly demand.

Her people are rapidly becoming better educated and informed, and are certain not to be long satisfied to lag behind in the race for advancement and wealth. Her great Centennial Exposition, commemorating her admission to the sisterhood of States, which is to be held during 1897, will be the means of giving a new impetus to her energies and emphasize anew her untold riches in material and intellectual possessions and resources, combined with her unequalled climatic advantages and geographical location. Tennessee is beginning to understand that great natural advantages amount to little unless they are appreciated and improved; she has seen States poorest in resources become most prosperous, and is realizing the advantage of the wholesome stimulus that has always been furnished by prospective want.

THE NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The history of the construction of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, which has since developed into the great system known as the Nashville, Chattanooga & St.



Cumberland Mountain Tunnel.—Mountain Road Overhead.

Louis Railway, is fraught with deep interest, inasmuch as it was the first railroad that was finished in the State. The work on it began in 1848, near Nashville, Tenn., and it was completed in February, 1854, at which time the first train ran through from Nashville to Chattanooga.

Wise were the councils and keen the sagacity of the men who first projected the building of this grand highway, for in all the land there is no other road that surpasses it in the natural elements that form the basis for those industrial enterprises that build up the wealth and prosperity and greatness of a people. Every year attests more and more the wisdom of those old pioneers in railroad building. The names of V. K. Stevenson, Godfrey M. Fogg, Jas. C. Jones, and others will be remembered and honored for many long generations to come, for they labored against almost insuperable difficulties, in the face of the strongest prejudice, and the most active opposition, and with the most inadequate means. But they triumphed in the end, and the road stands as a monument to their sublime energy, invincible courage, and indomitable will.

The main line is 151 miles long, and the whole system covers 902 miles. No other railroad system in the Mississippi Valley has a greater range in its altitude above the sea, running from 306 feet at Hickman, Ky., on the Mississippi River, to 1,964 feet at Monteagle, Tenn. No other road in America can show a greater variety of resources

and productions along its line. If everything on earth were destroyed except what may be found along this road or may be produced on some part of its various divisions, mankind would scarcely feel any deprivation.

The opulence of the natural resources, aptitudes and capabilities of the country contiguous to this line is shown by the fact that one may grow thirty-three standard, marketable crops in the fields, an equal number of garden products, besides nineteen kinds of fruits and berries, and gather six or more edible nuts in the forests. Every bread-grain, every vegetable, every fruit—except those that are tropical—indeed nearly every vegetable, animal or mineral, that is needed for man's sustenance, comfort or convenience, may be found or produced on this line. The stones and timber for constructing his habitation, the coal and wood for warming him in winter, petroleum for lighting up his home, the iron and copper for forging his utensils, the gold from which to make his money and his ornaments, the textile fabrics for making his clothing, the animal for domestic purposes, for working his fields and for supplying his provisions, the water power for running his factories, many of the herbs that cure his diseases, are found or may be produced on the line of this road. If we compare this region with the most desirable spots on the globe, we shall find that no other place surpasses, if it equals it, not only for the abundance, variety and value of its productions, but for its happy and



Rock Cut, South Side Cumberland Mountain.

healthful climate where cold and heat, sunshine and rain are most beautifully ordered, and where the maladies that afflict mankind are reduced to a minimum. It is a climate where man may enjoy the highest degree of happiness, work the



Approach to Canal — South End.



Approach to Tunnel — Mountain Road Overhead
SCENES ALONG THE NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY



Approach to Chattanooga.



The Rock Canal.

greatest number of days, and suffer the least disability from disease or discomfort from the extremes of temperature.

Numerous extensions from time to time have been made to the original line. Short branches have been constructed as feeders, and wherever there was a prospect of increasing the business of the road, lateral lines have been run out until the system resembles a great octopus with a number



Tennessee River at The Suck.

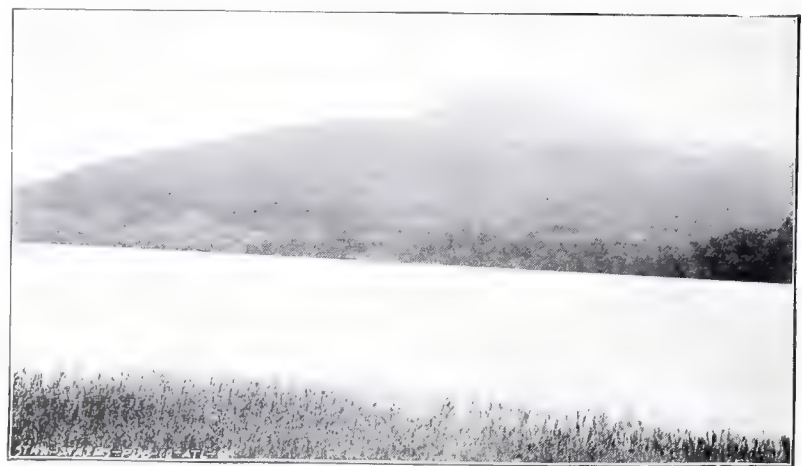
of legs that stretch out over nearly all that rich agricultural and mineral district known as Middle Tennessee. A division also passes through West Tennessee. Another passes into East Tennessee and runs up that most remarkable of all valleys in America for its curious topographical and geological features, for the splendor of its scenery and the loveliness of its climate, known as the Sequatchie Valley, where coal and iron ore, timber and building stone, fertile lands and airy summer heights, where the horizon hastens to kiss the sky with a warmer blush, are all found within a distance of four or five miles from the railroad. The branch which runs to Tracy City attains at Monteagle the greatest elevation reached by any road in Tennessee. At Tracy City this line gives transportation to the output of the greatest coal mines in Tennessee. The division which runs from Tullahoma to Bon Air passes through a fruitful and picturesque country—one that teems with the fatness of the earth, and displays the most varied landscape and the most striking beauty of mountain scenery. It also reaches extensive coal mines.

The Fayetteville and Columbia Division, which leaves the main line at Decherd, gives railroad facilities to a most charming country where level stretches of the most fertile soils are alternated with beautiful symmetrical hills and ridges that give a beauty to the landscape and a freshness to the breezes, making it a fit habitation for intelligent people and a place for ideal homes. From Fayetteville to Columbia is a typical stock country where all the grasses and cereals flourish in profuse luxuriance and abundance.

A division leaves this part of the road at Flora, and passes on to Huntsville in Alabama, which is situated in a valley so wide, so fertile, so grand and so beautiful in its surroundings as to arrest the eye of all intelligent travelers.

From Huntsville the road passes on to the Tennessee River at the head of Hobbs' Island. Here steamboats make connection with the trains, and carry passengers and freight to Guntersville, Ala., a distance of twenty miles. This stretch of the Tennessee River opens to view some of the finest scenery to be found in any country, resembling in many particulars that on the Hudson from Irvington to West Point. Within this distance the river breaks through the western arm of Sand Mountain. High mountains, deep valleys, bold headlands, rocky cliffs, deep coves, forest crowned slopes and rich cornfields are the principal features in the landscape. The river is about half a mile wide, and is usually of transparent clearness. It has a velocity not swift enough to break into cascades, nor sluggish enough to appear stationary; but it has a current that may fitly be described as majestic in its flow and splendid in its beauty, the water mirroring the sky and the bounding elevations with an added brilliancy. At Guntersville, mountain heights rise on every side in all their transcendent gorgeousness and majestic beauty. They are covered by thick forests and are deeply eroded by many a dark chasm where the light of the sun comes late in the day and disappears early. The railroad climbs the main mountain by many a curve over high trestles and along giddy heights, often with precipitous edges. When it reaches the top a broad and almost flat plateau extends for fifteen or twenty miles, known as Sand Mountain. On the southeastern side of this mountain the road descends into the great valley of the Coosa River, famed even before the settlement of the country by the Europeans as a populous region and one where the red man enjoyed his greatest desire in having an abundance of game in the forest and maize in the field.

The branch leading to Lebanon passes through a portion of the great Central Limestone Basin, and one that is noted for its fruitfulness and the rural beauty of its landscapes.



Lookout Mountain from North Side Tennessee River.

The Northwestern Division, extending from Nashville to Hickman, Ky., passes for the most part through a good agricultural region. Where the lands are not productive, there is a compensation in large deposits of iron ore and phosphates as on the Centreville Branch leading from Dickson to Allen's Creek. No better farming region is to



Base of Lookout Mountain.

be found in Tennessee than that extending from the Tennessee River westward to Hickman, Ky. In Carroll, Weakley and Obion Counties particularly the soils are exceedingly generous in their yield, versatile in their productions and easy of cultivation. Shortly after leaving Nashville on the Northwestern Division, the road goes through the great Belle Meade estate, where the highest bred race horses of America are produced and where one of the largest dairies in the country is established, consisting of 190 milch cows. At this place is a beautiful park where range a herd of several hundred deer.

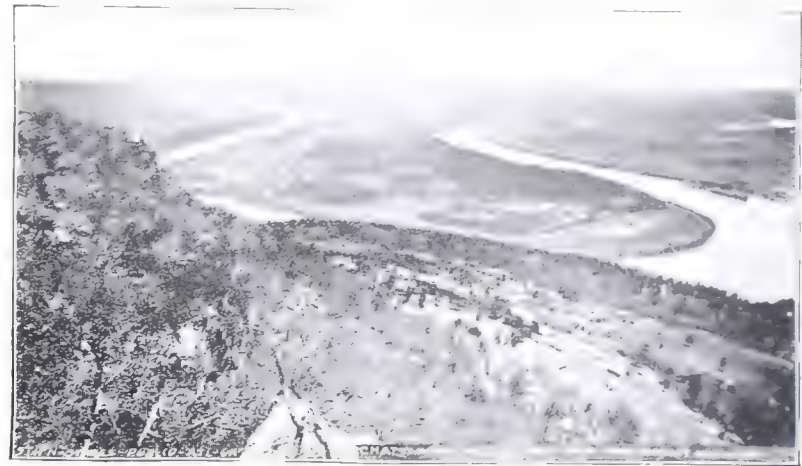
The Western & Atlantic Railroad has been leased by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, and it traverses a highly picturesque and historic country—a country of hill and dale, of ridges and mountains, of dashing streams and broad rivers, of dark forests and open woodland. It is a region of minerals, consisting of manganese, iron ores, asbestos, kaolin, marble, tripoli, hydraulic cement, gold, copper, slates, bauxite and possibly others. This region is the great battle ground between Gen. Sherman on the one hand and Gen. Johnston on the other, in which advance and retreat were conducted on the highest principles of military art and science, making nearly every station on the line reminiscent of warlike deeds.

Taking the whole system controlled by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, it may be said that the road has no superior, whether we consider the excellence of the roadbed, the efficiency of the officers, the ready and quick dispatch of the business, the elegant equipment, the magnificent scenery, the interest of the numerous battlefields, the richness of the country through which it passes, and the thoroughness with which all the details necessary to the successful management of a great enterprise are carried out. Life is not endangered by parsimony, nor freight lost or damaged by inadequate and incompetent service.

Six of the most progressive towns and cities in the South are served by this line, viz.: Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Huntsville, Rome and Gadsden. All these places are becoming centres for a varied commerce, and they are destined to have a rapid growth in population, wealth, manufactures, educational advantages and political influence and

power. Each is the natural focus of a large trade, and all are situated in regions that have some marked advantages in natural resources and aptitudes for building up great commercial and manufacturing interests.

Nothing will better illustrate the growth in railroad transportation during the last forty years than a comparison of the



Moccasin Bend from Point Lookout.

gross receipts from the main line for the first three years after it went into operation with the three years ending June 30, 1892, as shown below:

Gross receipts of the main line from Nashville to Chattanooga:

YEARS.	GROSS RECEIPTS.	YEARS.	GROSS RECEIPTS.
1854.....	\$316,090 24	1890.....	\$1,965,133 48
1855.....	424,720 79	1891.....	2,192,842 84
1856.....	558,559 20	1892.....	2,083,038 60
Total, three years. \$1,299,370 23		Total, three years. \$6,241,014 92	

This shows a gain in comparing the two periods of three years each of 380 per cent.

Gen. WILLIAM HICKS JACKSON,

Nashville, Tenn.

The subject of this sketch was born in Paris, Tenn., October 1st, 1835; was educated at the West Tennessee College, and at West Point, where he graduated in 1856; fought the Indians for five years with Kit Carson and others; entered the service of the State in 1861, and served throughout the Civil War, discharging his duty as a Confederate soldier in the capacity of commander of cavalry.

He is the son of Dr. Alexander Jackson, a brainy man who emigrated from Halifax County, Va., to West Tennessee, in 1828. His mother's maiden name was Mary W. Hurt, also of Halifax County, and she was one of the most accomplished women of her day, high bred and beautiful.

After the surrender of Gen. Lee, Gen. Jackson returned home and December 15th, 1868, married Miss Selene Harding, the eldest daughter of Gen. W. G. Harding. After his marriage he applied himself industriously to agricultural pursuits and was so successful that, when the Bureau of Agriculture was established, in 1871, he was appointed one

of the six commissioners of agriculture. In organizing the Bureau he was elected president.

The Resources of Tennessee, a work prepared during his administration, is one of singular excellence and merit. It was published in 1874, and was the first authentic publication ever made of the grand resources and capabilities of Tennessee.

Gen. Jackson retired from the Bureau in 1875 and devoted his best energies to the building up of the greatest breeding establishment in America. Belle Meade is known all over the civilized world as the home of the highest bred horses. Experts from Europe pronounce the horses at this place as inferior to none in the qualities of endurance and speed and high conformation. Gen. Jackson spared neither pains nor expense in securing the best stallions and the highest bred mares. There are horses now in his stable that money will scarcely buy.

Having built up this mammoth establishment, at once the pride and the glory of the South, with his immense organ-



GEN. WILLIAM HICKS JACKSON.

izing capacity, he found leisure enough to devote some of his time to other interests. He was made president of the Gas Company, in Nashville, and president of the Nashville Electric Street Railway Company. The latter company had been so much crippled for want of funds that it went into the hands of a receiver and was sold to the company of which General Jackson is president. Under his able and judicious management, the securities of the company have advanced in price until all the original bonds of the company are worth nearly their par value, and the interest on them is paid regularly and promptly. General Jackson's management of the gas company has been equally as successful.

It would seem with the management of the great estate of Belle Meade, embracing its dairy of 190 cows, its stable of nine stallions and 150 brood mares, and its beef cattle,

Shetland ponies and highly bred sheep; with the vast and complicated interests of the street railroad under his supervision, and with the gas company on his hands, that General Jackson would have his hands full. Yet he is superintending the erection of the grandest building in Nashville for himself and brother, Justice H. E. Jackson, and is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Exposition.

General Jackson is a strong man, mentally, physically and morally. He never does anything by halves. He has the best of everything—farms, horses, cattle, buildings, street railroads and gas works. He never rests as long as there is an improvement to be made. Whatever he puts his hand to, prospers. He has an intuitive knowledge of men, and therefore his agents are always the best for accomplishing the purposes for which he selects them. In the organization and conduct of the many large enterprises with which his name is associated, he has acquired the habits of thought peculiar to all successful men. He goes directly to the point, and he has all the precision of a martinet, with the power of a conqueror. Broad, but accurate; diligent, but deliberate; patient but prompt; kind, but firm; fearing no weight of responsibility, yet not careless of it, he always meets and overcomes difficulties. By being always successful he has acquired a reserve force before which difficulties vanish. He has a foresight that is rare, discrimination that is cool, and a candor that is fearless. Brave, but not rash; frugal, but not parsimonious; possessed of a high bearing, a gentle courtesy and a commanding intellect, he feels certain of the high position that he has won, and is free from the petty jealousies that worry and torment weak men. His friends admire him for his sincerity of manners, for his fidelity to principle, and for the sterling qualities of his head and heart.

Wealth alone floats many men, keeping them on top, but of all the men whom the writer has ever known, Gen. Jackson is the least dependent upon wealth for position and prominence. He values wealth only as a means to an end, and not as the end itself. He is, unselfishly, the most earnest friend to the laboring, struggling man, never failing to extend to him sympathy and support. He has frequently said in his public and private addresses that he had rather leave to his children the legacy of high character than the wealth of the Indies.

The wealth of Gen. Jackson has never inflated him with pride and undue vanity. He can be easily approached by every human being, whether high or low, rich or poor, white or black. Gen. Jackson possesses a ready and effective eloquence that is impassioned, argumentative and rational. His flow of language is easy, his sentences pointed and strong. His utterances are full of thought and suggestion, and always compel attention. In warmth of sentiment, breadth of view, and directness of statement he has few superiors. His intellectual qualities are of the highest order, and controlled by a vast fund of common sense.

He could easily have been a leading lawyer, a great statesman or a vigorous commander. As a statesman, he could have evolved harmony from the most discordant elements, and could have allayed the wildest storms of passion. As a lawyer, he could have unraveled the intricacies of the most complex cases; and, as a general, he could have roused the dormant energies and kindled the enthusiasm of his soldiers, so as to win great victories.

As it is, he is a great central figure wherever he may be, or in whatever business he may engage. He is a born leader, fearless, just, incorruptible and invincible. His devotion to the every-day duties of civil life has taught many young men where the true field of honor lies. To be a good citizen, to exhibit the honor that may be found along the walks of private life, to feel the glorious exaltation that comes from the consciousness of having discharged the high and unselfish duties of a citizen, are far prouder achievements to him than those which come from the field of battle or from the arena of politics. In this field of private duty Gen. Jackson has erected a monument in the hearts of the people more to be coveted than one erected to a triumphant and blood-stained warrior.

HENRY WILSON BUTTORFF,

Nashville, Tenn.

Probably no man in the South, and certainly no one in the State of Tennessee, has won a more commanding position in the business world or has attained a more triumphant success than Henry Wilson Buttorff, the subject of this sketch. Born August 18th, 1837, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, of sturdy German parentage, he was thrown by the death of his father upon his own unaided resources at the early age of nine.

Nurtured in the hard lap of poverty, he soon exhibited those traits of character to which he owes his present success in life. Patient under difficulties, unyielding in his efforts to attain his end, possessed of a strong will acting in obedience to a sound judgment, looking forward with a calculating sagacity through years, yet diligent in the performance of present duties, thoroughly conscientious, methodical in his habits, modest yet aggressive, with a lofty integrity founded on principle; full of thought and energy, with an invincible tenacity, never yielding to difficulties however great they might appear, pleasant in address, cheerful in manner, correct in morals, faithful to all his obligations—these are the qualities which have made the life of Mr. Buttorff a complete success and an inspiration to every self-respecting, moral, industrious and ambitious boy, however great may be his poverty.

When a youth, Mr. Buttorff worked on a farm in summer and attended the district school in winter, until the age of fifteen, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of tin, copper and sheet-iron worker, with a stipend of \$25 per annum and board for four years.

He came to Nashville, July, 1858, obtained employment with J. W. Wilson, the leading tinner of the city at that time, was made foreman January, 1860, superintendent July, 1861, introduced galvanized iron cornice work in Nashville in 1860, was admitted as a partner July, 1862, which partnership was dissolved in 1868, owing to a difference of opinion between Mr. Wilson and himself as to the management of the business, Mr. Buttorff retiring. In 1869 Mr. Buttorff established the firm of Phillips, Buttorff & Co., and in 1871 bought out his former partner, Mr. Wilson. The business of the new firm expanded beyond all expectation, and went far beyond a jobbing concern, which led to the organization, in 1881, of the Phillips Buttorff Manufacturing Company, with a paid-up capital of \$250,000.

The capital stock of the company is now \$500,000, having been doubled since the organization, besides paying out \$639,500 in dividends. The net earnings during its existence amount to \$1,330,000 on total sales of \$8,708,000.



HENRY WILSON BUTTORFF.

A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been regularly paid to the stockholders notwithstanding the financial stringency and depression in business during the past few years.

Mr. Buttorff is a skillful manager of men. He has great reserve force. He knows how to secure the best efforts of his employees, all of whom are strongly attached to him. He is eminently just to them. He makes their interests his interests, and expects and demands a like consideration on their part. Though exacting the strictest performance of duty, he is always ready and willing to assist and encourage the deserving or the unfortunate. He has the fullest confidence, respect and loyalty of the hundreds whom he employs, embracing white and black, male and female. He even looks after their enjoyments, spending hundreds of dollars every year in annual pic-nics.

Mr. Buttorff occupies a position of which his friends are justly proud, and which is his by right of conquest. Public-

spirited, genial, companionable, loyal to his friends, trustworthy in every relation of life, a Christian gentleman, being an honored and consistent member of the Baptist church, a true and accepted Mason, a member of the Odd-Fellows, a Knight of Pythias—he is a man among men—performing his whole duty to his church, to his societies, to his city, State and country.

Mr. Buttorff was married in Nashville, July, 1865, to Miss Mary Nokes. He has had eleven children, two boys and nine girls, all of whom are living, except one.

Hon. JOSEPH BUCKNER KILLEBREW, A.M., Ph.D.

Joseph Buckner Killebrew was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., May 29th, 1831, son of Bryan Whitfield and Elizabeth Smith Killebrew.

He comes of historic people. His great-great-grandfather, Wm. Whitfield, on the paternal side, was a captain



HON. JOSEPH BUCKNER KILLEBREW, A.M., Ph.D.

in the Revolutionary War, and his maternal great-grandfather was a soldier in the Virginia line, and was wounded at Guilford Court House, N. C., March 15th, 1781. His paternal grandmother, Mary Whitfield, was one of twenty-nine children, most of whom lived to mature age. Her father owned a large estate on the Neuse and dying left \$10,000 to each of his numerous children. Mr. Killebrew's progenitors came from England in 1720, and settled in North Carolina.

He was educated at the University of North Carolina, graduating with first distinction in 1856; was then elected to a position among the teachers of his *alma mater*, which he declined and returned to Tennessee and read law but only practical a few months. On Dec. 3d, 1857, he was married to Miss Mary Catharine Wimberly by whom he has had seven children, all living and grown up but one who died in infancy. He was a successful farmer for ten years and was

then elected agricultural editor of the Nashville *Union and American*; afterwards chief editor of *The Rural Sun* and became agent of the Peabody fund and active superintendent of public instruction for Tennessee in 1872-3. He canvassed the state in the interest of public schools and so effective were his speeches and reports, that the law creating the present system of public instruction was passed in the winter of 1873. In the meantime a law was passed creating the Bureau of Agriculture, of which he was one of the commissioners, and was made secretary. He prepared, while secretary, a book called "Resources of Tennessee," in which was given to the world more information about the state than any publication ever made. Though almost a quarter of a century has elapsed since this valuable book was published it is yet in great demand and a copy can now only be had at a very advanced price. The law creating this bureau was modified, in 1875, so as to have only one commissioner, and Mr. Killebrew held this position for six successive years. During the ten years he was connected with the bureau, he published over 10,000 pages of book matter treating of every material interest in Tennessee. Among his other works was one on grasses and forest plants which is a recognized standard everywhere.

Mr. Killebrew was chief of the department of woods and minerals at the Atlanta Exposition in 1881—the best exhibit ever made in this country except the one at Chicago. He was appointed by the superintendent of the Tenth Census to report on the culture and curing of tobacco in the United States, and prepared a quarto volume of 300 pages copiously illustrated, giving a minute account of the tobacco interests in every State in the Union, and this work is the acknowledged authority on tobacco throughout the civilized world.

He was one of the editors of the Standard Dictionary printed in 1894, recognized as the most complete vocabulary every published in any language.

The University of North Carolina conferred the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. upon Mr. Killebrew for merit, and his contributions to the various journals of the country have stamped him as a man of great culture and research.

He has lately done a great work in attracting desirable immigration to his state and section and is destined to attain great success in this direction in the future owing to his extensive and accurate knowledge of the country. While his career has not been crowded with stirring events it has been truthfully said of him that the sphere of thought and task of human advancement afford no theme for battle scenes, but it is strife in that cushioned field of thought whence no stroke of lance resounds from the helmet of antagonist to re-echo in the distant times. When the struggle against darkness is over, arduous as may have been the labor and fierce the fight, there is left the fact that there *was* darkness, that there *is* light, and that there are those who lighted and bore the torches. While these men leave no large well-filled cemeteries as warriors do; while they have not embodied themselves in enduring and

recorded enactments as statesmen have done; while their names and memories are not linked with those stirring events called dramatic, making themes for song and speech, they have made light the dark places; they have builded in the field of human progress, producing an intenser and purer civilization than warrior or statesman, and this fabric is strong and enduring. In this great field of human endeavor Joseph Buckner Killebrew has reared his own monument to his lasting honor and that of the people of Tennessee.

JOHN BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M.D.

John Berrien Lindsley, Secretary and Executive Officer of the Tennessee State Board of Health and Professor of State Medicine in the University of Tennessee, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, Oct. 24, 1822. During the summer of 1850, Dr. Lindsley, as is shown in the "Historical Address of William K. Bowling, M.D.," got together the group



JOHN BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M.D.

of six physicians which in the October of that year became the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, with himself, its youngest member, as dean. This office he held for six years, the school then numbering 419 matriculates. In 1855 he became Chancellor of the University of Nashville. For several years previous to the great revolution of 1861, Dr. Lindsley was at the head of an institution which, with a scant two thousand dollars income from endowment funds, maintained two flourishing departments, jointly aggregating six hundred students in attendance and an income from tuition fees averaging forty thousand dollars per annum. There is, perhaps, no parallel in our educational annals. In 1875 the collegiate grounds and buildings, in accordance with plans suggested by Chancellor Lindsley to B. Sears, Agent of the Peabody Education Fund, as far back as 1867, became the great teachers' institution, now known as the

Peabody Normal College, University of Nashville. As Superintendent Leon Trousdale and Prof. William R. Garrett have published, Dr. Lindsley effected the harmonious combination of three distinct Boards of Trust on one much-needed school, which has been and will be of vast benefit to the entire South. This was a long and quiet work, certainly of note in educational history. As a sanitarian, Dr. Lindsley is a pioneer. Always a friend of the masses, familiar with the growth and progress of the great American and European cities, he has been keenly alive to the defects in Tennessee and to the means of remedy. For four years local Health Officer of Nashville, and for the past eleven Health Officer of the State of Tennessee, he has devoted time and energy, with more or less success, to sanitary progress. Especially does he advocate wide extension of city limits, twenty-five to thirty square miles for Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga and Knoxville; thus giving space for great thoroughfares and for the creation of small parks within walking distance of each family. His axiom is, "Healthy homes for all the people." He urges that all cities should now be suburban—no excessive crowding anywhere, ample air-space for everybody. Elevators and rapid transit will cause a revolution in the science and art of building cities.

To historical researches connected with Tennessee, Dr. Lindsley has devoted much time. His "Military Annals of Tennessee—Confederate," is a splendid and unique tribute, written by actors in the strife and adorned with choice steel engravings from the burin of H. B. Hall & Sons, New York.

WILLIAM J. McMURRAY, M.D.

Dr. McMurray's career may be said to have begun with his entry into the Confederate Army, at the age of 17, on May 17th, 1861. He went from the ranks to the command of his company, and never was promotion more deserved. The company was raised by Col. Joel A. Battle, who commanded the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment. Dr. McMurray was wounded four times during the war. First, in the famous charge of Breckenridge's division at Murfreesboro he was wounded in the left breast by a minie ball and left all night on the battlefield in the dead of winter. The ball passed between his heart and a Bible, which he carried in the left breast of his coat. At the battle of Chickamauga he was wounded in the groin by a piece of shell, and again left for dead all night on the field. He received the third wound at Resaca, Ga., a minie ball striking him in the left leg below the knee. He lost his left arm in front of Atlanta, on the 5th of August, 1864, and it still lies buried in that historic soil. His armless sleeve is a silent but eloquent witness of his dauntless, unyielding courage, and his countrymen should enshrine him among their heroes. He was never absent from the army from the date of his enlistment, except when disabled by wounds. As soon as they healed he would be up and fighting again. He served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and North

Carolina, taking part in the battles of Laurel Bridge, Wild Cat, Fishing Creek, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro, Hoover's Gap, Bethpage Bridge, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, and in numberless forgotten skirmishes. He was usually found on the picket lines and in places of extreme danger, as his numerous wounds eloquently avouch. His regiment went out 998 men strong, was often recruited, and there were only 34 when surrendered. His company numbered 153, but at the surrender there were only 7. Few records like this can be found by searching the archives, and the old Twentieth Regiment deserves the place enshrined for it in the hearts of Tennesseans.

Going into the army as a boy, Dr. McMurray had very little opportunity of education of any kind. At its close he applied himself diligently to study for eighteen months,



WILLIAM J. McMURRAY, M. D.

and graduated with honors in 1867, delivering the valedictory of the school. He continued study, attending lectures in the University of Nashville, graduating with high honors in 1869, receiving the unanimous vote of his class for valedictorian. He then entered a successful practice of his profession, which has brought him deserved wealth and honors. He was jail physician for the city and county for eight years; a member of the city board of health; a member of the board of aldermen; vice-president of the Nashville Medical Society, and also member of the State Medical Society. He is one of the charter members of the Frank Chatham Bivouac, the first one established in Tennessee; has been president of the State Association of Confederate Veterans. He has been active in having bills passed pensioning disabled Confederate soldiers by the State Legislature, but in these benefits he has not personally shared. But Dr. McMurray's greatest efforts and his greatest pride have been in

establishing the Old Confederate Soldiers' Home at the Hermitage, where repose the bones of "Old Hickory" and his beloved wife. He is its first vice-president and is an active member of the executive board, and has contributed largely to its success from his private means, and his time. As a result Tennessee boasts the possession of the best equipped Confederate Soldiers' Home on the continent. Dr. McMurray at this time holds the position of Surgeon-General of all the States east of the Mississippi in the Association of United Confederate Veterans, an honor worthily bestowed by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, and has just been elected one of the directors of Tennessee's Centennial, to be held in 1897.

Dr. McMurray married near Nashville in October, 1872, Miss Fannie May McCampbell, an accomplished, cultured lady, by whom he has had but one child, Miss Adele Morton McMurray, who represented the State of Tennessee at the Birmingham reunion, and is endeared to all who know her by her gracious qualities of head and heart.

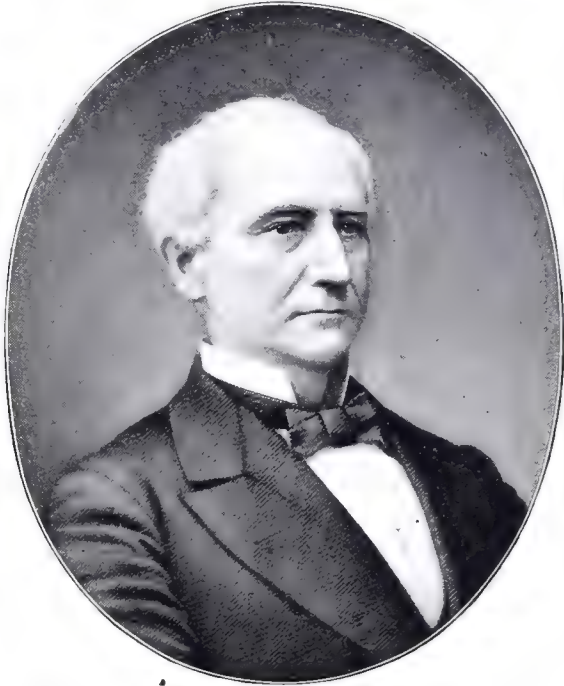
THOMAS MENEES, M.D.,

Nashville, Tenn.

This eminent physician and citizen of Nashville, Tenn., was born on Mansker's Creek in Davidson County, Tenn., June 26th, 1823. His family is of Scotch descent and the name was formerly written "McNees." Benjamin Menees, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Virginian and served with honor in the Revolutionary War. He was one of Tennessee's pioneers and was a county court judge as early as 1791. The Indians in this section were numerous and hostile and he built a block house for the protection of his family, in which he died in 1811.

James Menees, his son and the grandfather of Dr. Thos. Menees, was a member of Col. Jno. Donelson's celebrated party of emigrants who came down the Tennessee River and up the Cumberland to Nashville, in the year 1779. He married Miss Rebecca Williams, who died when their only child Benj. William Menees, the father of Dr. Thos. Menees, was an infant. Upon arriving at man's estate, Benj. W. Menees served under Jackson in the Creek war and in the war with England in 1812-14. He married Miss Elizabeth Harrison, a highly educated woman who devoted her life to her children, and it is to her influence that Dr. Menees owes what he has been and is, inheriting also his father's systematic and business-like habits which have characterized his entire career. He attended lectures in the medical department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., and took his degree in 1846. Since that time and up to 1860, while never abandoning his profession, so pronounced and earnest were his political convictions and so powerful did he become in presenting them from the hustings, that it seemed impossible for him to keep out of political life, and he has been phenomenally successful at times, once cutting down an acknowledged Whig majority of 900, and carrying the district for the Democratic ticket by 120 votes. This was for the State Senate in 1857. In 1859, he ran for

Congress in the Hermitage District, but the majority was too large for him to overcome. In 1860, he supported John C. Breckenridge for President. In 1861, he was elected as Representative to the first Confederate Congress, to which position he was successively re-elected until the surrender at Appomattox. He then came to Nashville and resumed



THOMAS MENEES, M.D.

the practice of his profession with a generous and abundant success. In 1873, he was elected to a chair in the medical department of the University of Nashville and, in 1874, he was elected dean of the faculty in the combined departments of that and the Vanderbilt University, in which position he served until 1895. He has been invited to and accepted the chair of obstetrics in the new organization of the medical department of Vanderbilt University, which he now fills.

Dr. Menees has been married twice; first in 1853 to Miss Elizabeth Hooper, an accomplished graduate of the Columbia Institute, by whom he had four children. His eldest son Thomas W. Menees arose to eminence in his profession and gallantly laid down his life in the yellow fever epidemic at Memphis, as a volunteer physician in 1878. The second son, Young Hooper Menees, graduated in medicine from Vanderbilt University, and successfully practiced to his death in 1883. The youngest son, Dr. Orville H. Menees, graduated from Vanderbilt University, engaged for several years in successful practice and was elected to a chair in the faculty, which position he filled for years. He died, Feb. 17, 1895.

His second marriage occurred in August, 1868, to Mrs. Mary Jane Walker, widow of Hiram K. Walker, editor of the *Nashville Republican Banner*. She was educated at the Nashville Female Academy, is thoroughly accomplished, distinguished for her gracious charities and domestic qualities. By this second marriage he has only one child, Miss Elizabeth Menees, who by her many amiable traits, has become endeared to all who know her.

Dr. Menees, though advanced in life, is yet in active, successful practice. John Randolph, of Roanoke, was never more tenacious of his rights, and though his head is a little suggestive of winter, he believes with Dr. Holmes that,

"We will soon have
For those we have shed,
And these are white roses
In place of the red."

E. B. STAHLMAN,
Nashville, Tenn.

E. B. Stahlman has been a prominent citizen of Nashville, Tenn., for a number of years, and few, if any, of her public men, not in political station, have taken more interest in public affairs. With a vigorous mental organism, and the impulsive ambition of an energetic nature, he was calculated to make his mark in any department of activity he might select. He is gifted with a native strength and grasp of intellect, a force of will, a faculty of close observation, an intuitive insight into the nature of men and affairs, tact and address, and an executive ability, which has gained for him a reputation as one of the most notable and influential men in Tennessee.

Mr. Stahlman was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Sept. 1, 1844; received an elementary education there in a school of which his father was principal; came with his parents to the United States, and for nine years lived in Virginia. Thrown upon his own resources early in life, he



E. B. STAHLMAN.

began the struggle in the capacity of a laborer, and rose by regular gradation, step by step, faithfully filling and fulfilling every duty, until, for years, he has held the most responsible and lucrative positions in the official management of great railroad systems. Without collegiate advantages, he has so availed himself of the use of standard books that all who

meet him are impressed with the breadth of his information and his correct and forcible use of the English language. He has devoted a large part of his life to railway service, beginning at the bottom and reaching the uppermost rounds of promotion. Notwithstanding this special application, he has been a citizen alive to all demands of the times, abreast with all questions involving society.

Mr. Stahlman has frequently been called before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and has always made notably able presentations of his cases. He is justly regarded as an able representative of Southern railroad interests, and has been often selected when those interests were jeopardized.

Mr. Stahlman is genial, warm-hearted and charitable. He has enduring friendships, and is regarded as one of the most remarkable men in Tennessee.

Major HIRAM F. CUMMINS,

Nashville, Tenn.

The subject of this sketch was born in Paris, Ky., in 1817.

His father was John Cummins, of Antrim, Ireland, and his mother's maiden name was Jane Hared, who was a Marylander by birth. After their marriage they emigrated to Kentucky, where their son Hiram was born and educated. While still a young man Mr. Cummins, animated by a desire



MAJOR HIRAM F. CUMMINS.

to study the wonderful resources of the great West, took a trip up the Missouri River to Fort Leavenworth and to Council Bluffs. Near the last-named point is now the great city of Omaha. These places, at the time of his visit, were on the utmost verge of civilization. Fort Leavenworth was only a military post, where soldiers were stationed to guard the advance settlements from the depredations of hostile Indians.

While at this place he became interested in the fur trade, and established a trading post with the Potawatama Indians, which business not only proved profitable but pleasant. After a time he went farther West, keeping in the vanguard of civilization, and traded with the Sioux Indians. During this period all that vast region west of the Missouri River was known as the Indian Territory.

In 1845 he returned to the States and settled in Paris, Tenn., where he married Miss Eliza Stevens, and for a number of years edited with ability the *Paris Sentinel*.

In 1858 Isham G. Harris, the then Governor of Tennessee, appointed him Railroad Commissioner, the duties of which office he performed with singular ability and fidelity. His wife having died some years before this date, he married his second wife, Miss Susan Courts, the daughter of Jennings H. Courts, of Henry County, Tenn. This lady is highly educated and has rich endowment of body and mind. She yet lives to add a mellow glow to the declining days of Major Cummins' life. She is blessed with the love and veneration of her husband and children.

In 1861 Mr. Cummins represented Henry County in the Legislature, and took an active part in the stirring events which followed the convening of that body. In 1863 he joined the Confederate Army and was appointed on the staff of General Lyon with the rank of Major.

Major Cummins remained in West Tennessee until 1875, when he received from Gov. James D. Porter the appointment in charge of the State Prison. After the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, Governor Porter, then president of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, knowing and recognizing his fidelity to duty, gave him a responsible position in the railway service, which position he held until failing health compelled his retirement from active business.

No man in Tennessee has established a higher character for integrity and honor than Major Cummins. He stands without a single blot upon his name. He never prostituted his public positions to the accumulation of money. He was absolutely incorruptible, and would repel with scorn any suggestion that did not carry with it official integrity.

Always trustworthy, he gathered around him friends of sterling worth, to whom he was devotedly attached, and to whom he was always true and faithful. A strong Democrat by instinct, inclination and principle, he fought the political battles of his party with a courage and manliness that won success. As a strong political factor in the State, his power has long been recognized. In his prime, he had great organizing capacity, and no political opponent, however great his strength, could afford to despise the keen thrusts and steady blows of Major Cummins. He always preferred to put his friends forward, and rarely asked anything for himself. He had the unquestioning confidence of his political friends and the respect of his political foes.

His statements about political conditions were always sagacious and were received and acted upon. He is a man of dauntless courage, with high conceptions of duty and deep convictions, and, what is more, he has the courage of his convictions.

He is a man of broad patriotism, and believes it to be the duty of everyone holding a public office to do what is best for the State or the county which he represents.

This trait of his character was illustrated when he brought such influence to bear upon the lessees of the penitentiary that the price of the lease was advanced from \$30,000 per annum, the amount paid by the lessees when he had

charge of the penitentiary, to \$75,000 per annum when he went out of office. The amount was subsequently increased to \$101,000. Major Cummins is respected of all men, and now, in his declining years, he receives and enjoys the most ardent affection and sympathy of his children and friends.

JOHN A. PITTS,

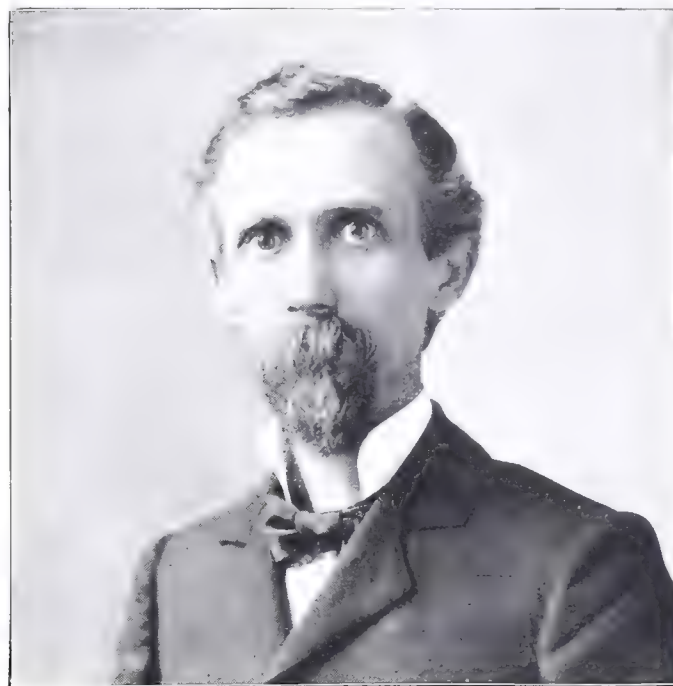
Nashville, Tenn.

One of the brightest men as well as one of the most able and successful lawyers in the State of Tennessee is the Hon. John A. Pitts, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Wayne County, Tennessee, near Waynesboro, June 3d, 1849. His father, John Fletcher Pitts, was a native of Halifax County, North Carolina, where he was born August 12th, 1822. He was educated for the profession of medicine, but his health failing he was compelled to abandon his profession for the occupation of a farmer. Emigrating to Tennessee about 1845, he married Miss Emarintha M. Montague in Wayne County, July 18th, 1848. In 1851 he moved to the County of Hardin, where he resided until his death in 1894. He valiantly espoused the cause of the Southern Confederacy, being a member of Company F, Ninth Tennessee Cavalry—Biffle's regiment—and terminated his military career only with the collapse of the cause for which he drew his sword. Upon his return home he found his property wasted, and had virtually to begin life anew. He was elected Justice of the Peace and Chairman of the County Court, which latter position he held for several terms, during all the while keeping up his agricultural pursuits.

The mother of John A. Pitts was born in Maury County, Tennessee, May 7th, 1820, and was a most estimable woman, royal in her manner and presence, and noble in her principles and conduct. Her genealogy is traceable to Drogo de Montague, born about 1040, who was the trusted companion and intimate friend of Robert, Earl of Mortmain, a favorite brother of William, Duke of Normandy, the leader of the Norman Conquest. This long genealogy is printed in book form and embraces many members of the royal family of England. Mrs. Pitts died April, 1895, leaving five children, of whom John A. is the eldest.

When eight years of age Mr. Pitt was sent to a "blab school," the peculiarity of which was that every scholar was required to con over his lessons in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard by the teacher. He afterwards attended the male academy at Waynesboro, and in 1860 entered the Masonic Academy at Clifton, but his studies were interrupted by the military operations on the Tennessee River, which broke up the work of the academy. When the academy reopened in 1866 Mr. Pitts again entered as a student and graduated in 1868. The succeeding fall he was made the principal of the academy from which he was graduated, a very high and deserved compliment. He taught for a year and a-half, in the meantime preparing himself to enter the Law Department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., from which institution he was graduated in 1871.

Mr. Pitts at once settled down to the practice of his profession at Savannah, the county seat of Hardin County, Tennessee. He rode the circuit of from four to eight counties, and became a very prominent and successful practitioner. Indeed, his success was a surprise both to himself and his friends; but this success was the result of his great industry and a conscientious performance of his duty to his clients. He studied his cases thoroughly, and hunted up the evidence, so as to know just what he could rely upon. His arguments were always sound and forcible. His statement of facts was so perspicuous that the court and jury could not only understand what he wished to say, but could not possibly misunderstand it. However tangled the case might seem to be, under his elucidation everything became as clear as light. His speeches are remarkable for their terseness, logical force, and graphic description. As an expounder of the law, he has few equals. His language in simplicity and



JOHN A. PITTS.

force, clearness and elegance, very much resembles that employed by Justice Tenterden, of the English Bench, in his famous decisions.

Mr. Pitts ignores politics. The law was and is his mistress, and he devotes himself exclusively to it. He is a thorough lawyer by taste, inclination and habits of thought. He has often been made Special Judge, Special Chancellor, and Special Justice of the Supreme Court, and his decisions command the respect of the bar for their strength of argument, precision of statement and justness of conclusion.

His practice being extended over a very wide territory, he determined, in 1884, to leave Savannah and go to Jackson, Tennessee, where he could enjoy railroad facilities and a larger local practice. He there formed a partnership with Stokely D. Hays. In 1886 M. H. Meeks, his present partner, joined the firm, which took the name of Pitts, Hays & Meeks. During his stay in Jackson he attended the courts in ten or twelve counties, besides being a regular attendant

upon the sessions of the Supreme Court in Nashville and Jackson, and the Federal Courts in both these places and at Memphis.

In 1886 he organized the Second National Bank at Jackson, and was its president until he resigned, in 1888, at which time he left Jackson. This bank is now one of the most prosperous financial institutions in the city, and was successful from the beginning.

In 1888 Mr. Pitts and his partner, Mr. Meeks, came to Nashville and formed the partnership which still exists. It is a most successful firm, and enjoys and deserves the highest confidence among litigants and the business community.

In 1890 Mr. Pitts organized the People's Bank, of Clifton, and was made president, which position he still holds.

In his domestic life, Mr. Pitts has been singularly fortunate. He married, Nov. 5th, 1872, Miss Milessa Ellen Ricketts, the daughter of a prosperous merchant at Clifton. His wife was his classmate and sweetheart in his school-boy days, and she still lives to bless his home and to fill it with the benignity and affection of a loving heart and the faithful and devoted companionship of a true wife. She is the mother of three worthy children, the eldest of whom is happily married, and the youngest a most promising lad of fourteen years of age.

Want of space prevents any extended notice of the many admirable papers and eloquent addresses delivered by Mr. Pitts on various occasions. It is sufficient to say that his addresses exhibit an intellect at once comprehensive, acute and vigorous. He has a well-trained mind, so quick and delicate that he sees his way clearly through the most complicated relations and the most intricate complexities of his subject. He has the faculty of making every subject transparent to his hearers, and in this lies his great strength before a judge or jury. His sagacity is keen, and he rarely fails to take the wisest course in the conduct of his cases.

Mr. Pitts has a judicial mind, and when not employed as an advocate, it acts with the impartiality of the judge, discarding all prejudice and sympathy, throwing aside all irrelevant matter or side issues and deciding in strict accordance with the law and the evidence, or the equities of the case, so as to award substantial justice to the litigants.

Mr. Pitts has great moral courage, and does not hesitate when asked to express his opinion freely upon all public questions. He is a man of an enlightened public spirit, and keeps abreast with every movement calculated to advance the material development, mental growth and moral elevation of his native State. Mr. Pitts is scarcely yet in his prime, and his friends confidently predict for him a career of great usefulness and honor in the future.

Major A. W. WILLS,
Nashville, Tenn.

Major A. W. Wills, Commissioner General of the Tennessee Centennial, was born April 30th, 1841, near Philadelphia, Pa. After finishing his education, he commenced

the study of law in Philadelphia, and was thus engaged when the war broke out, and with the patriotism then so prevalent he volunteered in the service of his country with three of his four brothers. After active service of a year in the cavalry, he was assigned to staff duty and received the appointment of captain and assistant quartermaster. For several years he was Depot Quartermaster at Nashville, Tenn., and his vouchers and disbursements covered millions of dollars.

When the war closed, at the request of Major General Geo. H. Thomas, commanding the armies of the Southwest, and on whose staff he was then serving, he continued in the army and took charge of the location and purchase of all national cemetery lands in the Southwest, and constructed the national cemeteries at Corinth, Miss., and Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

He was brevetted major and lieutenant colonel for meritorious services and for bravery in the battles of Antietam and



MAJ. A. W. WILLS.

Nashville. He resigned from the army Jan. 1st, 1868, and spent part of that year in Washington with two of his principal clerks settling his various and immense accounts with the Government. He received and holds a certificate of non-indebtedness from every department of the Government, although some \$70,000,000 passed through his hands while on duty as Depot Quartermaster at Nashville and elsewhere. His force consisted of 52 clerks and from 5,000 to 6,000 employees. He was the youngest Army Quartermaster in the United States Army.

Gen. Thomas was exceedingly anxious for his transfer to the regular army, but the Major had sufficient war experience and preferred to re-enter civil life. After closing his accounts with the Government, he returned South, having formed an attachment for the Southern country, because of the mildness of the climate, his health being better in the South than in the North, and in September, 1869, married

Miss Elenora Willauer of Nashville, Tenn., a grand-niece of Anthony Van Leer, one of the original iron manufacturers of the South.

Soon afterwards he located in Nashville and commenced the practice of law, devoting, however, his attention almost exclusively to the prosecution of Government property claims. Major Wills has always enjoyed the confidence of the people of his adopted city, and at one time they prevailed upon him to make the race for Mayor as the people's candidate, non-political. He has always manifested great public spirit and been called upon from time to time to hold positions of trust and confidence.

He is deeply interested in the welfare and progress of the city and State, and connected with several manufacturing enterprises. He has lent a helping hand to other new cities in the South, and taken an active part in their progress.

He was appointed Postmaster at Nashville, Tenn., under the Harrison administration, and respecting his work in connection with that position, we quote from the *Nashville Banner*, a Democratic paper, of Oct. 7th, 1891: "It is but just to Postmaster Wills to say that Nashville has never had a Postmaster who has given more earnest labor or closer attention to the discharge of the duties of the office, and none who has secured greater improvements in the postal service here." Again from the same paper, "This city has produced few postmasters as competent and capable as Major Wills, who is a genius in his way. Not a detail but what is at his finger's ends. Everything is orderly, progressive and moves like clock work. What Postmaster James was to the East, Major Wills is to the South."

Directly after his appointment as postmaster he visited the prominent cities in the North and East to study what excellencies the best post offices presented and adopted these for the benefit of the patrons in his Nashville office. And again, at the instance of the Post Office Department, he took a trip to Europe and spent three days in the London Post Office, and upon his return organized plans in accordance with the benefits found in the London Post Office, applying the same to the Nashville office. It can be said of him that he never made an application to the Post Office Department at Washington for any service or improvement looking to the interests of his patrons, that it was not granted him. He retired from the office receiving the praises of all the people of Nashville, for his splendid management of the Nashville Post Office. Since his retirement from the position of postmaster he has had charge of the Chamber of Commerce, and under his management, this body is one of the most progressive institutions in the entire Southern country.

Major Wills received the appointment of Director General of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in its incipiency and had much to do with the success of that great enterprise. He and his associates kept it alive, doing constant work, and brought it to a point where it enlisted the sympathy, support and influence of the most enterprising, active

and progressive men of Nashville. Upon a reorganization of the Exposition Company, Major Wills received the appointment of Commissioner General, one of the most responsible positions connected with the enterprise and one well fitted to his indomitable energy and genius for work.

Judge JOHN WOODARD,
Nashville, Tenn.,

Is the oldest of eleven children born to Thomas and Winifred Woodard, in Robertson County, Tenn., July 3d, 1825. His grandparents were natives of North Carolina and emigrated to Tennessee, locating in Robertson County at an early day.

The subject of this sketch acquired a limited education in the log-cabin schools of that county, and at the age of eighteen became a clerk in a dry goods store at Adairsville, Ky. In the spring of 1845 he was sent East, to Philadel-



JUDGE JOHN WOODARD

phia, to buy a stock of goods for the firm, making the trip by stage and steamboat *via* Louisville, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Harpers' Ferry and Baltimore. He successfully completed his purchases and returned by the way of Alexandria, Mount Vernon, Richmond and through old North Carolina to visit the home of his ancestors. He bought a farm in 1847, and in the fall of 1849 he moved to Springfield and began the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1851. He was elected Judge and financial agent of the county in 1855, and continued in said office for several years. In the fall of 1859 he was elected to the State Legislature on the Whig ticket. This was the Legislature that had to pass upon the measure relating to the secession of Tennessee. He opposed secession in all its various forms, believing it would be disastrous to every interest of the State and South, and was firmly of opinion that the remedy for all our ills, real or imaginary, was in the Union and not out of it; but after Sumter was fired on a majority of the members voted



THE TENNESSEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (BOYS' MAIN BUILDING), NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN.

for secession, and the fortunes of Tennessee were cast with the Confederacy. Judge Woodard remained a firm adherent of the Union throughout the war, but took no active part, remaining at home and attending to his business as best he could. In 1867, during the stormy reconstruction times, his fellow-citizens again called upon him to represent them in the Legislature, and he was elected. It was this Legislature that sent Brownlow to the United States Senate, Judge Woodard voting against him. In 1872 he organized the

Springfield National Bank and became its president. He was also engaged in the wholesale liquor business, running the celebrated "Silver Spring" and "Belle of Tennessee" distilleries. In 1880 he was again elected to the Legislature on the State Credit platform, and strongly advocated Tennessee paying her debts in full without scaling. He was never defeated for an office.

In the fall of 1881 he removed with his family to Nashville, where he yet resides.

Judge Woodard has been twice married: In 1845 to Miss Caroline Woodard, and in 1864 to Miss Julia E. Porter, who still lives to grace his elegant home and cheer his afternoon of life. He is a well preserved man, of strong opinions and convictions; is a 32d degree Scottish-rite Mason, a Knight of Pythias and Odd-Fellow, but does not belong to any church



THE TENNESSEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (GIRLS' MAIN BUILDING) NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Tennessee Industrial School was conceived by Judge John C. Ferriss, who labored faithfully for a period of fourteen years for its establishment. He traveled over the State of Tennessee at his own expense, urging its great necessity.



JUDGE JOHN C. FERRISS

THE TENNESSEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

Near Nashville.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

His Excellency, Gov. Peter Turney.

W. S. Morgan,	Secretary of State.
James A. Harris,	Comptroller.
E. B. Craig,	Treasurer.
T. J. Latham,	Memphis, Tenn.
William Gettys,	Athens, Tenn.
S. J. Kirkpatrick,	Jonesboro, Tenn.
William Sanford,	Covington, Tenn.
P. P. Pickard,	Waverly, Tenn.
L. T. Baxter,	Nashville, Tenn.
J. M. Head,	Nashville, Tenn.

lecturing in every town and hamlet, impressing the people alike with his eloquence, his earnestness and his candor.

His efforts were not in vain, so far as many of the people were concerned, but the means for the erection of buildings, etc., did not materialize. During the year 1882 a son of Col. E. W. Cole received a dowry from his father and was

about to be married and enter the business world. At this juncture the young man fell under the wheels of a moving railroad train and his young life was ended. His father and mother were overwhelmed with bitter disappointment and excessive grief. After the outer lining of this unfortunate



COL. E. W. COLE.

storm-cloud had passed, Col. E. W. Cole and his generous, great-hearted wife summoned Judge John C. Ferriss to their side, and then and there it was decided that the portion previously allotted to their young son, now gone forever, should be given to the poor and wayward and helpless chil-



HON. J. M. HEAD.

dren of Tennessee. The land was purchased, improvements made, and the school for a time was named the Randall Cole School, and was, during this time, supported by Col. E. W. Cole.

The second chapter of the school's existence and increased usefulness peeped over the horizon during the legislative

session of 1887, at which time the ninety-two acres of land, with all the improvements, were tendered to the State of Tennessee by that already great benefactor, Col. E. W. Cole. He also thought that, for the good of the school and its future usefulness, the name should be changed, and asked that the name Randall Cole School be erased, and that it be named for the State he loved, The Tennessee Industrial School.

Much trouble was encountered before the matter was fully settled; but, finally, the Legislature accepted the gift and received the new-born State institution with pride and thanksgiving.

All honor is due to Colonel and Mrs. E. W. Cole. They helped the children and made it possible for the State of Tennessee to do a good and great work.

Mr. James M. Head, the president of the Board of Directors, is a man of wonderful executive ability, always generous



PROF. W. C. KILVINGTON.

and kind to the boys and girls of the school, full of love for this, his special work. He has devoted much time and given of his private means freely for the children's benefit.

The Superintendent, Mr. W. C. Kilvington, is full of energy, and knows how to hold the reins and get the best out of every life with which he has to deal. He commenced his work for the school, in 1886, with nothing, and has gradually worked his way from one boy and an old gray mule to five hundred happy and contented children and one of the best equipped institutions of the kind anywhere to be found.

Hon. M. BURNS,
Nashville, Tenn.

Michael Burns has long been a prominent figure in the commercial, political and social life of Nashville. He was born in the County Sligo, Ireland, in 1813; left an orphan at the age of 15; emigrated to Quebec, Canada, in 1831,

and came to Nashville in 1836. Up to the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861 he had been a successful merchant in the saddlery, saddlery hardware and leather business, by which he amassed a handsome estate, keeping good faith with every person who had dealings with him, and discharging every trust in a manner to extort the good will and good word of all men.

He was chosen director in the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad Co. in 1853, and was made its vice-president in 1861. In 1864 he was elected its president, in which capacity he served until 1868. He was afterwards made president of the N. & C. R.R. Co.; has been director in the Bank of Tennessee, and the Union Bank, and in 1870 was elected president of the First National Bank of Nashville; in fact has been connected with banks and other prominent institutions as director and president for more than forty years, filling many other prominent positions of public trust, in-



HON. M. BURNS.

cluding two terms in the State Senate. While Mr. Burns has always been a quiet man, unobtrusive and modest, he has yet exerted great influence on men and events.

His intimacy with Andrew Johnson and Abraham Lincoln, both of whom esteemed him most highly, is something he recalls with pride, and dwells on with pleasure. Mr. Lincoln would sit and talk with him four or five hours at a time, forgetting his public cares and for the time laying aside the burdens with which he was usually absorbed.

Mr. Burns' intimacy with Andrew Johnson extended over thirty years, lasting until Mr. Johnson's death. They were both self-made men, genuine Democrats, and possessed to the full each other's confidence.

Mr. Burns was married to Miss Margaret Gillian, March 14th, 1842, and she remained his faithful helpmate, friend and wife for over forty years, dying September 1st, 1885. To her companionship, suggestions and assistance he attributes much of his success of every kind in life, and now in the

evening of his days her name is one that he never utters without a thrill of regret that she could not have continued with him to his sun's final setting. She became his partner and sympathizer in everything, even quitting the church in which she had been reared, to go with him to his. Together they reared an upright family of men and women, noted for sterling integrity and worth.

Mr. Burns still resides in the city of Nashville, enjoying in a quiet way his well-earned wealth, and one of the compliments which may be truly paid him is that he has no deaf ear to turn towards his fellow-men who have been less fortunate in the struggle for existence.

T. B. DALLAS,
Nashville, Tenn.

Trevelion Barlow Dallas was born in Washington, District of Columbia, September 11th, 1843, and is the youngest son of Commodore Alexander James Dallas, United States Navy, who fired the first gun in the war of 1812 in the action with the Little Belt. After attaining the highest rank then known in the naval service, he died in 1844 whilst in command of the Pacific Squadron. Commodore Dallas' father was Alexander James Dallas, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia and Secretary of the Treasury during Madison's administration, and his younger brother, George Mifflin Dallas, was Minister to Russia, and afterwards to England, and also Vice-President of the United States.

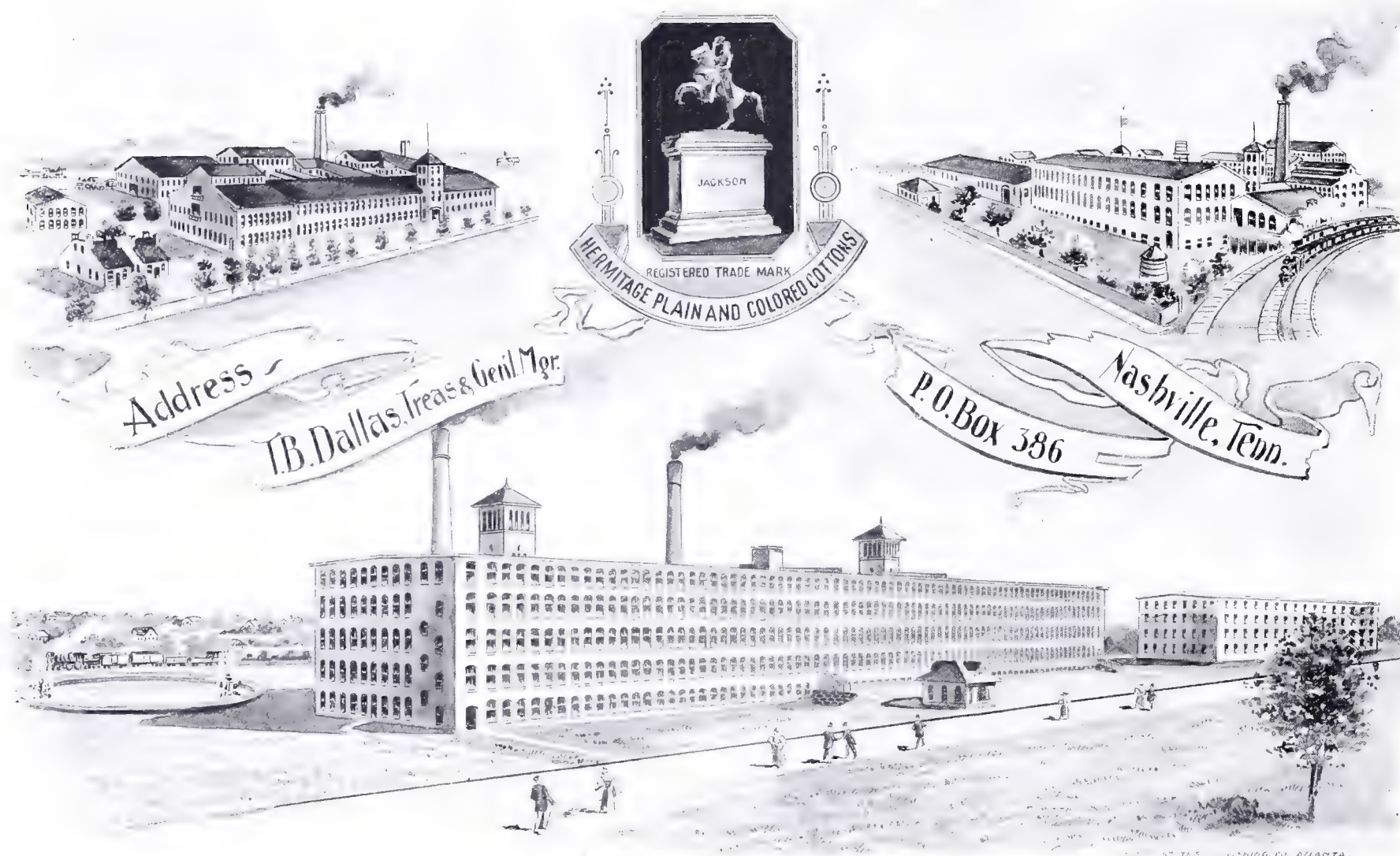
Mr. Dallas' mother was Miss Willis, of Fredericksburg, Va., the great-granddaughter of Colonel Fielding Lewis and Betty Washington, only sister of George Washington.

He was educated principally in Virginia, and at the first call to arms in 1861, went to Florida and joined the troops under command of General Chase, before the formation of the Confederate States; and, with this command, took possession of Forts Barrancas and McRae at Pensacola. Though all his father's relatives were from Pennsylvania and in sympathy with the North (his brother being an officer in the United States army and a nephew of General George Meade, of Gettysburg fame), his Southern education and affiliation with his mother's people made him an ardent sympathizer with the South.

After General Braxton Bragg took command in Pensacola, a mere boy and without military influence in the South, he enlisted in the army as a private, though offered a commission in the United States army. He was of the special detail who participated in the bloody night attack on Billy Wilson's Zouaves on Santa Rosa Island, and, with his regiment, he was engaged in the battle of Shiloh. After this engagement he was commissioned a lieutenant of artillery and served throughout the war, principally on staff duty, participating in nearly all the battles in which the Army of Tennessee was engaged, and surrendered with that army, as captain of artillery, at Greensboro, N. C.

At the close of the war he went to France on the invitation of his aunt, Princess Murat, who had married Prince

PHOENIX COTTON MILLS, Nashville, Tenn.



Wide Sheetings.

THE DALLAS MFG. CO.

Of Huntsville, Ala.

These Mills received Gold Medals at the Cotton States and International Exposition

Achille Murat, eldest son of the King of Naples and Caroline Bonaparte, and enjoyed the social pleasures of



T. B. DALLAS.

Paris under peculiarly fortunate circumstances, his aunt having been welcomed by Louis Napoleon as a member of

the Imperial family. Whilst in Europe he served as volunteer aide de camp in the Prussian Army during the war of 1866, between Prussia and Austria.

Having very limited personal means, and longing for independence in that respect, and to "do something," he abandoned the luxuries of the French Capital and returned to the United States, and after a short experience in the banking business, in New York and Virginia, he came to Nashville, in 1869, and became a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Hugh Douglas & Company. Afterwards, with the aid of local capital and influence, he organized a stock company, and built and equipped "Mill A" of the Nashville Cotton Mills, and subsequently acquired by purchase "Mill B."

In 1891, he organized, built and equipped, with the aid of New York and New England capital, The Dallas Manufacturing Company's large cotton mill at Huntsville, Ala., and is now treasurer and general manager of the three mills. With additions contemplated in Huntsville, the three mills under his management will have 70,000 spindles and 2,200 looms, representing an expenditure of over \$1,500,000. His office and residence are in Nashville.

JESSE FRENCH,

Nashville, Tenn.

Jesse French was born in Devonshire, England, July 23d, 1846. His father, Jacob French, came to this country when a lad, learned the printer's profession, settled in Nashville in 1856, connecting himself with the Southern Methodist Publishing House. He had, when young, formed a devoted attachment to a young girl in his native city, and, when he had attained to manhood here, returned, married there, and lived some years, during which several children were born, Jesse being one of the number.

From the day his father and mother landed in Nashville, Jesse French has scarcely spent an idle hour, passing as a youth through the various positions of an apprentice to the printing business, afterward clerk in the post office, during which time he saved enough money to go to college for a short period; then became Assistant Secretary of State, in which position he was very efficient, retaining it for several years. In 1872 he married Miss Carrie Lumsden, and embarked in the music business in a small way. In 1876 he became a member of the firm of Dorman, French & Smith, and afterward of R. Dorman & Co. During the next few years he bought Dorman's interest; afterward purchased the only other leading music house, J. A. McClure, and then, to use his own expressive phrase, "pushed business for all it

was worth." In 1887 the great music house of the Jesse French Piano & Organ Co. was established, and Mr. French became the President, which position he yet holds. He is



JESSE FRENCH.

also stockholder and director in the Starr Piano Co., is a bank director, and holds responsible positions in other public institutions. The career of Mr. French should be a great



RESIDENCE OF T. B. DALLAS, NASHVILLE, TENN.

encouragement to all boys who begin life in an humble way. His integrity has never been questioned, and his success is nothing but the result of persistent, intelligently-devised effort.

Rev. W. J. ELLIS,
Nashville, Tenn.

Rev. W. J. Ellis was the third son of Dr. Iddo Ellis, whose progenitors reached back to Oliver Cromwell; Ralph Phelps, an ancestor, being a descendant of one of Oliver's secretaries. The Rev. Davenport Phelps, grandfather to Wm. J. Ellis, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1775, and immediately enlisted in the army with a commission in Colonel Bradley's regiment. In later years (1803) was confirmed a minister of the Episcopal church, and was a missionary in New York and Canada in the early days of the church in the New World. Large grants of land had been given to this gentleman by King George the Third, in the territory now comprising the State of New York, covering the sites of what are now Rochester and Buffalo, but he held them in such slight esteem that they reverted. The Rev. W. J. Ellis was born in Geneva, N. Y., December 31st, 1816. During his infancy his parents removed to Georgia and settled in Putnam County, nine miles from Edenton. Here his youth was passed. He attended school at Union Academy, and was taught, among others, by William H. Seward, of New York, who thus began a career as a country schoolmaster, which was to culminate in the position of Secretary of State under Lincoln. In 1830 Dr. Ellis removed to Macon, and there the son continued his studies, and attended the Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Va., until he had completed his course.

He was ordained deacon in 1845, and was assigned to Albany, Ga., to engage in missionary work, and in the following year was admitted to the priesthood. In 1847 he took charge of the Parish of St. Johns in the Wilderness, Russell County, Ala., dividing his labors between that point and Eufaula. In 1849 he took charge of the church at Cahaba. Thence he was called in November of that year to Apalachicola, Fla., at which place he was married to Miss Emma L. Rogers in April, 1850. The year 1851 found him again at Eufaula, where he remained until he moved to Kansas in the spring of 1857, residing most of the time while in that State at Lecompton. He was an ardent secessionist and in 1860 he left Kansas and became the rector of the church at Tallahassee, Fla., officiating there in that capacity until the close of the war, when he accepted a call to St. Stephen's church, Edgefield, Tenn. Subsequently Mr. Ellis accepted the charge of Christ church, Nashville, the largest and most influential parish in the city.

For many years Mr. Ellis filled the position of spiritual teacher to the large and intelligent congregation which worshipped within the walls of Christ church. Not only with honor to himself, but to the entire satisfaction of his hearers, endearing himself to them by the manliness, gentleness and

simplicity of his personal character as strongly as he commanded their admiration by his high intellectual ability. Time, however, as it passed, had brought to Mr. Ellis, with increased power of thought, a widening of mental outlook. Some of the doctrines which bound him to the church, and to the faith or creed by it professed, had become oppressive, and his native honesty and sincerity forbade his any longer giving allegiance to beliefs which he had outgrown. With him the voice of duty was the voice of God, and the sense of its obligations, paramount to all other considerations, and after mature deliberation Mr. Ellis decided to withdraw from the Episcopal church. Having once come to a full understanding with himself that it was simple manliness and honesty, and for his soul's health so to do, no outside consideration was allowed to interfere with the following of the dictates of his conscience. A weaker soul might have hesitated before taking the step which would result in the severing of so many ties of friendship, and the closing to him of the hope of distinction or fame in the ranks of the church, which had always been so dear to him, and whose imposing ritual appealed so strongly to his æsthetic nature, but with him there could be no compromise with conscience, once convinced of the righteousness of the way, that course alone must be pursued. Impelled in each step he took by that "power within which makes for righteousness," he followed the path boldly, leaving the result to Providence.

It was his intense conscientiousness, his thorough detestation of hypocrisy and his exquisite sensitiveness that actuated him to sunder the ties which bound him to the Episcopacy, but he did not take the final step abruptly. For some time previous, events had been transpiring that made the course proper, and feeling that at last he could no longer, in honor, remain within the ranks of the Episcopal Church, he resigned his position therein, intending from that time forth to act up to the dictates of his own conscience and minister to his fellow men according to the faith which was in him uncontrolled and untrammelled. After his severance with the Episcopacy, Mr. Ellis preached to a congregation of some 150 members in McClure's Hall in Nashville, an independent body of worshipers of the true Christ, calling themselves the Liberal Christian Church. Many others, unchartered members of the Christian faith, here gathered to listen to his sermons, and by those who heard him they can never be forgotten. From the depths of his own soul, from its sorrows, its struggles, and its disappointments, he spoke to the hearts of his listeners in tones of infinite pity and love. From many a burdened heart he lifted, by his words of courage and cheer, the weight of its misgivings; to many a doubting soul he brought conviction of the truth that an honest life, with clean hands and a pure heart, outweighed all belief in stated creeds or acceptance of theological dogma. To these lessons his own pure life brought conviction, and many of those who then heard him gladly, when his freed soul had shaken off its shackles and found itself at liberty to proclaim its sublime message, still



REV. WM. J. ELLIS.

rise up and call him blessed. Not long was he spared to carry on this noble work, his health, for some time failing, at last gave way, and on the 22d of April, 1884, he laid down his burden of life and went home carrying his sheaves with him; leaving behind the memory of a good man, a true and honest Christian, a noble benefactor and friend of humanity. The remains were removed from Georgia, where he had died, to Nashville, where, according to his own request, he might be laid by the side of his beloved daughter Lucy, over whose grave he had himself performed the funeral ceremonies some years previous. All arrangements had been made by Mr. Ellis for his own obsequies and he had left written directions for the carrying out of same. As though being dead he still would speak to those he had left behind, not in defense or palliation, but in justification of the course he had so bravely pursued in life, he had written these words at the end of the service he had devised: "This service is a protest against all dogma and for a religion which Adler, Emerson and Buddha could alike join in; I deem it my imperative duty to let my last act be for the truth, and as an assertion that my past course has been the true one."

A clause from his will, made some years previously, still further shows forth the character of the man: "I give to my children my earnest charge that they above all things try to have the mind of Christ, that they seek not to be rich or popular, or to have a good time of it, but to be good and to do good, to be pure-minded and large-hearted, and to realize Wordsworth's character of the 'Happy Warrior'." This poem was read at Mr. Ellis's request at the grave as embodying his ideal of a true life and of its fitting ending "in confidence of heaven's applause." During the lowering of the body into the grave this prayer, written by the deceased, was read according to still further instructions: "Inasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God, in His wise providence, to release from his mortal body the soul of our brother, we therefore commit it to the ground, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust. May peace and joy and useful service be his among the bright robed inhabitants of the spirit land." Accompanying the requests as above carried out were these words:

"I request the above for my funeral services because it is a good sermon, much needed in these times, and because it embodies what has been the governing aim of my whole life. It gladdens my heart to know that it has been my great aim to be true to my highest possible perceptions of truth and duty."

Gen. JAMES E. RAINS,
Nashville, Tenn.

James Edwards Rains was born April 10th, 1833, in Wilson County, Tennessee, and fell at the head of his brigade at the battle of Murfreesboro, Dec. 31st, 1862. In this brief period he attained a degree of distinction which few men attain in a lifetime.

Ruskin says, when a great man dies a monument should be erected to his mother. The statement may need to be modified; but it is certain that no sketch of a man's life is complete without a brief outline of his parents, if not of the line of antecedents from which he springs. His father, Rev. John Rains, was a man of integrity, spirit and fervor; he had the courage of his convictions, and showed in his life that hardihood and pioneer spirit which gave stamina to succeeding generations. His mother, Lucinda Cartright, was a strong character, but of a gentler type. She was the embodiment of all womanly virtues; pure, unselfish, gentle and true; a type of Longfellow's Puritan maiden, "Priscilla." It was these virtues of his mother, combined with his father's fire and determination, which made James E. Rains the man that he was.

Circumstances early forced Gen. Rains to rely upon himself, and while others of his age were enjoying advantages of school, he was at work supporting himself and assisting in the support of younger members of his father's family, but the sacred thirst for knowledge caused him to leave the bench and by his own efforts, when he had scarcely passed twenty-one years of age, he bore away from Yale College a diploma ranking second to none in his class. He returned to Tennessee, taking charge soon after of an academy, at the same time pursuing the study of law. In 1854 he entered the practice of the profession, and in a few months he was made City Attorney.

During the time he held this office he was also associate editor of *The Banner*, a daily paper published in Nashville. It was at this time he met and married Miss Ida Yeatman, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed families in the State. In 1860 he was elected Attorney-General for the district, which office he held at the outbreak of the war. Upon the issue of the call for troops he enlisted as a private, and was made lieutenant, captain, Colonel of the Eleventh Tennessee, all in quick succession. In the summer of 1862 he was commissioned Brigadier-General, and it was in the discharge of that office, when only twenty-nine years of age, that he fell.

He was fervent and enthusiastic in his temperament, entering with his whole soul upon whatever he undertook; he was talented, and felt in every fibre of his frame the spur of high ambition. He was unselfish and chivalrous. He was courageous under all circumstances. A dutiful and devoted son, an affectionate husband and father. Young as he was these qualities had given him great strength of character, and indicated a future of honor in civil life. His career as a soldier was one of uninterrupted success, and there is little doubt but for his untimely taking off he would have attained even greater promotion. He met his fate in the first great conflict in which he participated, though he had borne well his part in several minor engagements, at the Battles of Wild Cat and Barboursville.

In battle Jim Rains was on fire with enthusiasm, and the *gaudium certaminis* glowed in every feature of his face.



GEN. JAS. E. RAINS, NASHVILLE, TENN.

He has often been compared in his daring and bravery to Napoleon's great General, Murat.

It might be well to embody in this sketch a quotation from a Nashville paper, published at the time of his death:

"The brigade of the lamented Rains won immortal honors. Nothing appeared to stop them as, with shouts of victory, they pursued the fleeing host. In the thickest of the fight, ahead of his brigade, cap in hand, waving it cheerily to his men, was seen our General. 'Forward, my brave boys! forward!' were his last words, and with them perished as brave a soldier, as perfect a gentleman and as true a patriot as ever drew breath in a righteous cause. Lamented, brave general, thy loss is as a jewel torn from a royal diadem, as a star blotted out from the heavens. We can but weep, we can but mourn thy fate. We will plant evergreens around thy last resting place, and as the soldier passes the hallowed spot, he will tread lightly upon the earth in which thy sacred dust reposes."

Gen. Rains was married June 22, 1858, to Ida, daughter of Henry T. Yeatman, of Nashville, Tenn. They had one child, Laura Yeatman, who is now Mrs. L. J. Ellis, and resides at Fanwood, N. J. Mrs. Ellis visited New Haven, with her husband, to meet her father's classmates recently, and in recognition of that visit they sent her a silver salver which bore the inscription: "To Mrs. L. J. Ellis; a tribute of respect and affection for her father, the Hon. James E. Rains, class of 1854, Yale College, from his classmates."

METHODIST PUBLISHING SOCIETY,
Nashville, Tenn.

Methodism has ever been a publisher and the patron and friend of learning. Its founder, John Wesley, took the initiative in the great literary enterprises which have so distin-



J. D. BARBEE.

guished his followers, by printing his sermons and selling them as tracts. From this small beginning have resulted the publishing houses, distributed over the civilized world,

which, with their great tomes of literature, belong to the people called Methodists. It is like the Psalmist's figure, "There shall be a handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountain, the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon." A church must not only be a propagandist and evangelist, but a pastor and teacher, that it may conserve the fruits of its labors. Hence the necessity for a literature peculiarly its own, and the church which ignores this fact will fail finally.



D. M. SMITH.

That was a thoughtful observation: "Allow me to make the songs of a nation and I care not who makes the laws." It is equally true that no formulated creed or ecclesiastical polity can preserve and perpetuate a church which has no literature of its own, and exposes its communicants to the designs of its enterprising neighbors. It is like exposing a patch of popcorn to the pollen of the giant variety growing by its side. The latter will so impress the former that a hybrid will be the result. Recognizing the great underlying truth in this direction, Methodism has ever had its literature, and has been a publisher. The publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was located in Nashville, Tenn., in the year 1855, in obedience to the order of the General Conference, which was held in Columbus, Ga., the year previous. "The object of this institution shall be to advance the cause of Christianity, by distributing religious knowledge and useful literary and scientific information, in the form of books, tracts and periodicals." It is under the control of a general book agent and an assistant general book agent, called the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. These execute their office under the direction of a committee of thirteen men, called the Book Committee. The following gentlemen have held the position of general book agents since 1854, namely: E. Stevenson, J. C. Evans, F. A. Owen, J. B. McFerrin, A. H. Redford and J. D. Barbee. The office of assistant book agent having been created by the General Conference, May, 1890, D. M.



THE METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Smith, business manager, successor to L. D. Palmer, who had occupied the same position ten consecutive years, was elected to fill the place, and re-elected to the same office May, 1894. The business of the establishment is now carried on under the style and firm name of Barbee & Smith, Agents. During the late war the publishing house was seized by the United States army, and occupied and used by it for two years, no compensation having been awarded to the church for the use of its property. The claim has been presented to Congress from time to time, and it now begins to appear probable that an appropriation will be made for the relief of the book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at no distant day. At another time in the history of the house it became heavily involved in debt, and was seriously imperiled. Some thought that it would have to go into liquidation, but at that juncture a scheme was devised for its relief. Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., who was a lawyer, capitalist and wise financier, proposed to mortgage the property, and to issue bonds upon it for the amount of the debt. His proposal was adopted by the Book Committee, of which he was a member. The bonds were readily placed and the indebtedness soon floated, and the house entered upon a career of prosperity, which soon delivered it from its embarrassment. This publishing house is an eleemosynary institution, all its produce being appropriated to the

use and benefit of superannuated and worn out traveling preachers, and the widows and orphans of deceased pastors. The book agents paid out twenty thousand dollars in this direction for the year 1895, the largest single appropriation ever made.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Southern Express Company's General Office Building, at the intersection of Market Street and Georgia Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn., is herewith presented.

This is thought to be one of the best lighted and ventilated office buildings in the South. It was built by the Southern Express Company, in 1893, for the accommodation of the accounting, traffic and supply departments.

The Southern Express Company was organized, in 1860, by Mr. H. B. Plant, who is still President. Its chief executive officer is Mr. M. J. O'Brien, Vice-President and General Manager. He has been in the service of the institution since its organization.

The Company has thus been in business thirty-five years, and is among the oldest, and one of the most progressive express companies in America.

The Southern Express Company and the Adams Express Company having special traffic relations with respect to rates, way-billing, etc., they are enabled to forward matter through just the same as if the matter had been carried by one organization, and charge the same as if the service had been performed by one company, and without detention for re-billing, etc. These two companies constitute the largest express system under one through-billing arrangement in the world.

The Southern Express Company also makes close connections with all the other principal express companies in the country, whereby matter is taken for all points accessible by express in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Europe, etc. These exceptionally advantageous facilities are a very great convenience to the general public, especially to shippers, by whom they are highly appreciated.

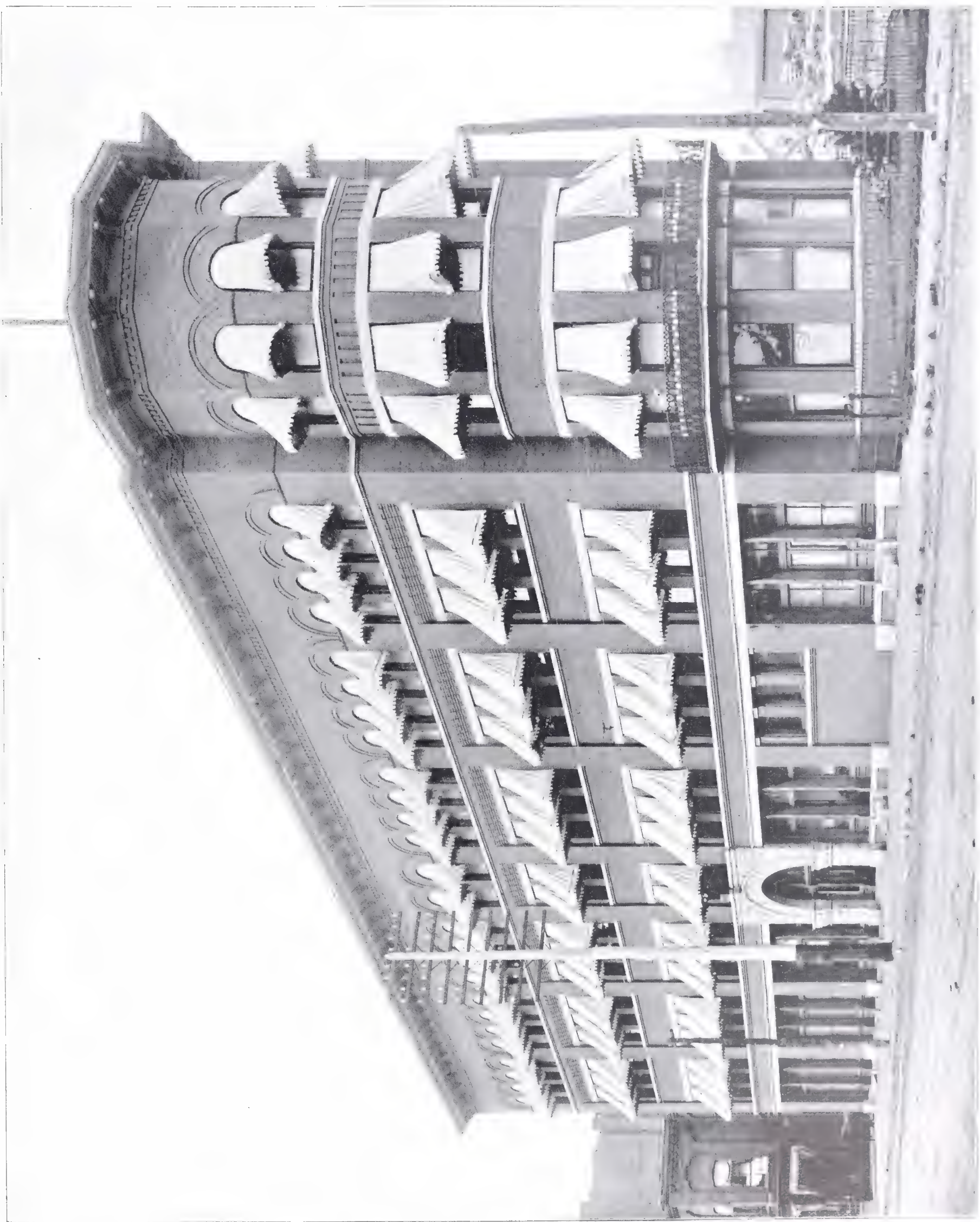
The business of the Southern Express Company consists in receiving and forwarding freight of all descriptions, including merchandise, produce, etc.; also money, bonds, jewelry, bullion, coin and valuables of all descriptions. All of this matter is forwarded on the fastest passenger trains, in charge of special messengers carefully selected for the purpose.

The Company also makes collections, with or without goods; take deeds and mortgages to be recorded and then returned to the owner. Pawned articles may be redeemed through this Company by sending the pawn tickets with the money. Holders of baggage checks can turn over their checks to the Express Company, and send for their baggage wherever it may be and have it shipped to any desired address.

Orders for goods to be returned by express are carried free by this Company when enclosed in government stamped



MOUNTAIN CITY CLUB, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

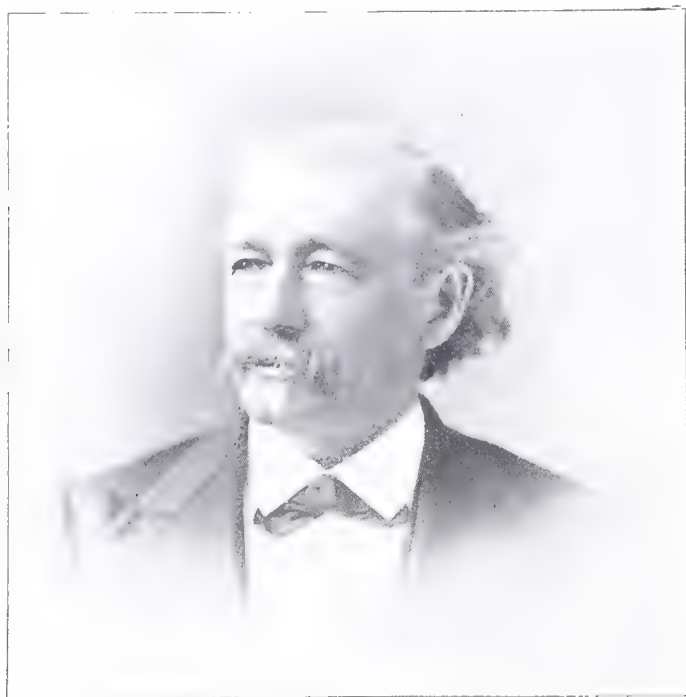


THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

envelopes. They are promptly delivered, and the goods called for and returned on fast trains.

The Company carries samples of merchandise, printed matter, cuttings, plants, etc., and many other articles cheaper than they can be sent in the registered mail.

From this Company may be obtained money orders collectible anywhere in the United States, Canada and in



H. B. PLANT, PRESIDENT SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Havana. They can be obtained at all reasonable hours of the day, and no written application required. A receipt is given, and if the order is lost the amount can be refunded.

Among the earliest and most active and potent agencies in the encouragement of the development of fruit and vegetables in the South has been the Southern Express Company.

The Company now operates upon about 24,000 miles of first-class railroads, and has 3,000 offices. Through rates are made not only between all points reached by the Southern Express Company, but to and from all principal points North reached by the Adams and other express companies, with which the Southern Express Company has intimate traffic relations, and service is performed in through cars or through trunks, and on through way-bills, thus making such service a unit from the point of origin to destination.

The popularity of the Southern Express Company, and the patronage accorded it by merchants and others, attest the appreciation which the Company has so well merited.

The Assistant General Manager, Mr. T. W. Leary, has his office in Chattanooga; C. T. Campbell, Superintendent Central Division, Chattanooga; W. W. Hulbert, Superintendent Georgia Division, Atlanta, Ga.; Col. H. Dempsey, Superintendent Augusta Division, Augusta, Ga.; O. M. Sadler, Superintendent Piedmont Division, Charlotte, N. C.;

W. J. Crosswell, Superintendent Atlantic Division, Wilmington, N. C.; V. Spalding, Superintendent Eastern Division, Roanoke, Va.; H. C. Fisher, Superintendent Southern Division, Nashville, Tenn.; G. W. Agee, Superintendent Western Division, Memphis, Tenn.; C. L. Myers, Superintendent Florida Division, Jacksonville, Fla.; C. A. Pardue, Superintendent, New Orleans, La.; Mark J. O'Brien, Assistant Superintendent Central Division, Chattanooga.

Z. C. PATTEN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Z. C. Patten, a prominent citizen of Chattanooga, was born in northern New York, May 3d, 1840. The family was one of prominence even in Revolutionary times, Mr. Patten's grandfather, for whom he was named, Col. Zeboim Carter, also being a distinguished officer in the War of 1812. Mr. Patten was educated at Lowville Academy and entered the Union Army when very young, being discharged for severe wounds received in the service. In 1864 he came to Chattanooga, and for more than thirty years has been one of the most prominent and useful citizens of that city. Mr. Patten first entered the book and stationery business with Thomas H. Payne, as Patten & Payne. Their capital was small to begin with, but the young men had pluck and energy, and in ten years built up the largest wholesale book business in their section. In 1875 Mr. Patten withdrew from that business and purchased the *Chattanooga Daily and Weekly Times*, which he conducted successfully for a time, finally disposing of that to enter the medicine business. As the president of



Z. C. PATTEN.

the Chattanooga Medicine Co., manufacturers of McElree's Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught, Mr. Patten is best known to the business world. This company, with its extensive laboratories located at the base of Lookout Mountain, is one of the most successful enterprises of the South. Mr. Patten has been the manager from the incipency



CHATTANOOGA VIEWS.

No. 1—Sunset Rock.
No. 4—High Bluff.

No. 2—Bloody Pond (Chicamauga Battlefield.)
No. 5—Roper's Rock.

No. 3—Gate to Federal Cemetery.
No. 6—Lulach Falls 200 feet high.



CHATTANOOGA VIEWS.

No. 1—Lookout Mountain from Tennessee River.
No. 4—From Point Lookout (Moccasin Bend).

No. 2 Umbrella Rock on Point Lookout.
No. 5—Chattanooga, from Point Lookout.

No. 3. Point Hotel and Battlefield.
No. 6—Lookout Inn (on top of Lookout Mountain).

of the business, and its rapid development is a fine tribute to his ability.

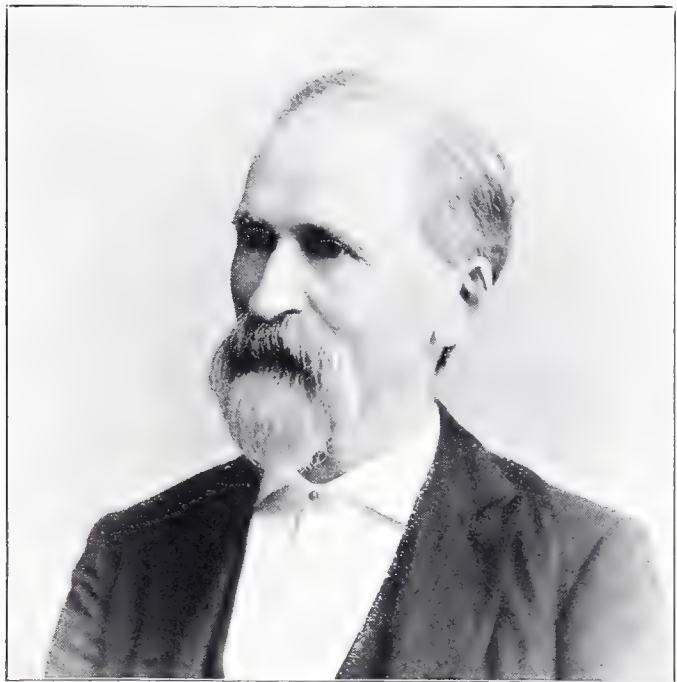
As president of the Glenview Land Co., Mr. Patten also controls one of the finest properties on Lookout Mountain. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and is prominent in all movements calculated to benefit Chattanooga and the South.



A. J. SIGNAIGO, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Maj. THOMAS J. DEMENT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Thomas J. Dement was born in Washington, D. C., Fourth of July, 1838; enlisted in Confederate Army, April, 1861; served through the war; came to Tennessee, 1866; resided



MAJ. THOMAS J. DEMENT.

at Athens, Tenn., sixteen years; removed to Chattanooga, 1882. Was appointed Postmaster of Chattanooga, June 26th, 1893; confirmed by the Senate, October 10th, 1893.

Has always been an active Democrat; was Chairman of McMinn County Democratic Executive Committee for four years, during which time the Democrats carried this strong Republican county by his organization of the party. He was later made chairman of the Democratic party in Hamilton County and again, through good organization, caused a Democratic triumph in that Republican stronghold.

He was married in 1870, and has three children.

THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

The paper bearing the above caption was established July 4th, 1888, and, from a small beginning, to-day occupies the position of the leading paper of Chattanooga and East Tennessee. It is an eight-page paper, and when occasion demands prints a greater number of pages. The dedication of the Chickamauga National Park, September 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, was commemorated by the publication of a handsome edition of twenty-odd pages, with an appropriate



J. B. POUND, PROPRIETOR.

illuminated cover, which was greatly admired. Several other large editions were printed during dedication week, showing that the *News* is capable of representing Chattanooga and the South.

The finest mechanical equipment is used to perfect the *News*. The first perfecting press used in East Tennessee was installed in the *News* office. A battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines daily manufacture the type used, and electricity furnishes the power.

The *News* is recognized as the city, county and State organ of the Democratic party, and receives the official patronage of the city, county and State.

The proprietor of the *News* is Mr. J. B. Pound, who was born in South Georgia and began his newspaper career in Macon, establishing the *Evening News* of that city. In 1888 he removed to Chattanooga, and, with several associates, whose interests he has since acquired, established the *News*.



THE "EVENING NEWS," CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

In 1892 Mr. Pound, with Mr. R. H. Hart, assistant manager of the *News*, purchased the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Evening Sentinel*. Mr. Hart managed that property, removing to Knoxville. The *Sentinel* was immediately improved and made a paying property, and in June of this year Messrs.



R. H. HART, ASSISTANT MANAGER.

Pound and Hart bought the Knoxville *Morning Tribune*, and completely revolutionized that well-known publication.

In the business arrangements following the acquirement of the *Tribune*, Mr. Hart sold his interest to Mr. Pound and removed to Chattanooga, and assumed the management of the *News*. Mr. Pound removed to Knoxville, and is manager of the *Tribune* and *Sentinel*, the former a morning, and the latter an evening paper. He owns and controls the *Chattanooga News* and the two Knoxville papers.

The *News*, *Tribune* and *Sentinel* are Democratic papers, and in their politics, as well as business enterprise, reflect the principles and abilities of their managers.

"CHATTANOOGA TIMES,"

Chattanooga, Tenn.

The *Chattanooga Times* Building: erected 1892. One of the handsomest business blocks in the Southern States. This newspaper was established by Kirby & Gamble, Dec. 15, 1869; purchased by Adolph S. Ochs, July 1, 1878. The *Chattanooga Times*—daily, Sunday and semi-weekly—is the only daily morning paper at Chattanooga and the leading paper in East Tennessee, North Georgia, North Alabama and Western North Carolina. The *Semi-Weekly Times* is an innovation in Southern journalism—an eight-page newspaper, printed twice a week, for \$1.00 a year. Adolph S. Ochs is publisher and proprietor; J. E. MacGowan, chief editorial writer, and Lapsley G. Walker, managing editor.

The *Times*, with its auxiliary departments of printing and binding, gives employment to 150 people. It is one of the best equipped printing offices in the Southern States.

The *Tradesman*, which is closely allied to the *Times*, is a semi-monthly trade journal—one of the leading journals in the United States, under the management of Hon. George W. Ochs, the present Mayor of the city of Chattanooga.

HOUSTOUN R. HARPER,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Houstoun Richardson Harper, city editor of the *Chattanooga News* since January 1st, 1890, is a member of one of Georgia's most honored and distinguished families. The patrician name of Houstoun has been conspicuous in the English army and navy for several centuries.

The records show that during the reign of King Malcolm IV. (1153-1165) a grant of land was made to Sir Hugo Padvinan, who came from Normandy to Scotland. A town built on the estate was called "Hughs-town," afterwards corrupted into "Hous-toun." In Prim's History of England (1298) mention is made of Sir Finley de Houstoun, who subscribed to the King's bond of submission. The fifth baronet in line, Sir Patrick Houstoun, and his wife, Lady Ann Houstoun, came to America in 1732 with Oglethorpe, and the first named was president of King George's Council for the Colony of Georgia. Their oldest son was the second child born in the new colony. Their third son, John Houstoun, was twice Governor of Georgia and a member of the Continental Congress. The monument to Sir Patrick and Lady Ann Houstoun is one of the landmarks in the beautiful Bonaventure Cemetery at Savannah. In the line of descent, the



HOUSTOUN RICHARDSON HARPER

surviving Patrick Houstoun resides in Tallahassee, Fla., and at present is Adjutant-General on the staff of Governor Mitchell, of Florida. The Harpers were a prominent Virginia family, and the Richardsons are from Culpepper Court House, Va. Mr. Harper was born in Rome, Ga. His father, Col. C. M. Harper, was the adopted son of his uncle, Col.



THE "CHATTANOOGA TIMES," CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Alfred Shorter, who built and endowed Shorter College, Rome, Ga., at a cost of \$200,000. Donald Harper, brother of the subject of this sketch, resides in Paris, France, and is a partner in the American and International Law Offices, 32 Avenue de l'Opera. He is entering upon a brilliant career. The third brother, Alfred Shorter Harper, is associate editor of the *Rome Tribune*. Houstoun Harper graduated from Mercer University, Macon, Ga., in the full A.B. course in 1887, taking a high stand. The other brothers graduated from the University of Georgia. It was with the first issue of the *Rome Tribune*, established Oct. 1st, 1887, by Col. John Temple Graves, that Houstoun Harper began his newspaper career.

While in college he had written sundry articles for the *Macon Telegraph*, *Macon News*, *Atlanta Constitution*, *Savannah News*, and other papers. He went to Chattanooga, Oct. 16th, 1889, to work on the *Times*, but, Jan. 1st, accepted the position of city editor of the *News*, which he has held ever since. During the summer of 1889, while the Paris Exposition was in progress, he made a European trip. In the spring of 1893 he visited San Francisco, Yosemite Valley, Denver, Salt Lake City, etc., being present in the latter city when the great Mormon Temple was dedicated. For three summers past Mr. Harper has occupied the unique position of social director of the famous Lookout (Mountain) Inn. The balls and social entertainments under his management are celebrated throughout the South. It is probable that he knows more society and business people than any young man in the South.

To know Mr. Harper is to like him and become his admiring friend, for his geniality and courteous manners and brilliant intellectual gifts make him a most interesting gentleman.

JAMES H. HOLMAN,

Fayetteville, Tenn.

Col. James H. Holman was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., March 7th, 1836. He received a common-school education, entered Union University at Murfreesboro, studied there until February 27th, 1857, when he was commissioned by President Pierce as second lieutenant in First United States Infantry, his commission being signed by Hon. Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War. He served under General Twiggs, in Texas, and on the frontier, until 1861, when Sumter was bombarded, and Lincoln called for troops, when he dropped his resignation into the Washington post office, crossed the Potomac, and, being in Federal uniform, was arrested in Virginia, but immediately released; was commissioned first lieutenant by the Confederate authorities in Montgomery, and on reaching Tennessee was elected lieutenant colonel of Turney's regiment then just organized and about starting for Virginia. He served with this regiment a year; was in the campaign of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in the Valley of Virginia and on the Peninsula, and was then as-

signed to the command of Gen. E. Kirby Smith; served during the campaigns of 1862, and was then transferred to the army under General Braxton Bragg. On September 23d, 1863, in a fight near Winchester, with infantry and cavalry, by the disabling of his horse and being slightly wounded himself, he was captured and taken prisoner to Nashville. After being detained here about three weeks he was sent to Camp Chase and thence to Johnson's Island, where he remained until October, 1864, being then paroled and sent to Richmond.

At the expiration of his parole, in January, 1865, he was again assigned to duty with General Smith and General Magruder, and served with that army until the surrender to General Canby.

On returning home Colonel Holman adopted the profession of the law, married Miss Elizabeth C. Kimbrough, who



COL. JAMES H. HOLMAN

proved an ideal helpmate; succeeded in his profession and filled with credit many honorable positions.

In 1878, by the appointment of Governor Porter, he attended the Paris International Exposition as a commissioner from Tennessee, visited the principal points of interest in England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria and Germany.

Colonel Holman is now a member of the American Institute of Civics, an organization devoted to the inculcation and propagation of good citizenship and good government.

Colonel Holman began life poor; resolved never to go in debt; never to spend money until he had first made it; never contracted an obligation unless he knew he could meet it; trusted nothing to what is called "luck," and kept out of all speculations unless he could afford to lose the amount involved. On these lines he has won his fight, and is now living at ease in his library, which is one of the best private libraries in Tennessee.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.



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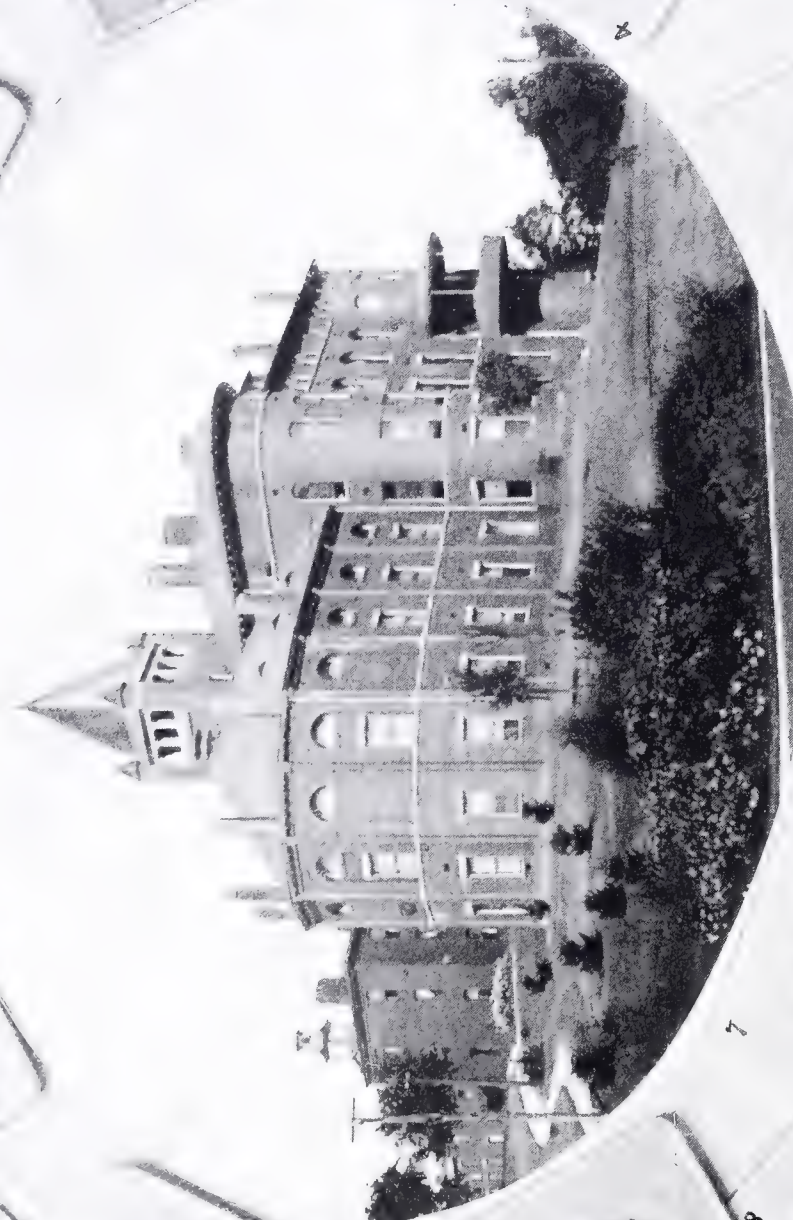
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VIEW
FROM S.E. CORNER
OF
CAMPUS.



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5

No. 1.—CHARLES W. DABNEY, JR., Ph. D. (Goettingen), LL. D., President of the University.
No. 3.—WILLIAM W. CARSON, C. E., M. E. (Washington and Lee University), Professor of Civil Engineering.
No. 5.—JOHN B. HENNEMAN, M. A. (University of Virginia); Ph. D. (Berlin), Professor of English and German.

No. 2.—CHARLES F. VANDERFORD, Professor of Agriculture.
No. 4.—HENRY H. INGERSOLL, LL. D., Dean of the Law Department.

No. 6.—THOMAS W. JORDAN, A. M. (University of Virginia), Dean of the College, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.
No. 7.—THOMAS C. KARNES, A. M. (University of Tennessee), Principal of the Teachers' Department, and Professor of Philosophy and Pedagogics.
No. 8.—COOPER D. SCHMITT, M. A. (University of Virginia), Professor of Mathematics.
No. 9.—GEO. LEROY BROWN, Captain Eleventh Infantry, U. S. A., Commandant and Professor of Military Science and Tactics.
No. 10.—CHARLES A. PERKINS, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University), Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering.
No. 11.—GEORGE F. MELLEN, A. M., Ph. D. (Leipzig), Professor of Greek and French.
No. 12.—CHARLES E. WAIT, C. E., M. E. (University of Virginia); Ph. D. (University of Missouri); F. C. S., Professor of General and Analytical Chemistry and Metallurgy.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE,

Knoxville, Tenn.

With the beginning of organized society in the "Territory South of the Ohio," higher education was provided for by the patriot founders of Tennessee. Blount College was chartered in 1794. In 1807, under act of Congress providing for the establishment of two colleges in Tennessee, East Tennessee College was chartered, and immediately thereafter the franchise and property of Blount College was transferred to it. Seventy years ago East Tennessee College was located upon its present site, a lofty elevation, still known as Barbara Hill in honor of a daughter of Governor Blount. In 1840, by act of the General Assembly, the name of the college was changed to East Tennessee University. In 1869 this university, by act of the General Assembly, received in trust the proceeds of the public lands donated by the Land Grant Act of July 2, 1862. In 1879 the name of the institution was again changed, by act of the General Assembly, to the University of Tennessee, and by laws of that Assembly the university was connected intimately with the State system of public education. In 1887 the General Assembly gave to the Agricultural Experiment Station, a department of the university which had been established in 1883, the appropriation made by the United States in the so-called "Hatch Experiment Station Act." In 1891 the General Assembly assented to the grants of money made to the Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts under the "New Morrill Act" of Congress, approved Aug. 30, 1890, and pledged the whole appropriation to the University of Tennessee, in accordance with the contract made with it in 1869. The Board of Trustees hold a charter from the State dating from 1807. Limited to thirty members, chosen from the different Congressional districts of the State, the Trustees serve for life, or until removal from the State or resignation. The Governor, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Public Instruction are ex-officio members; the President of the University is also President of the Board of Trustees.

The University of Tennessee owes its existence chiefly to the bounty of the General Government, the largest part of its income being derived from the proceeds of the sales of public lands granted to the several States by the act of 1862, and from appropriations made by the acts supplementary thereto. The organization of the College of Agriculture, Mechanical Arts and Sciences is designed to meet the requirements of the laws which provided the foundation, and the courses, academical and university, are so arranged as to complete the work of the common schools as carried on through the secondary and high schools of the State.

The academic department provides the following courses of study: 1. Literary.—2. Scientific.—3. Agriculture.—4.

Civil Engineering.—5. Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.—6. Mining Engineering. For the teaching of the courses there are fourteen schools: I. Latin.—II. Greek and French.—III. English and German.—IV. Philosophy and History.—V. Civil Engineering.—VI. Mathematics.—VII. Physics and Electrical Engineering.—VIII. Mechanical Engineering and Drawing.—IX. Mechanic Arts.—X. General and Analytical Chemistry and Metallurgy.—XI. Agriculture and Horticulture.—XII. Botany.—XIII. Zoology.—XIV. Military Science and Tactics. The University departments provide courses for the graduate degrees of M. A., M. S. and Ph. D.; also professional courses leading to the degrees of C. E., Min. E. and Mech. E., and elective courses for special students.

The Professional Departments of the University are: 1. A Department of Law.—2. A Department of Medicine.—3. A Department of Dentistry. A separate faculty has charge of each department. In the several schools and departments are forty-eight professors and instructors, aided by lecturers, instructors, fellows and assistants.

The Industrial Department of Knoxville College is the colored department of the University of Tennessee. The president of the University and the professors of Agriculture and of Mechanic Arts have immediate charge of the course of study, the equipment, and the methods of study pursued by those who hold State scholarships in the college, which is a department of the university, like any other.

Tuition in the University of Tennessee is free to students from every State in the Union. The only requirements are that the applicant shall supply evidence of proper age (fifteen years for males and seventeen years for females), of character and preparation. Lodgings on the university grounds are for men only. It is necessary for women to lodge in families; but one of the university buildings is set aside for their exclusive use while they are at the university. This building is provided with a parlor, study hall, literary society hall, etc.

Located upon Barbara Hill, a beautiful campus of forty acres, in the suburban town of West Knoxville, about a half mile from the custom-house in the city proper, eleven hundred feet above sea-level, the buildings of the university command a view of the valley of the Tennessee River from the Smoky Mountains to the Cumberland. Unsurpassed for the beauty of its situation, the healthfulness of its surroundings, the many attractions presented by this university should bring to it annually many hundreds of young men and women to avail themselves of the advantages offered by its numerous schools of literature, science and arts.

The illustration herewith presents, as a centre-piece, one of more than a score of equally attractive views upon the campus.



THE CAPITOL OF TEXAS.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

This immense empire, controlled by a governor and legislative machinery, much the same as her smaller and older sisters, has a history and origin different from them all.

To read about its conformation, size, character and the various features upon which people are in the habit of consulting the cyclopedias, gives one a very poor idea of what Texas really is. It is necessary to positively travel over its vast area in order to approximately appreciate its immensity. It is located in the extreme southwestern portion of the United States, between the twenty-sixth and thirty-sixth parallels of north latitude, and the ninety-fourth and one hundred and sixth meridians of longitude, and is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico on the southeast; by Louisiana and Arkansas on the east; by Arkansas and the Indian Territory on the north, the latter extending north of its northern prolongation (called the pan-handle); by New Mexico on the west and north of its western prolongation (called the Trans-Pecos region); and by Mexico on the southwest. Its area is 262,290 square miles, but these figures include the 2,510 square miles of water surface, made up of lakes, rivers and bays. This is almost nine per cent. of the entire area of the United States and territories. Of course, therefore, it is very much the largest State in the Union, being six times larger than the State of New York, and seven times as large as Ohio. It is 100,000 square miles larger than all the Eastern and Middle States, including Delaware and Maryland. Compared to the countries of Europe, it has 34,000 square miles more than the Austrian empire, 62,000 more than the German empire and almost 70,000 square miles more than France. It has an area of over 13,000 square miles larger than the following States all put together: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

In topography it might be likened to a great water-shed, its lower edges beginning eleven feet above tide-water on the south and gradually ascending in altitude toward the north and northwest, until an elevation is reached of over 4,000 feet, and to mountains reaching a height of 6,000 feet. There is no cause of complaint about drainage.

It has been often asserted, by those who know something of its vast resources, that if a great wall were built about it, cutting its inhabitants completely off from the outside world, so that they would be thrown entirely upon their own efforts, everything known or used in our present civilization could be grown or produced within its borders.

In 1897 Texas will have been a State in the American Union half a century, and there are intimations of a purpose among her public-spirited men to properly celebrate her

semi-centennial. Until something of this kind is done, by which large numbers of people, through invitation and the inducements of low rates of transportation, are induced to congregate on her soil and travel over her vast domains, they will never be made fully to understand the extent of what she has to offer the thousands who are seeking homes.

Gov. Culberson, in a recent letter, sends greeting to the people of the United States, and says that Texas offers more inducements for residence and more substantial evidences of growth than any State of the Union.

In 1850 Texas ranked twenty-fifth among the other States, with a population of 212,592. In 1890 it rose to the sev-



Gov. CULBERSON.

enth rank, with a population of 2,235,523; 78.10 per cent. of which was white and 27.84 negro, these being located especially on the coast and near Louisiana.

Texas ranked first among the other cotton-producing States; last year's crop with 3,007,823 bales was just one-third of the whole, and more than Georgia and Mississippi, the next largest producing States, put together. The same can be said of cattle, sheep, etc.



COURT HOUSE, DALLAS, TEX.

The assessed valuation of property in the State was in 1880 \$211,778,538; in 1890 it reached \$695,842,320; in 1894, \$865,120,989, and in 1895 it is nearer \$900,000,000. The per capita valuation increased from \$201.27 in 1880 to \$311.27 in 1890, the average for the United States being \$387.62.

The number of business houses in the State is 16,875.

Texas produces annually over 75,000,000 bushels of corn, 6,000,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000,000 bushels of oats and has 4,334,551 sheep.

Texas has not less than 20,000,000 acres of mineral land. The most abundant metallic product is copper. There are vast coal measures, and the deposits of iron ore, found in several distinct localities, are the richest in the world. Silver and lead are abundant, with bismuth, potters' and fire clays, granite, marble, limestone and onyx, roofing slate, grindstones, soapstone, feldspar, alum, antimony, arsenic, mineral

oils and paint earth, marls, etc. The bringing of this wealth of resources into utilization will play an important part in the advancement of the State along the highway of material prosperity in time to come.

The development of the lignite beds in the State has greatly stimulated industry. Cotton and woolen mills are being erected.

Texas led in 1895 in cotton oil mills development, and throughout the State there is evidence there was much attention paid to small industries. No State in the union is to-day more prosperous, and none has a brighter future.

The early history of Texas during her struggles for independence is replete with deeds of heroism. Perhaps no country in early infancy has been subjected to such acts of tyranny, endured them so heroically, fought so desperately and so bravely, winning her right to be free, and so exultantly and triumphantly waved her omen of independence.

TEXAS.

So intimately is the name of Sam Houston associated with Texas during her early struggles, and so inseparably are the names associated up to the time of her annexation, that to mention one is to necessarily imply the other.

Born in the year 1793, in the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah, between the Alleghany and the Blue Ridge Mountains, in Rockbridge County, Va., he inherited a strong and vigorous mind and body. After the death of his father, he, at the age of seventeen, with his brave and noble mother and several brothers, crossed the frontier and made their homestead on the banks of the Tennessee River, in the State of Tennessee. He was what might be termed a headstrong boy, and quitting the school and store at which he had been successively placed, took up and made his abode with the Indians across the river from his people. He became one of them, studying their nature and learning their traits. The Indians became firmly attached to him, whose part he ever upheld, both on the battle-field and in the highest councils of our nation. We next hear of him as a school-teacher; then followed his first military career, when, at the age of twenty-one, he won renown and an exalted position and the everlasting friendship of the hero of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson. He next studied law, and began his prac-

tice in the beautiful town of Lebanon, Tenn. At the age of twenty-five he was elected District Attorney, the city of Nashville being in his district. Next he was elected member of Congress and then Governor of Tennessee.

Shortly after he had taken the seat of Governor, there transpired an event, the cause of which the world has never known. Seemingly without premonition or warning, he resigned his office of Governor, vacated the gubernatorial chair, left the State and a wife to whom he had been recently wedded, and went into exile among the remnants of his old Cherokee friends in Arkansas. Surmises only account for this action. The one, the most authentic, perhaps, is that his wife confessed to him that he had never possessed her love, and that his worldly position actuated her in marrying him. To a man of his exalted temperament, this was sufficient, and, without a word of explanation of his conduct, he left, preferring that the odium, if any, should be heaped on his shoulders, rather than on hers. The veil has ever since been drawn over this event; let us not attempt to draw it aside. Received with open arms by his old Cherokee friends, he was elected a member of their tribe, and continued to live with them for upwards of three years. Hearing of the oppression of the Texans, he determined to cast



COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS, TEX.

his lot with them. His military achievements, statesmanship and diplomacy in connection with Texas have been the themes about which poets have sung and orators extolled, and his name has become a byword of reverence and love, whether uttered by those then loving Texas as their mother



MISSION SAN JOSE DE AGUAYO, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

State, or afterwards adopting her as such. Immediately on his arrival in the new country, he was heralded as her savior, and, by his brilliant achievements at San Jacinto, he justified the wisdom of the confidence so instantly reposed in him. It was at this time that the dictator of Mexico, Santa Anna, chagrined at previous repulses of his army, and jealous of the prosperity of Texas, began his oppression and subjugation.

Heading his armies himself, he came to subjugate or die. The people, already on the verge of insurrection, were, by the last firebrand of infamy, forced to arise as a single man and throw off the yoke of the dictator, or die in the effort, when, by an edict emanating from Santa Anna's cruel heart, it was declared that the possession of more than one firearm for every twenty families would be prohibited. In a country subject to frequent and instantaneous depredations and invasions by cruel savages, that this firebrand had its resulting effect is not to be wondered at.

The Alamo was a fort situated at San Antonio De Bexar and held, at this time, by Gen. Travis, with a force of one hundred and eighty-three men. Upon this post Santa Anna hurled his vast army. Re-enforcements did not appear, and Travis fought to the last. It was then and there that occurred the most cruel massacre that the civilized world has ever known. The entire garrison, with the exception of one woman and one child were murdered. The blood curdling effect, for the time being, of this cruel massacre was, perhaps, what Santa Anna desired, but its after effects caused men to fight as men never fought before; 'twas the cry of "remember the Alamo" that urged to victory Houston's band at San Jacinto.

Houston, just before the massacre of the Alamo, had been elected commander-in-chief, and Stephen F. Austin had resigned. He was on his way to relieve Gen. Travis when news of the fall of the fort was imparted to him. Shortly afterwards Col. Fannin, who occupied a fort at Goliad, was ordered by Houston to retreat, but failed to obey the order until he had been surrounded by Mexicans. Then determining to fight he gave battle, and his army consisting of about five hundred men were almost totally annihilated. Houston received the news of this last defeat at the head of four hundred men. Consternation reigned in every quarter; such overwhelming numbers, such cruel massacres excited terror to the few followers of Houston. Here Houston's wonderful knowledge of human nature prevented the complete demoralization of his army. The news of the fall of the fort was brought by a Mexican named Kerr. Houston gave it as his opinion that the report was false, and that Kerr was a spy. In this manner was the moral effect of such news prevented of its demoralizing effect. Santa Anna, flushed with the victory, rapidly pursued his march toward Harrisburg, having learned of the transfer of the seat of government to this place. By a fortunate accident he effected a crossing of the Brazos River a month earlier than Houston anticipated. Houston, having satisfied himself as to the movements of Santa Anna, began concentrating his forces and manœuvring for the bloody field of San Jacinto. Without attempting to describe the manœuvres of the two armies, suffice it to say that on the morning of the eve of the great battle, the two armies confronted each other. The one under the command of the



MISSION DE LA CONCEPCION, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

brave but cruel Mexican, consisted of eighteen hundred men, comprising cavalry, infantry and artillery, all finely armed, clad, drilled and disciplined; the other under the command of the brave but magnanimous Texan, consisted of seven hundred and eighty-three men, all told, sixty of whom

were mounted, and comprised the cavalry, and two small field guns comprising the artillery, all poorly clad and armed and half famished for food.

Houston having gained his position by forced marches, his men were entirely without food for a day and a half



MILITARY TOWER, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

before the engagement. Houston, despairing of ever receiving aid, was chagrined to see the ranks of the enemy augmented by a force of five hundred men on this eventful morning. Again, to prevent the demoralization of his small army, who already trembled at the thought of Goliad and Alamo, he told them that this force was a part of Santa Anna's original army, and that he, Santa Anna, was marching them in view in order to intimidate the Texans. Houston's first order on that morning was that three trusty men be sent under the heroic Deaf Smith to a bridge six miles distant, with orders to hew it away and burn it. The battlefield, surrounded as it was by bayous and morasses, this bridge furnished the only way of escape for the army. How determined Houston was in his own mind that he should be victorious! This bridge was the only means of escape for his army should he be conquered. At three o'clock, under cover of the two six-pound cannon, the charge was ordered, and such a charge it was! At this moment Deaf Smith rode in front of the men and cried, "I have cut Vincent's bridge; now fight for your lives, and remember the Alamo, remember Goliad!" The army faltered for a moment, and then rang out along the lines, "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!" Never were men so determined. The centre, under the immediate command of Houston, charged within forty yards of the enemy's fortifications, without firing a gun. Then each man selecting a human target, there rang out the first fire of Houston's men. Covered by the smoke, they rushed on to the fortifications, muskets were turned into clubs, and a hand-to-hand combat ensued; bowie knives flashed when muskets were broken. Complete demoralization took possession of Santa Anna's

army, and they were literally hewn down and slaughtered. Many ran and attempted to escape, but were captured. Arriving there, hotly pursued, they were literally pushed into the miry bayou, and great numbers killed and drowned.

The entire army was either killed or captured. Over five hundred of the Mexicans perished on that day. Houston lost seven men and fifty wounded. No adequate description can be given of the battle. The charge was like a lightning flash in swiftness, and carried everything before it like an avalanche. Such a victory is unparalleled in the world's history. Houston, at the first fire of the enemy, received a wound, shattering the ankle. At the same time his gallant horse was wounded in the body, but was urged on by Houston, who everywhere encouraged his men. Finally, after victory was won, he, overcome with loss of blood and fatigue, reclined under a spreading oak. It was here, on the following morning, Santa Anna, who had been captured in the garb of a common soldier, was brought to him; 'twas here Houston displayed that magnanimity, showing a soul possessed only by a great and noble man. Cruel as Santa Anna had proved himself, he was treated in a manner suited to his position. Begging for mercy, he was asked what mercy he had shown at the Alamo and Goliad, and still mercy was granted him. To a man with a heart, what a torture must have been these words! With men carrying in their minds the memory of Goliad and the Alamo, it was no easy matter for Houston to prevent the assassination of Santa Anna. By this kind and generous treatment, the conquered Mexican learned to love and admire his conqueror.

By this battle, Texas won her independence and Houston's



THE ALAMO, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

fame reached its highest pinnacle. Perhaps, the effects of this battle on the world's history are not duly appreciated. By it 274,000 square miles of territory yielding the richest results to the labor of man were thrown open to the world.



STREET SCENE IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Houston, after recovering from his dreadful wound received at San Jacinto, returned to Texas and was elected her first President by the people; he succeeded Lamar as her President in the third administration; during this administration he freed the country of debt and by wise diplomacy effected her annexation to the United States. After her annexation he continued to serve his State in the Senate of the United States until the year 1859. He then returned to Texas and

was elected Governor, the race being won as an independent candidate without allegiance to party politics. He was at this time and always prior to this time an ardent Union man; violently and heroically did he protest against the secession movement which then agitated the South. The people aroused to the highest pitch of excitement elected delegates to a convention to meet in Austin on January 23d, 1861; this convention passed the ordinance of secession and reassembled on March 4th, 1861, and passed an ordinance uniting Texas with the new Confederation of Southern States; also requiring all officers to take the oath of allegiance to the new Confederation. Houston with all his power and eloquence opposed the passage of these ordinances and refused to take the oath of allegiance. During his powerful effort before this Convention, it is said that on hearing hisses from the Assembly he exclaimed "when the rabble hiss 'tis time for heroes to tremble." From authentic sources it is said that Houston refused proffered military aid at this time from the highest sources to support him in his office, but seeing the futility of his efforts bowed to the will of the people and retired to private life. Honorable Edward Clark, formerly Lieutenant Governor, taking the oath of allegiance, was declared Governor. Houston then repaired with his family to Independence and subsequently removed to Huntsville and passed the balance of his days in peace surrounded by his loved ones. His second marriage was to



SURRENDER OF SANTA ANNA TO SAM HOUSTON

TEXAS.

a good and noble woman and was contracted in Texas after her independence was won. Houston died in 1863, surrounded by his wife and family, as true a Christian as he had proved himself a man.

Houston was a great and noble man. With his indefatigable energy he carried to a successful termination whatever he undertook. By his God-given magnetism and knowledge of human nature he swayed men in warfare and in the councils of nations. There have been men, perhaps, more accomplished in the science of warfare; there have been men, perhaps, endowed with greater genius as statesmen; there have been men possessing, perhaps, greater tact as diplomats, but in no other man have those elements which associated themselves to make the master in warfare, statesmanship and diplomacy, been blended in such perfect harmony.

January 9th, 1895, the Houston & Texas Central brought to Houston a train of seventy-three cars of cotton, 4,000 bales; value, \$100,000.

For the season year ending September 1st, 1895, Texas produced 3,276,000 bales of cotton. Of this amount Houston's gross receipts were 1,803,592, which shows Houston to be the largest interior cotton market in the world.

The cotton crop of Texas for season ending September 1st, 1896, will probably not exceed 1,750,000 bales, due largely to decrease in acreage planted, as against season ending September 1st, 1895, but the corn crop is at least double that of any previous year in the history of the State, amounting to about 100,000,000 bushels.

Texas extends from the 26th to the 36th parallel of latitude, and lies between the 94th and 107th degrees of longitude. It is bounded on the north by Arkansas and Indian Territory; on the east by Louisiana; on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and the Republic of Mexico, and on the west by the Republic of Mexico and the Territory of New Mexico.

According to the census of 1880, the population was 1,592,598; in 1870 it was 818,579, and in 1860 it was only 604,215. The estimated population of the State in 1890 was 2,304,797, and is believed now to be close to the 3,000,000 mark.

For the reader to form an idea of the vast area of this mighty empire, some measurements are given: From Galveston to Texline on the northwest the distance is 789 miles; Waskon, on the east, to El Paso, on the west, is 814 miles; Orange, on the east, to El Paso, on the west, the distance is 938 miles.

The area of Texas is 274,356 square miles—33,413 square miles larger than the Austrian Empire, which sustains a population of 35,904,535. It is 62,265 square miles larger than the German Empire, whose inhabitants number 41,058,139. It is 70,365 square miles larger than France, which sustains within its borders 36,905,788 people; and, finally, it is more than twice the size of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales combined, which supports a population

of 31,817,108. In a word Texas is capable of sustaining upon her surface, in ease and prosperity, a population of 60,000,000. And no wonder she is an empire capable of supporting an untold quantity of human life.

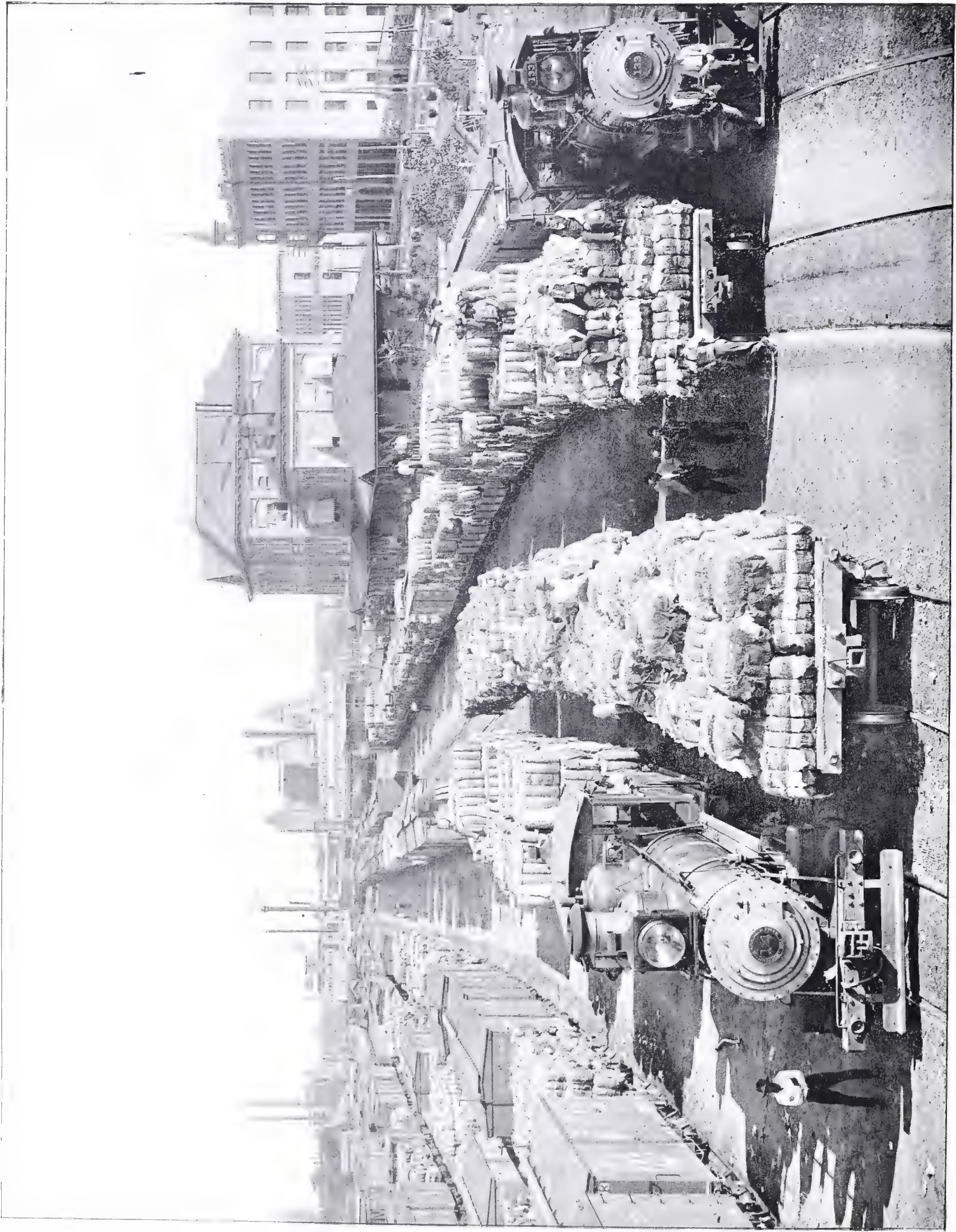
The topography of the State is exceptional. Beginning with a level coast entirely free of rock, the altitude gradually increases to the northern borders, reaching an elevation of over 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. The distance between the extreme northern and southern points of the State is 750 miles, and between the eastern and western over 870 miles. Texas is six times larger than the State of New York, seven times as large as Ohio, and 100,000 square miles larger than all the Eastern and Middle States, including Delaware and Maryland. Within this vast territory are found every known variety of soil, a climate only equaled by that of Italy, timber and mineral wealth of every description, and capacities for agricultural, pastoral and manufacturing development unexcelled by any land under the sun.

THE COAST COUNTRY.

That portion of Texas designated by the preceding title consists of a strip of country extending from the Gulf of Mexico fifty to eighty miles inland, and includes the counties of Orange, Jefferson, Liberty, Chambers, Harris, Galveston, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Wharton, Matagorda, Calhoun, Jackson, Victoria, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces and Cameron. It embraces 21,817 square miles of territory, is covered with vast herds of cattle, horses and sheep, and is as good as the best stock-raising region in Texas. Some of the most fertile soil on the globe is found in this section. The alluvial bottoms of the Brazos and Colorado, with the adjacent Oyster Creek and old Caney lands, have some of them been in cultivation fifty years and are to-day producing as large crops of sugar and cotton as when first opened. The counties of Brazoria, Fort Bend, Wharton and Matagorda can show as fine sugar plantations as can be found anywhere in the United States, West Indies or Brazil. The whole of the coast country is well watered; all of the large streams of Texas flow through it, and it is traversed by numerous creeks and bayous.

Cotton here attains its highest perfection. The prairie lands in the vicinity of Houston, Galveston and San Antonio offer unequaled inducements to the market gardener. Vineyards in the neighborhood of these cities yield the owners good profit; one of those, during 1887, produced 2,000 gallons of wine, shipped 100,000 cuttings to France, and received orders for double the number for the following year. In consequence of the enormous shipments of livestock out of and across the State, a ready and profitable market for the vast quantities of prairie hay harvested along the lines of the Southern Pacific and Houston & Texas Central companies is found, and the demand for it at Galveston, Houston, San Antonio and New Orleans is increasing every year.

The bays and rivers of this coast abound in excellent fish and oysters, and in winter with ducks and geese. A large



COTTON SCENE REPRODUCED FROM PHOTOGRAPH OF HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL YARD, IN FRONT OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

(Taken at 2 30 P M October 22, 1894, without special preparation.)

THE HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD

business is done in supplying Houston, Galveston, San Antonio and the populous towns of Middle and North Texas with these luxuries.

One great recommendation of this portion of the State is its accessibility to the market. The lines of the Southern Pacific Company traverse almost every county, and the farmer and stock-raiser has choice of four or five different routes by land or water by which to ship his produce.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

Texas enjoys a wonderful variety in her climate as well as in her products. A large portion of the State is swept by the gulf breezes which dispense life to vegetation and health to the inhabitants wherever they reach. The long summers characteristic of this latitude are by them rendered not only endurable but enjoyable. So marked is the influence of the gulf winds on the climate of the State that the average temperature along the coast for many miles inward is much lower during the summer months than it is in the higher latitudes of the north. The same influence neutralizes the cold of winter, and makes that season in the southern and southwestern parts of the State the mildest and most delightful enjoyed by any section of the Union. The farmers of Texas may be seen either plowing, sowing or planting every month of the winter, and herds are grazing and calves and lambs are frisking over the green prairies at the very time the northern States are covered with snow and ice.

The norther constitutes an important feature of Texas climate, but one by no means fraught with such portentous meaning as people abroad have been taught to believe by sensational writers. The Texas norther is nothing more than what is elsewhere known as a cold north wind. These winds are classed as wet and dry northers, according as they are accompanied by rain or sleet, or come without either. The duration of a wet norther is usually about twenty-four hours. Dry northers last from two to three days. The dry northers drive away all miasmatic poison and are considered a very healthy influence.

Away from the bottom lands along the streams and low places, subject to periodical overflows, there is absolutely no cause for sickness, and there is every reason why the State should not only become a health resort, but also be sought as a refuge by people seeking to escape the rigors of a winter in the more northern latitudes.

While at the north thousands perish every summer from sunstroke, there is, perhaps, not a well authenticated case of sunstroke in Texas. All the western and southwestern portions of the State, extending between San Antonio and El Paso, are considered entirely exempt from all climatic diseases. The Architect of the Universe seems to have intended this favored region as the one where "death in consumption's ghastly form" is destined to be put to flight. There are many native Mexicans now living in the stretch of country just indicated—some of them over one hundred

years of age—who have experienced the same has been the experience of many of the oldest American inhabitants.

THE HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad is known throughout Texas and the whole United States as the pioneer railroad line of Texas. It was founded by men who were part of the early development of the State, and they gave to the location of this great line the results of their knowledge of its agricultural capacities, and the lay of the land affecting the movement of products toward the proposed line.

They planted this railroad at the head of tide water on Buffalo Bayou at the city whose name is linked in song and story with that immortal day at San Jacinto when the Lone Star of Texas rose resplendent over the ever-glorious field of San Jacinto—Houston.

Here, where the flow of the Gulf of Mexico rests against the alluvial deposits from the great prairies on the divide between the Brazos and the San Jacinto Rivers, was started in 1853 that great railroad which in every stage of the development of Texas since its first fifty miles was built has demonstrated the wisdom of the route and its hold on the business of the State. It has the open sea at its base of operations, the goodly land of Texas on each side to give it sustenance. The Trinity lies about sixty miles to the eastward, and the Colorado about 100 miles to the westward. It commands the rich lands of the Brazos for about 160 miles, and thence almost due north to Denison, making a total distance from Houston of 338 miles. As it leaves the waters of the Brazos, the Trinity, which has been on a line almost parallel to the east, now bears to the westward, and the road is soon among its tributaries. Then touching the main stream at Dallas, it continues through a region thus watered, until it reaches the tributaries of the Red River, near its terminal point. These contiguous water courses give the drainage and moisture that ensure growth and constant sustenance to the crops. The bottoms of the rivers and creeks are subject to but an occasional overflow, have rich alluvial, while the uplands of prairie and timber have a great depth of fertile soil, varying according to the peculiar features of the region, its elevation and geological foundation. The trade of the prosperous cities on its line from Houston to Denison, and its close connections with Galveston have made the crosslines, which have been built by other interests, feeders to an extent which more than overcomes competition.

At Austin the Houston & Texas Central connects with one of the new lines working harmoniously with its system, the Austin & Northwestern Railroad. This line penetrates the great county of Williamson, and thence through Burnet and Llano counties to its present terminus among the Granite Hills, from where comes the thousands of tons of rock for the Galveston Jetties.

At Garret, on its main line, 234 miles from Houston, another of its feeders, the Central Texas & Northwestern

Railway and Fort Worth & New Orleans Railway pour into its lap the business of those rich counties, which lie between the main line and the famed city of Fort Worth and the business which flows from and through to the Gulf.

The Lancaster Branch from Hutchins gives to the enterprising town of Lancaster, in Dallas county, an independent connection.

The Houston Direct Navigation Company, which carries out to the Gulf over 400,000 bales of cotton via the Houston Ship Channel, is one of the principal connections of Houston.

The lines of the Houston & Texas Central cover the richest agricultural region of Texas, embracing the timbered and rolling prairie region from 100 to 700 feet above the Gulf, resting upon the "Timber Belt" beds of sandstone and limestone, which already are quarried to a considerable extent. The soils are red clay, red sand or mulatto, just as they are underlaid by sands or clays respectively. On many of the uplands there is a gray sandy soil, grading down into a red subsoil, which is especially adapted to the growth of fruit. This whole area from Houston to the Red River will compare favorably with any region of the world in its combination of rich soil.

The traveler cannot see Texas without journeying over the line of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. Galveston is but fifty miles distant upon the Gulf. Houston, Austin, Plano, McKinney, Corsicana, Ennis, Dallas, Sherman, Denison, Waxahachie and Fort Worth are directly on its lines. On every side, as its trains course through the land, are to be seen fields heavy with the reward of the farmer; town after town evidences the thrift of progress that has followed its construction and sustains its fortunes.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Some facts about the Country through which it runs.

The conditions of temperature, rainfall and general humidity in Texas are largely governed by the proximity to the Gulf of Mexico, the presence or absence of timber and the altitude of the various parts of the State. As to the humidity, it may be said that there are three well-defined regions, each having some characteristics peculiar to itself.

The forest region, extending from the Louisiana State line to about the 96th meridian, has a climate greatly resembling that of the lower Mississippi Valley. Its general altitude is from tide-water to about 600 feet above. Its rivers are deep, sluggish and permanent. The rainfall varies from forty to fifty inches per annum, and springs and small flowing creeks are numerous. Its climate is mild and remarkably even, with very few sudden changes in temperature. The summer heat will sometimes rise to 90° or 95° Fahrenheit, but the temperature rarely falls below freezing point in winter. The heat of the day is tempered by constant winds from the Gulf and the nights are delightfully cool and refreshing.

Most of the timber, like white oak, ash, sweetgum, walnut, sycamore, cypress, loblolly and long-leaf pine, magnolia, etc., is of the kind peculiar to a moist climate. In the southern half of the timber region Spanish moss is found on many of the trees. The palmetto and the various species of ferns and mosses are found in most forests. The flower gardens, and particularly the rose gardens, are among the finest in the Southern States. Roses are generally in full bloom nearly every month in the year. Small fruits, like blackberries, raspberries, strawberries and others requiring a moist atmosphere, grow to perfection. Pears, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, etc., yield remarkably well, and in the southern part the same may be said of oranges, bananas and other semi-tropical fruits.

General health is as good as in any timbered country. In a few localities the prevailing forms of disease are chills and fever, such as are common to any timbered country placed under cultivation. Even here they are only common along the streams, bayous and marshes.

From the 96th meridian to the 103d are large expanses of open prairie, broken in places by long but narrow strips of timber, consisting mainly of the various kinds of oak. The altitudes in this region vary from 400 feet above sea level to 2,500 feet, rising northward and westward. The rainfall varies from twenty-five inches (west of the 100th meridian) to forty inches along Trinity River. Owing to the open character of the country the general evaporation is much greater, and hence the atmosphere is somewhat dryer than in the timbered country. The changes in the level of the country are more abrupt and the drainage more rapid. The streams, while generally permanent, have steep banks and a rapid flow. The temperature in midsummer is perhaps a trifle higher, but as the south winds have unobstructed passage the heat is so modified that outdoor work can be performed at all times without inconvenience, so far as the heat is concerned. The winters are perhaps a little more severe than in the timber, as the north winds also meet with no obstructions. These winds seldom last more than a day or two, and there is nothing about them that reminds one of the severe winter storms of the Northern States. They have the effect of clearing the atmosphere, and the general good health of the people is greatly due to them. The Texas winter is most severe between the altitudes of 300 and 1,500 feet, say between Mineola and Abilene. West of this the northers are greatly modified. During a severe winter three or four inches of snow sometimes fall in Northern Texas, and in Southern Texas the temperature may fall to freezing point, but generally vegetable gardens escape serious damage, and in Northern Texas roses frequently bloom all winter, sometimes up to February.

The range of products that are grown is much greater than in Eastern Texas, including as it does all the cereals, corn, cotton, sorghum, hay and every product common to the Mississippi Valley and the prairie States generally. All American fruits are successfully grown. Owing to the drier



SCENES ALONG THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

atmosphere the general health of the people is very good. The average number of deaths to the thousand population, for some sixty counties, in 1887, amounted to only ten



HURLEY BUILDING, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

persons, the proportion decreasing westward and northward with the increase in altitude.

From the 103d meridian westward is what can be properly called the arid region of Texas. It is a country of vast prairies, covered with nutritious grasses, sustaining the millions of cattle, sheep and horses for which the State is justly famous. In the eastern part of this division is located the great Llano Estacado, the mother of all the great rivers of Texas, and in the western part, jutting out of the great plains, are the various mountain ranges, grand in scenery and rich in valuable ores. Out of the mountains spring numerous small creeks which flow for a few miles and are then lost in the porous soil of the plains below. The altitudes in this region vary from 2,500 feet on the Staked Plain to 6,000 feet or more among the mountains. All of this country lies almost due north of Mexico. The south winds here bring but little moisture, as they come from a country that is equally dry. Those parts nearest the Gulf of Mexico receive an annual rainfall of twenty to twenty-five inches. With the increasing altitude the precipitation decreases. At

Pecos the annual rainfall is about thirteen inches, and at El Paso about ten inches. This statement applies to the high tablelands only. The rainfall in the mountains on the side facing the Gulf is from forty to sixty inches per annum, and to the rain and snowfall on the mountains in Texas and New Mexico is due the great quantities of water carried in the Rio Grande and Pecos Rivers.

The atmosphere is always dryer than in any other part of Texas, and owing to its greater altitude is more rarified and cooler. This region is said to be entirely beyond the influence of the north winds, and while a light fall of snow is expected every winter, it is considered the most perfect climate in the State. It certainly is wonderfully effective in healing diseases of the throat and lungs, and is the Mecca of thousands of invalids who find relief if not cure. All of this country may be considered as entirely exempt from climatic diseases of every kind.

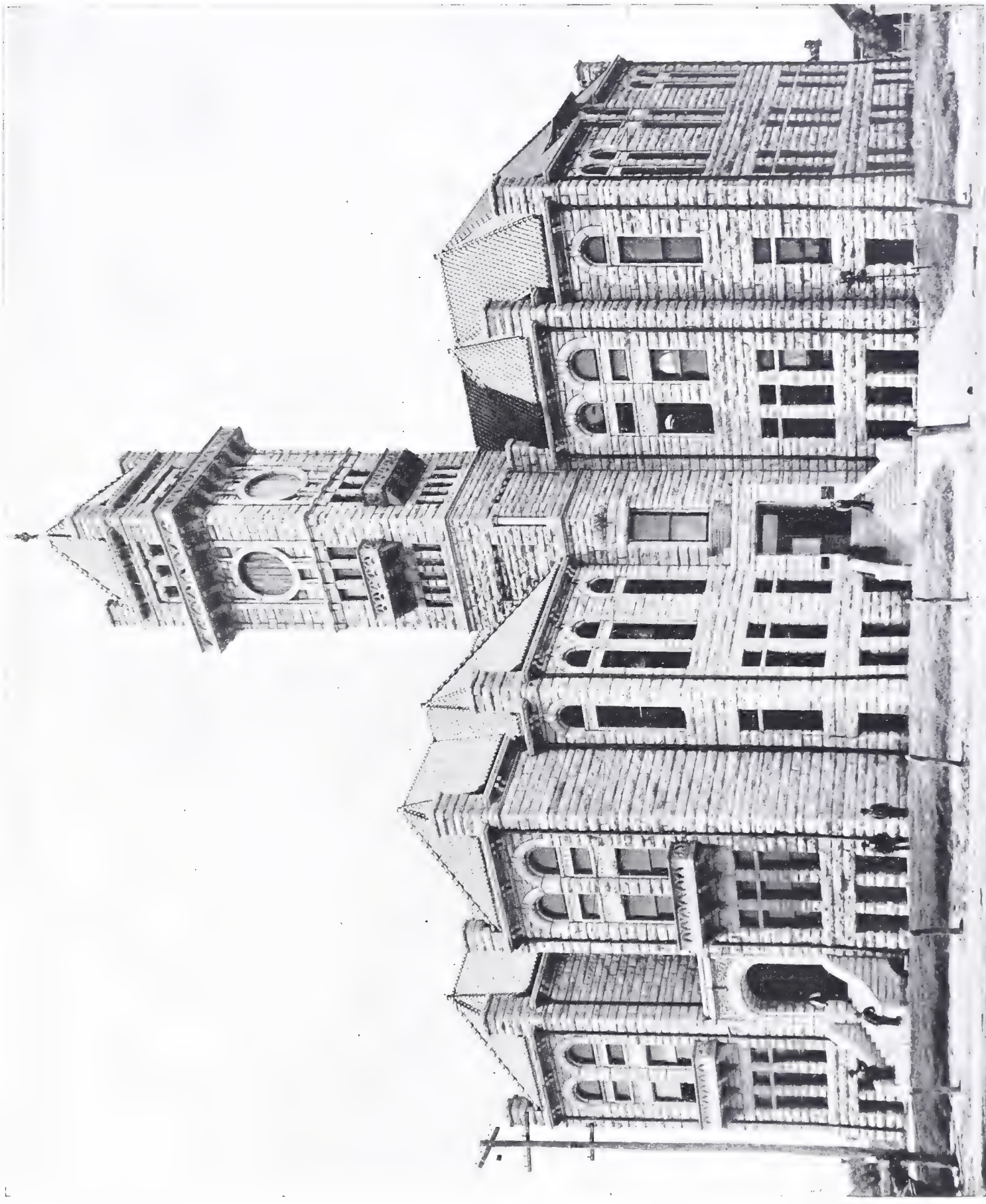
There are many native Mexicans now living in that portion of the country who have never known what sickness is, and many of them are over 100 years old. The same has been the experience of the oldest American residents, who carry with them a tradition that no one ever dies in the Trans-Pecos countries; that when a man has passed the 110th milestone and passed the point of usefulness, he quietly dries up, and only makes his presence known at meal time for twenty years more and is then blown away. There is perhaps no district in America where so many vigorous old men and women and robust and healthy younger people can be met with than on the prairies and in the valleys of extreme Western Texas. The death rate of sixteen counties, having a population of 31,065 and an area of 41,353, in 1887, averaged about nine persons to each thousand inhabitants, while the natural increase of population was twenty-four persons to the thousand.

Of the Panhandle region it may be said that the southeastern part has much in common with Central Texas, having about the same altitudes, soil, rainfall and products. The western half lies from 3,000 to 4,500 feet above sea level. While it affords excellent pasturage, it has all the uncertainties of climate that are common to Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. The northern part resembles Western Kansas in its severe winters and uncertain crops.

SOME VALUABLE FACTS ABOUT FORT WORTH, TEX.

ITS LOCATION.

Fort Worth is situated on a rolling plateau, one hundred and twenty feet above the Trinity river, and is seven hundred feet above sea level, making it a healthful, beautiful and desirable place of residence. Its altitude insures it the cooling gulf breezes which blow unremittingly during the summer months, tempering the heat and giving it a pleasant and agreeable climate both in summer and winter. Its rare atmosphere, pure water, bright, genial and salubrious climate make it an especially desirable place of residence.



CITY HALL, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

HEALTH.

It is entirely free from miasmatic diseases, and there are no local causes for disease of any character. Statistics show it to have the lowest death rate of any city in the United States, with but one exception. The climate is especially



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, FORTH WORTH, TEXAS.

favorable for catarrh, asthma and other pulmonary and bronchial complaints.

Without claiming to be a health resort, it possesses advantages which commend it to invalids from the more rigorous climates of the North.

WHAT SUPPORTS IT.

Fort Worth is surrounded by a section of agricultural country, which for the fertility of its soil and the variety of its products, is unsurpassed by any country on earth.

All the cereals are grown to perfection, and the yield is greatly in excess of any other section, with the single exception of corn, which produces about thirty-five bushels to the acre, twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat, sixty to eighty bushels of rye, oats and barley are an average yield.

It is the only country on the habitable globe which grows all the cereals to perfection and also produces cotton of a fine staple in the same field. All the root crops, fruits

and vegetables thrive in an unprecedented manner. It is the Utopia of farmer, gardener and fruit raiser. The section tributary to the city is greater in area than all the Middle States, and it is the natural market for this vast region, only a small portion of which is yet settled and being cultivated.

RAILROADS.

Eight trunk lines of railway enter Fort Worth, giving twelve outlets for trade and commerce. All of these stretch across the State in several directions. There are four direct lines to Chicago, three to St. Louis and Galveston, two to Memphis and New Orleans, three to Denver, one to El Paso and one to Laredo.

Forty-four passenger trains arrive and depart from the Union Depot daily, and the rumble of the innumerable freight trains that come and go is never stilled. It is conceded to be the railroad centre of the State, and as these arteries of trade all penetrate the rich country lying around the city in every direction, it is only a question of time and the natural growth and development of this vast territory when Fort Worth will become the largest and most prosperous city in the Southwest.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Every branch of trade is represented in Fort Worth. Nothing is overdone, and in many branches there is room for more. The handsome dry goods establishments, jewelry and clothing stores, saddlery stores, grocery stores, music stores, millinery stores, drug stores, shoe stores, china, hardware and furniture stores, and other emporiums of trade, would do credit to larger and more pretentious cities. All carry good stocks in the latest style and pattern and are worthy of the patronage that is so generously bestowed upon them by the people of the city and surrounding country.

The wholesale trade is also well represented, although there are several lines without representation, notably, hardware and boots and shoes. There is some jobbing trade in both of these, but no houses doing an exclusively wholesale trade. With such a large field there is ample room for energy, capital and enterprise to an almost unlimited extent.

MANUFACTORIES.

For a place of its age and size Fort Worth has no reason to complain of its manufacturing industries, but not a tithe of the business in this line is done that the location and surroundings justify. With its unrivalled facilities for transportation and the vast territory to be supplied, the raw material found at its very doors, and the extensive market for the product, Fort Worth must soon be a manufacturing centre.

The principal enterprises now doing business here are:

The Fort Worth Packing House, with a capacity of one thousand hogs and five hundred beeves per day, and ample capital to enlarge its business to meet the growing demands



TALAMANT CO.
COURT HOUSE
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

COURT HOUSE, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

of the country. As this is confessedly the live stock centre of the State, another packing house will soon be needed and the want will be supplied.

The Texas Brewing Company's plant is the finest in the South and its product is unexcelled. The pure artesian water obtainable in unlimited quantities is the best known for the manufacture of this beverage.

The flouring mills of the city have a capacity of 1,500 barrels of flour per day, and the hum of their machinery is heard night and day the year round.

The iron works is another active industry which gives employment to a large number of men and supply the demand in this line.

There are five ice factories, turning out three hundred tons of ice daily, which is shipped to all parts of the State.

Three cigar factories, several mattress factories, a small furniture factory, broom factory, trunk factories, an establishment for the manufacture of essences and flavoring extracts,

a candy and cracker factory, carriage factory, blank book manufactory, a cold storage plant, and numerous other small industries, do their part in the trade and business of the city. Yet there is room for more, and men with capital, energy and push will find here an inviting and profitable field.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Fort Worth has reason to be justly proud of its educational facilities. The public schools are the pride of the city. There are eleven substantial and commodious school buildings in the city, generously supported by the taxpayers, giving free education to the youth of the city. White and black receive the same advantages, although in separate buildings. An able and experienced corps of teachers impart information nine months in the year.

In addition to these, there is the Fort Worth University and Polytechnic College, the Fort Worth Business College,

and the Fort Worth Medical College, with able faculties and generous patronage. Every religious denomination is represented, some of them having two or three places of worship. The church buildings are large and handsome, costing from \$100,000 down. The pastors are, many of them, forcible and eloquent pulpit orators.

BANKS.

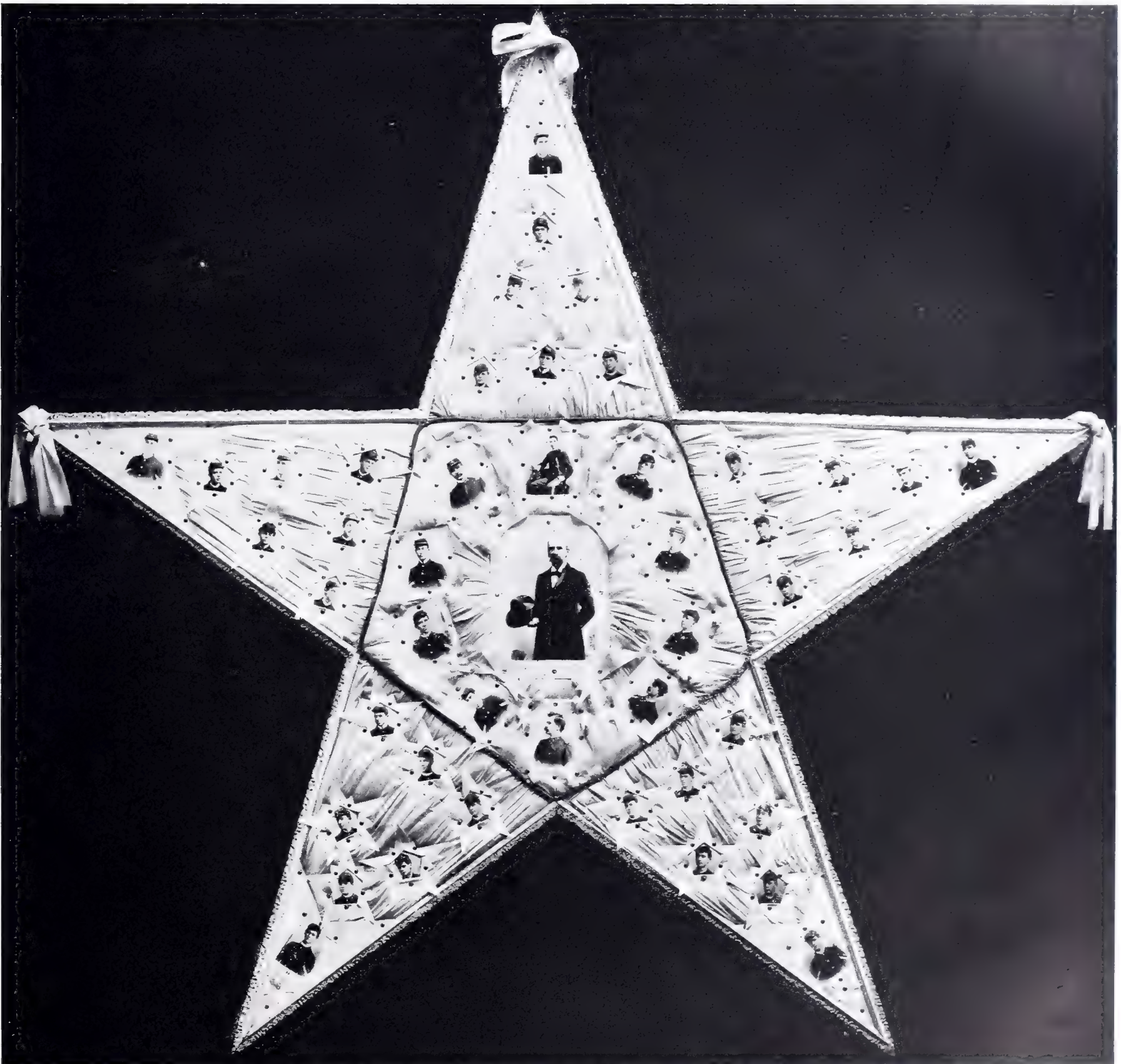
There are seven National Banks, with a capital and surplus of \$3,197,000. All are substantial and solid institutions, doing a business which produces handsome dividends to the stockholders.

HOTELS.

No city in the South has as fine hotels as Fort Worth. They are large and commodious, the cuisine unexcelled, and the hosts genial and entertaining.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The stranger is always surprised to find that the finest Court House in the United States is to be seen in Fort Worth. It is of Italian Renaissance style of architecture, built of gray granite quarried in Texas. It is four stories in height and is 140 by 160 feet in size.



LLOYD RIFLES. FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The Federal Building, nearing completion, is built of red sandstone, a Texas product; is four stories including basement, handsomely and elaborately ornamented with rich carving of the same material as the structure.

The City Hall is a commodious and imposing three-story structure of white limestone, the auditorium of which has a seating capacity of nearly three thousand.

The Opera House, Fire Halls and other public buildings are well built brick structures, which are creditable to the city.

STREETS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Fort Worth justly claims the best system of streets of any city of forty thousand people in this or any other country. There are eighty-five miles of graded and paved, broad and smooth streets, fifty-three miles of sewers, fifty-eight miles of water mains and the finest pumping station in the South, owned by the city, which also owns an electric light plant with which the public lighting is done.

Two additional gas and electric light plants supply light and power for commercial uses.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The street railways, four in number, cover thirty-two miles of the streets, all well equipped with the latest electrical devices and fully up to the demands of the times.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Building material is abundant, cheap and accessible. The vast pine forests to the southwest are penetrated by four lines of railway, insuring an abundance of cheap material. On several lines of railway there are inexhaustible quarries of limestone and sandstone, both of which are largely used for construction purposes.

CHEAP FUEL.

Of prime importance to any city is the item of cheap fuel; in this Fort Worth is peculiarly blessed. Good bituminous coal for steam purposes is mined within short dis-

tances from Fort Worth and is sold on the market in carload lots around two dollars and a half per ton. Higher grades of coal bear correspondingly low prices. This is an incalculable advantage for a manufacturing centre.

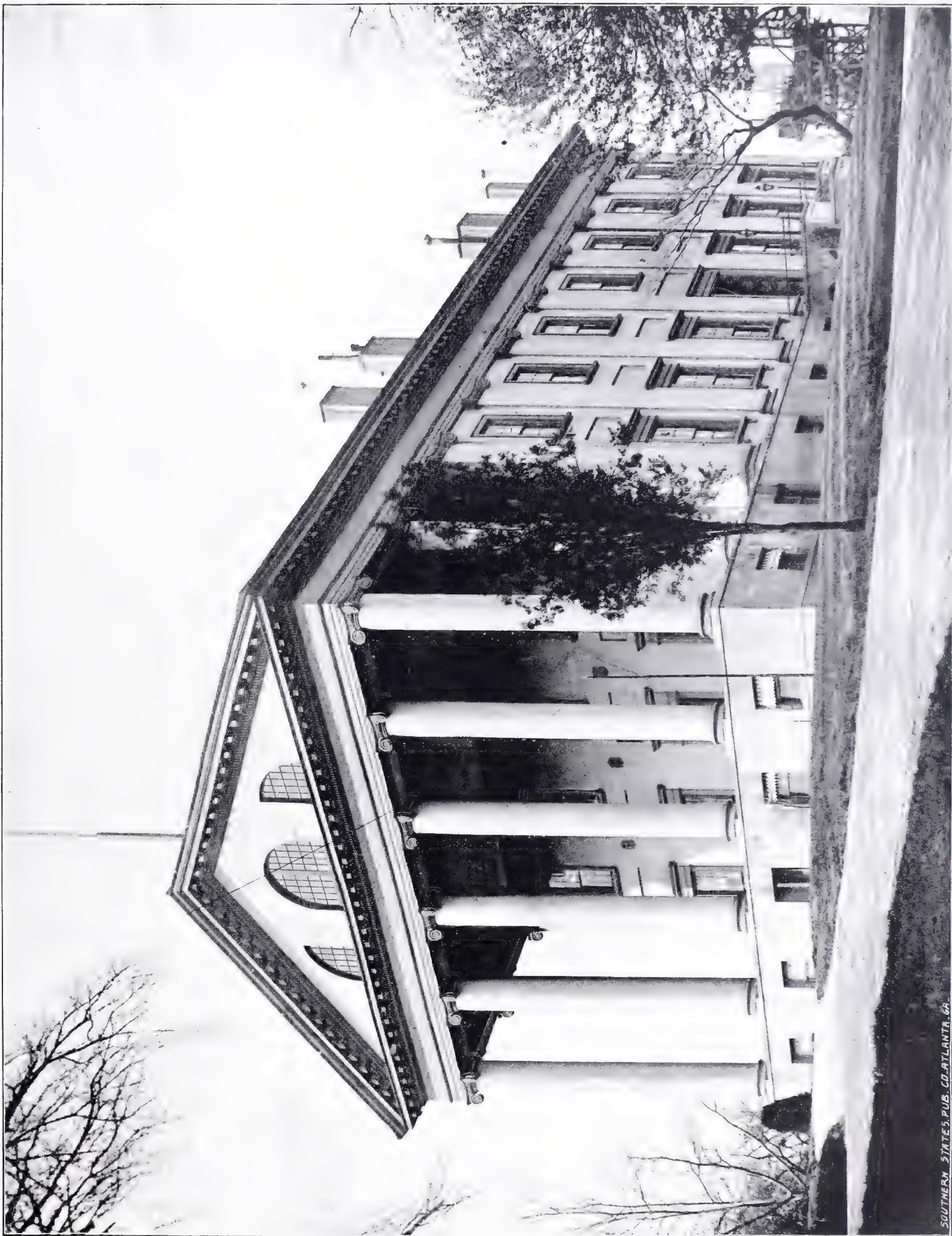
Are you looking for a land where you can work outdoors twelve months in a year, where horses and cattle run fat on the range through all winter, where cotton, corn, sorghum, sugar cane, wheat, oats, rye, broom corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, all vegetables and melons indigenous to North America, and apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, and a thousand other things that are for man's use and pleasure in this life, grow side by side on the same farm? Where droughts are unknown, where the winters are mild and summers cool, where snow is not seen for years at a time. Where churches and schools grace the crest of a thousand hills, and where your life and property is as safe as any place on the top of God's green footstool, without exception—then we say come to Texas. There is no State in this glorious Union that offers to the industrious and ambitious what Texas offers. There are many more than a hundred counties in Texas to which every word of the above applies, and there are tens of thousands of people in Texas who will swear before a notary public that the foregoing is true and correct. We only ask investigation.

Fort Worth is the railroad centre of the State.

Fort Worth has the best educational advantages, more and better church buildings, more miles of paved streets, more miles of sewers, more miles of water pipe, more miles of electric street railway than any city of its age and numbers on the continent.

Jay Gould, on being asked "What is the most wonderful railroad centre in the world?" replied, without hesitation, "Fort Worth, Texas."

You can obtain reliable and specific information upon any matter connected with Texas, by addressing B. B. Paddock, Secretary Fort Worth Promotive League.



SOUTHERN STATES PUBLISHING CO. ATLANTA, GA.

THE CAPITOL OF VIRGINIA.

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

This State, as every school-child knows, was one of the original thirteen colonies, and named for Elizabeth of England, the Virgin Queen. The first permanent English settlement in America was made within her borders, at Jamestown, May 13, 1607. Sir Thomas Gates and Company had obtained, in April, 1606, a charter from James I. to plant two colonies at places not less than 100 miles apart. The London Company succeeded this one in 1609, but Gates' Company had held it long enough to give the world the romantic adventures of Capt. John Smith. King James gave the London Company a sea front of 400 miles—all islands within 100 miles of the coast and all the country back from this 400 miles of frontage, "throughout from sea to sea," and to its colonists all the rights of natural-born Englishmen. Under this charter Virginia had jurisdiction over this vast domain, and when one considers the number of States and Territories that have since been carved out of it, the wonder ceases that the Old Dominion has always since been called the Mother of States and Statesmen! How well she deserves this proud name; noble old mother!

In 1619 Gov. Yardley organized the first North American legislative body at James City, a few miles inland from Jamestown, and the London Company granted the colony a liberal constitution, the general form of which Virginia has always since preserved. The first Africans were brought over, in 1619, by a Dutch man-of-war, and sold into slavery at Jamestown. In 1624 James I. arbitrarily deprived the London Company of its charter, and Virginia became a royal colony, but still was governed by its constitution, the King appointing the Governor and Council; the people electing the members to the House of Burgesses. The capital continued at Jamestown until 1698, when it was removed to Williamsburg, where William and Mary College had been established in 1693. In 1716 Gov. Spotswood crossed the Blue Ridge, and was, so far as history informs us, the first white man to enter the great valley. Indian wars followed as settlers moved westward, but in 1744 Virginia purchased from the Indians the right to make settlements to the Ohio River, and built a fort where Pittsburg now stands, which was captured by the French in 1754, inaugurating the long French and Indian war, which was not ended until the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, which made the Mississippi the western boundary of Virginia.

In 1773 the General Assembly of Virginia resolved for an "inter-colonial committee of correspondence," which offended Lord Dunmore, the royal governor, and he dissolved it. It wouldn't remain dissolved, but met again in May, 1774, and protested against the closing of the port of Boston. Dunmore again dissolved it, but the burgesses, the

members elected by the people, reassembled and passed resolutions denouncing British taxation and recommending to the other colonies an annual congress of delegates, leading in this as it had in recommending committees of correspondence.

The leading part she afterwards took in the war with Great Britain for independence, the supreme and patriotic efforts and sacrifices made by all her great patriots and people, from "Washington to the humblest private soldier in the Virginia line," will always remain a proud heritage of the American who loves his country and the noble liberties and blessings she helped to found and perpetuate.

The immense territory of Virginia, reaching from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and now divided into five large States, made the other States of the Union apprehensive of her future domination, and in 1781, to promote harmony and reassure them of her patriotic purposes, she offered to cede to the General Government all her territory beyond the Ohio. In 1784 she made the cession, only stipulating, as a condition precedent, that the territory thus voluntarily given up should, when peopled, be divided into new States, *in which slavery should be forever prohibited*, and that the remainder of her territory—that part from the Atlantic to the Ohio—should remain inviolably hers.

The State has now an area of 42,450 square miles; population in 1890, 1,655,980. Her grand old historic capital city, Richmond, was credited in 1890 with a population of 80,838. Of course there has been a large increase in the past six years. She has now 966 manufacturing establishments, with a direct investment of \$16,785,242, while her annual products reach the handsome sum of \$27,792,600. Handsome residences and massive mercantile structures have arisen from the ashes of the ruined city in 1865.

Norfolk is one of the most important sea-coast cities of the South. There are 374 manufacturing establishments within her borders, in which are directly invested \$3,417,454, and the value of her annual products exceeds \$5,000,000.

Petersburg is the next largest city in the State, with 271 manufacturing plants, in which are directly invested \$3,911,249, and the annual output exceeds \$7,000,000.

In 1890 Virginia farm land embraced 19,104,951 acres, of which only 9,125,951 acres were under cultivation. The then value of the farms was stated at \$254,490,600, and the implements and stock \$40,000,000 additional.

In 1892 there were 1,703,706 acres planted alone in corn, from which the yield was 26,000,000 bushels; 799,069 were in wheat, yielding 7,591,000 bushels, and 488,535 acres in oats, which yielded 5,472,000 bushels.

In 1894 there were 103,003 acres employed in the cultivation of tobacco, yielding 68,599,998 pounds marketed by farmers that year.

The mineral productions of the State have more than doubled since the year 1889. A great number of new mines have been opened, and mining capital now invested is very much greater than ever before in her history.

Gov. O'Ferrall claims that she can produce all the cereals, every staple vegetable known to the vegetable kingdom, nearly every fruit known to American horticulture, and all in perfect quality. Her tobacco is unsurpassed in commercial standing; her peanuts unequaled in their richness of flavor; her yet primeval forests continue to contribute curled walnut, tough hickory, soft poplar and durable locust, with many species of oak and pine, cypress, cedar, hemlock, and spruce. Her mountains respond to the call for iron, coal, zinc, lead, copper; while her hills are filled with manganese, slate, granite, limestone, sandstone, onyx and marble. Her rivers and bays abound with fish and oysters, and from her clover-pots, timothy-fields and blue-grass meadows are raised the Norman and Percheron, the sturdy coach horse and quiet roadster, the fleet trotter, the swift race horse, and all-gaited saddler; the short-horned Durham, beautiful Hereford, meek-eyed Jersey, soft fleecy merinoes, Southdowns and Cotswolds; while from her farmers' sties come the "mudlarks" from which are manufactured the famous, the justly-celebrated, Smithfield ham, which delights the epicurean palate wherever known.

Gov. O'Ferrall says: "Well, indeed, could this Old Dominion challenge any one of her sisters in this bonded Union to present such a combination of wealth-creating resources as she can display. Where is the State than can so delight the vision and enrapture the soul? Some have their special attractions, and in them may excel Virginia; some may surpass her in some things, but what State can measure up to the general standard of this historic and time-honored Commonwealth?"

Gov. CHARLES T. O'FERRALL,

Richmond, Va.

The name of Charles T. O'Ferrall, the present Governor of Virginia, will live long in the history of the Old Commonwealth, for his administration has been characterized by a degree of vigor and activity which in times of peace has, perhaps, never before been equalled in the State. To understand the interest which clusters around his work in the Executive chair it will be necessary to take a peep at the Chief Magistrate, whose achievements but reflect his character and sterling qualities.

The Governor is a man who throughout life has been familiar with difficulties and triumphant in removing them. His energy, courage and perseverance have never yet been daunted and therein lies the secret of his success. He first saw the light of day on a farm near Brucetown, in Frederick County, fifty-five years ago. As his name indicates, he is

of Irish lineage on his father's side, and if the genealogists mistake not, his ancestors were a brave and prominent race of men, no little like their worthy scion. On his maternal side he is Scotch-Irish, and here, by the way, it may be said, that like all good and successful men he had a noble woman for a mother—one ever faithful, tender and kind. When the lad first came to manhood and was brought face to face with life, she was always at his side to comfort and encourage him, and though she has now passed away, the imprint of her excellent training still shows itself in the deeds of the son. Governor O'Ferrall's father was the late John O'Ferrall, of Morgan County (now in West Virginia), and was a solid and popular man in his day. He served a number of terms in the Virginia House of Delegates, and



GOV. CHARLES T. O'FERRALL.

at the time of his death was Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of his county.

At the tender age of fifteen the Governor was appointed clerk *pro tempore* of the Morgan County Court, to succeed his deceased father. Young as he was, the future statesman and soldier had already begun to realize the responsibilities of life and from that time onward he has ever forged ahead. At seventeen he was elected by the people Clerk of the Court, for the full term of six years, over an aged competitor and prominent citizen, but ere he had served half the term the drum beat of civil strife called him from his official duties. Morgan County was strongly Union in sentiment, and only about twenty men from the county joined

the Confederate army, and only two from the little town of Berkeley Springs. O'Ferrall was one of the latter. Enlisting as a private in the cavalry service—he has always been a passionate lover of horses—he arose, step by step, until he reached the rank of colonel.

At the close of the war, he was in command of all the Southern cavalry in the Valley of Virginia. His regiment, in fact, held the last line and had the last fight and captured the last prisoner on Virginia soil. His command was engaged in two fights after the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, the Colonel refusing to believe that the Confederate forces had really surrendered, although, under a flag of truce, General Hancock, who was in his front, sent him word that General Lee had surrendered, and it would be well for him to follow the example of his great commander.

In this connection it might be well to allude to the daring and bravery of Governor O'Ferrall, whose courage during the war will long be remembered by those in his command, or who were eye-witnesses. The story of his adventures would almost read like a romance. During the bloody struggle he received eight wounds—three from sabre thrusts and five from bullets and shells. In the cavalry fight at Upperville, Loudoun County, a minie ball passed through his left lung, barely missing his heart, and he was left on the field for dead. The newspapers even announced his death, but by careful nursing he gradually regained his strength, fully recovered and in four months' time was again in the saddle and received his last wound at Fisher's Hill, in 1864.

Governor O'Ferrall's success in politics has been phenomenal. More than twenty years ago he was elected a member of the General Assembly from Rockingham County; subsequently he was chosen Judge of the County Court, and in after years he secured six nominations for Congress, always by acclamation or without formidable opposition, and in every campaign that followed he was overwhelmingly successful at the polls. His career in the House of Representatives soon made him prominent in that body, and the part he took in the Force Bill opposition and other important contests won for him that popularity which subsequently resulted in his nomination on the first ballot for Governor and his election by an unprecedented majority. In the Forty-ninth Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining and a member of the Committee on Commerce, and through three Congresses he was on the Elections Committee, of which he was chairman two terms and when his resignation took effect for him to be inaugurated Governor, on the first of January, 1894.

Governor O'Ferrall is a man of striking appearance, with character plainly stamped on every feature. He has a soldierly air and sits a horse with excellent grace. He would be known among thousands by his long gray hair and erect carriage. In manner he is easily approachable, and there is an irresistible magnetism about him which in-

variably attracts. His memory for remembering names and faces is quite remarkable, and this, combined with his affability and fidelity to friends, has done much to win him his strong line of staunch supporters.

In every political campaign he has been active and untiring on the stump in behalf of the Democratic party, and he is, no doubt, personally acquainted with more people in the State than any man living. As a campaigner, he is aggressive, indefatigable and strong, and no hardships or difficulties can weary him.

His prompt action in the strike troubles of 1895 in Virginia in maintaining the supremacy of the law and the right of every man to work when he desired to do so; his vigorous policy in clearing the State of gamblers; his determined purpose to suppress the spirit of lynching; his untiring efforts to put down book-making and pool-selling on horse-races, and his success in capturing and bringing to punishment all violators of law have made his administration one of the most striking in the history of the State over which he presides as Chief Magistrate.

M. J. DIMMOCK, Architect,

Richmond, Va.

Captain Dimmock is a native of the State of Virginia, and has been in the active practice of his profession for thirty years.

He has designed and supervised the erection of many of the most important buildings, both public and private, throughout the State, and enjoys an extensive practice.

He is President of the Southern Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and is a Fellow of the Institute. He



M. J. DIMMOCK.

served in the cavalry arm of the service in the Army of Northern Virginia, and took part in all the important cavalry engagements of the late war.

HENRY TILGHMAN MELONEY,

Richmond, Va.

Born in Caroline County, State of Maryland, of Quaker parentage, in 1842. Both father and mother dying before reaching middle life, at the age of fourteen he was thrown largely upon his own resources. At the age of sixteen



HENRY TILGHMAN MELONEY.

Clerk United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

he accepted a position as one of the deputy clerks of the Circuit Court for Talbot County, Maryland, in which position he served nine years, gaining the place of chief deputy in that office, and where he received his education and training as a Court Clerk. He was then appointed Court Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, served three years, and immediately thereafter filled the same position in the Criminal Court of Baltimore City. In 1877 he was appointed by United States Judge Giles deputy clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts for Maryland; and upon the organization of the new United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in 1891, he was appointed by the Court (Mr. Chief Justice Fuller presiding) the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, composed of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and removed to Richmond, Virginia, where the office of the Court is located.

CHARLES H. READ, Jr.,

Richmond, Va.

Charles H. Read, Jr., architect, of 12 N. Ninth Street, has had a long and varied experience of his profession, and, incidentally of its engineering features, and has displayed his ability in the construction of a number of the finest buildings of the city, including the new *Times* building, at Tenth and Bank Streets, the Planters' National Bank Building, the Levy & Davis store on Broad Street, the Hawes row of residences on Fifth Street, and the Strause residence on

Franklin Street. This experience of his, to which we make reference, extends over twenty years. He is a native of the city, was in the Confederate Army, and was wounded at the Battle of New Market, and there hangs over the entrance to one of his offices a strangely disfigured musket that was knocked off his shoulder by a shell, in the memorable charge of the V. M. I. Cadets on that occasion.

He studied for his profession in the school of engineering of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. For four years after that he was with the Tredegar Iron Works there as a mechanical draughtsman, and also with the Metropolitan Iron Works, of Richmond, and the American Rolled Nut and Tube Co., of this city. After that he was in the office of the supervising architect of the United States at Washington, D. C.; then was attached to the United States Geological Survey; then practiced his profession in Washington for twelve years, and designed quite a number of



CHAS. H. READ, JR.

prominent public and private buildings. In 1889 he returned to Richmond and opened an office, and has recently been elected architect for the entire group of sixteen buildings for the new Union Theological Seminary, to be erected near the city.

CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS.

Charles Broadway Rouss, born in Woodsboro, Frederick County, Maryland, February 11th, 1836, the son of a struggling farmer; to-day is one of the wealthiest business men in the United States. Speaking of his parents, he says: " . . . From these two plain but peerless lives fell inspiration that drove the plowboy of Runnymede through humiliation, through Winchester and Richmond to the metropolis of America. From the true and touching lessons that fell from the lips of those two sacred idols was the inspiration that led the little barefoot of seven (now sixty)

to the head of the representative auction business of the world, actuated by their solid, sterling, supreme religion, 'do right'"

At the age of five, he was taken to Runnymede, Berkeley County, Virginia; and at ten was sent to the Winchester Academy. At the age of fifteen he became tired of the monotony of study and left school.

Commencing his business career at the age of fifteen as clerk in a country store for a salary of one dollar per week



CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS.

at the age of eighteen he refused a partnership in a great firm (because of an innate dislike of co-partnership) and opened a store of his own, with a capital of \$500.

At the age of twenty-four (in 1860-61) he often met and talked with the two leading merchants of that period—Claffin and Stewart—and was ambitious to equal or eclipse them in the magnitude of their business operations. In 1862, Winchester was held by the Federal troops and Mr. Rouss, following the dictates of his heart, abandoned his business and fought through the war with Stonewall Jackson's famous brigade.

March, 1866, found him in New York with nothing but a tattered Confederate uniform, \$1.80 in cash and an undaunted determination to succeed in spite of the incubus of \$11,000 of old debts against him.

Spending many of his nights walking the streets for want of a place to sleep, this man has risen by the force of his will and courage, to be a many times millionaire, still directing the details of a large business, though totally blind and depending upon the reports of his employees for his knowledge of its progress.

Mr. Rouss has given largely to deserving institutions and enterprises, his early home, Winchester, having been assisted by various donations. His latest and greatest benefaction is his proposition to endow a battle abbey of the South with a donation of \$100,000.

Col. ANDREW GLASSELL DICKINSON,

Of Virginia.

There are now in the North many representatives of the best blood, culture and intellect of the South, and among these it would be difficult to find a truer exponent of the noblest Southern spirit than Col. Andrew Glassell Dickinson. Both sections have united in recognizing his worth and in bestowing honors upon him; but the land of his birth, the land for which he fought so valiantly, will always claim him for her own.

Col. Dickinson was born at Bowling Green, Caroline County, Virginia, April 15, 1835. His paternal ancestors had come to America from Dundee, Scotland, in early colonial days, and had settled first in New England and Pennsylvania, spreading from the latter to the Virginian Colony. The eminent men of this name who figure so worthily in the early history of the Eastern and Middle States, as well as in that of the Southern and Western, were all scions of the same noble blood.

On the maternal side, Col. Dickinson has an equally honorable lineage, being descended from the celebrated Magruder family, whose history is so worthily interwoven with that of Virginia.

Having received his early education at a military school in his native State, young Andrew Dickinson soon after removed to Mississippi, and later to Louisiana, where he began a most successful mercantile career. He was married to Miss Sue Marshall Coleman, a daughter of Col. Nicholas D.



Col. ANDREW GLASSELL DICKINSON.

Coleman, of Vicksburg, Miss., and grandniece, on her mother's side of the illustrious Chief Justice Marshall. When the great conflict between North and South was about to tear the nation asunder, the young man refused to act precipitately as to secession. Earnestly hoping for the preservation of the Union, he yet held stanchly to his allegiance to the land of his birth; and when Virginia withdrew from the

Union, he recognized that all hope of a peaceful issue was at an end, and, immediately raising a company, he offered his services to the Confederacy.

The editor of *La Revista Mercantile*, in writing of Col. Dickinson, has most eloquently said:

"When the war broke out, each one sought his flag. He must needs have been a traitor, who, a son of the South, did not seek his, when duty pointed it out; and under the flag of old Virginia young Dickinson enlisted. When the nation is going to pieces, the heart calls country that marked out by the cradle and the grave—the place where we first saw light, and where we have prayed for the memory of our parents. For that bit of land we fight and for its glory we die."

The young soldier was quickly promoted to the honorable rank of Assistant Adjutant General upon the staff of Major-General Magruder, and displayed ability and valor so marked that at the age of twenty-six he was placed in command of the Northwestern Division of General Magruder's military department, the line of the Rio Grande.

Here he rendered absolutely invaluable service as the originator and organizer of the great Cotton Bureau of the Trans-Mississippi Department—an achievement which, opening an avenue through Mexican ports for the export of cotton and the import of supplies, munitions of war and money, enabled the Confederacy to hold out as long as she did and make her gallant fight against overwhelming odds.

Our limited space forbids us here to touch upon the many romantic and heroic episodes of Col. Dickinson's military career, or even to relate his successive promotions and honors, and the stories of the scars he carries. Since the war he has resided in New York City, and has made his name as highly regarded in commercial and financial circles as formerly in military ones. For certain distinguished services, in connection with commercial relations between the United States and Spanish America, he has been twice honorably decorated, receiving, first, at the hands of the Queen Regent of Spain, the Cross of the Royal Order of Knighthood of Gavella la Catolica, and later, from the President of the United States of Venezuela, the decoration of "The Liberator," the highest honor which that country bestows, declares its president "upon its distinguished servants and upon those natives or foreigners who are worthy of it on account of their extraordinary merits, or on account of the services which they render humanity, or the civilization of the people."

This distinguished man has now retired from active business, and, surrounded by a large family and esteemed and honored by all who know him, he resides in New York City still zealous in all philanthropic enterprises and greatly sought and admired socially. His life has been a measureless benefit to humanity and his name will live to future times.

Mrs. ANNE SANFORD GREEN,
Virginia.

Mrs. Green was born in Romney, West Virginia. On her paternal side she is descended from the Glengary McDonalds, of Culloden fame, as well as the McGuires. On her mother's side she is a relative of the Naylor, Armstrongs and Dennisons, of Pennsylvania. She was married to James W. Green, a distinguished lawyer of Culpepper, in 1855. Her first service was the equipping of a company of Confederate soldiers, raised through the liberality of her husband. Major Green died twelve years ago, leaving her a widow with eight children. Mrs. Green owned and edited the *Culpepper Exponent*, and was the first woman in Virginia to assume such a responsibility. The *Exponent* was a pivotal power in Virginia and through the South. Mrs. Green is admired for her courage, independence and political astuteness. She was President of the Auxiliary Board of Virginia for Columbian Exposition, and was appointed by Governor McKinley



MRS. ANNE SANFORD GREEN.

Regent of the Columbian Liberty Bell, the only colonial commissioner appointed by the Governor who was present at the Atlanta Exposition. Her effort has been to raise funds for a continental hall at Washington. Mrs. Green, during the war, obtained the release of her father, Col. Angus McDonald, a distinguished graduate of West Point, through Col. Hitchcock, a class mate and friend on the opposite side in the war. Col. McDonald was the only Confederate officer imprisoned and manacled by the Federals. All her friends appreciate her influence for good and defer to her judgment. George W. Childs, when discussing with her a political situation, said: "You ought to have been a man." Whereupon Mrs. Green replied: "A mother has use for mind as well as a man." Henry W. Grady was a warm friend of hers, and once in writing to her said: "If half of the men of the country had as sound political sense as you have, Mrs. Green, we would have a much brighter

hope for the country." Mrs. Green's home, Green Lawn, has ever been open to the visits of such men as Alexander Stephens, Senator Daniel and other distinguished statesmen. Mrs. Green is a philanthropist, as was shown in the exerting of her influence to obtain from President Harrison his first executive clemency. This was the commutation of the death sentence of an old family servant. As a mother, an editor, a friend, a politician and a litterateur it is difficult to see in which she has shone the brightest.

THOMAS H. BOWLES,
Virginia.

Born in Virginia, in 1854, Thomas H. Bowles is a genuine representative of the New South.

Educated in Virginia, his first business venture was made in Georgia, where he put before the public an invention for



THOMAS H. BOWLES.

rotary railway advertising which showed much ingenuity and skill.

During a temporary lull in the prosperity of the country, this invention was withdrawn, and by a happy combination of circumstances Mr. Bowles went into life insurance. Representing the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, in Florida, Mr. Bowles was most successful. In recognition of his ability, the Mutual Life made him General Agent for the States of Mississippi and Louisiana, in 1887, one year after he entered their service. He established himself in New Orleans, when he soon came to represent the energy, the progressiveness and the business perspicuity which characterizes the men of the New South.

His business methods were marked by the highest integrity, and unstinted success followed all his efforts.

In 1892 the Mutual Life added to his interests Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, and Mr. Bowles left New Orleans for Milwaukee, to establish there a General Agency, whose greatest rival was the field which he had brought to so high

a state of productiveness, and over which he continues to exert a most beneficial control.

While Mr. Bowles' interests were going out into other States, he was not unmindful of Georgia, and continued to show his confidence in that State by buying and rebuilding a theatre in Atlanta, Georgia. The New Lyceum is one of the handsomest small playhouses in the country. It was opened in April, 1895, and is an honor to the city it adorns.

T. J. ANDERSON,
Portsmouth, Va.

The picture of a successful man is always an object of interest to the great majority of people. It matters not in what line of endeavor success may have been attained—whether in the lists of war, in literature, science, art, or in commercial pursuits—they like to know something of the personal appearance of him who has achieved it—who has carved out for himself a career of honorable usefulness and distinction, and won a place in the foremost rank of his chosen vocation. Such a man is Mr. T. J. Anderson, General Passenger Agent of the Seaboard Air Line.

Mr. Anderson was born in Hanover County, Virginia, but a little more than thirty-four years ago, and it will thus be seen that he is still in the full vigor of his early manhood, and, as he has not yet reached the prime of life, it may fairly be presumed that he has likewise not yet attained the zenith of his usefulness or the acme of his business success.



T. J. ANDERSON.

In the days of his early scholastic training he evinced a decided preference for mathematical studies, and felt great interest in the laws of mechanics as applied to machinery. It was not destined, however, that he should devote himself to scientific pursuits. Before reaching the age of twenty years he accepted a position in the service of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, in the agent's office at Norfolk, Va., and the choice then made shaped his subsequent career. After

holding positions in several departments with the Norfolk & Western, in May, 1884, he became union ticket agent for the Seaboard Air Line, the Bay Line Steamers, and the Old Dominion Line, under the administration of Col. John M. Robinson.

Thenceforward his advancement was rapid. In 1888 he became city passenger agent for these lines, and discharged the duties of the position with eminent satisfaction to all concerned, until 1892, when he was made passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., and later at Norfolk, Va. This position he filled with conspicuous ability until advanced, in February, 1894, to his present responsible place.

Mr. Anderson is the ideal general passenger agent. He has brought to the discharge of the duties of the position, which he fills with such credit to himself and such useful-

ness to his company and the traveling public, a thorough knowledge of its requirements in all of its details, which is the result of years of experience, of close attention to the subject, and of keen and searching observation. He is progressive in thought, prompt and energetic in action, and unvaryingly affable and courteous in demeanor.

Mr. Anderson has refused many tempting offers from other lines, to remain with this great Southern system, which he has been largely instrumental in building up to its present elegantly-equipped and magnificent proportions.

Scarcely necessary to add that the subject of our sketch enjoys the full confidence of his superior officers and the cordial good will and esteem of his associate employes, or that his popularity is by no means confined to railway circles, but that he graces and adorns the domestic sphere and social life in which he moves.



CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD.

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|------|--|------|---|
| 876 | Gunnbjorn first sighted Greenland. | 1526 | Sebastian Cabot explores the La Plata. |
| 877 | Ingolf Jarl, of Norway, settled Greenland. | 1528 | Unsuccessful invasion of Florida by De Narvaez. |
| 1000 | Lief, son of Eric, discovered Helluland. | 1531 | Pizarro again invades Peru. |
| 1435 | Columbus born at Genoa, Italy. | 1533 | Pizarro founds Lima. |
| 1492 | Columbus sails from Palos, Spain. | 1534 | Cartier discovers the River St. Lawrence. |
| | Oct. 12, discovers Guanahani, one of the Bahamas. | 1535 | Almagro invades Chili. |
| | Oct. 27, " Cuba. | 1537 | Cortez discovers California. |
| | Dec. 6, " Hayti, or Hispaniola. | 1539 | Florida invaded by De Soto. |
| 1493 | Columbus returns to Spain. | 1540 | Roberval attempts to colonize New France. |
| | Sept. 25, sails on second voyage from Cadiz. | | The Amazon explored from Peru to the Atlantic. |
| | Dec. 8, founds Isabella, in Hispaniola. | 1541 | Mississippi River discovered by De Soto. |
| 1494 | Columbus discovers Jamaica. | 1542 | De Soto is buried in the Mississippi. |
| 1496 | Columbus returns to Spain. | 1545 | Silver mines of Potosi discovered. |
| | Tobacco discovered in Hayti. | 1548 | Platina discovered in Southern Mexico. |
| 1497 | The Cabots discover the mainland of America. | 1549 | Roberval sails for Canada with a colony. |
| 1498 | May 30, third voyage of Columbus. | 1562 | French Protestants land in Florida with Coligny. |
| | July 31, discovers Trinidad. | 1563 | English carry slaves to West Indies. |
| | August 1, discovers mainland of South America. | 1565 | Spaniards found St. Augustine. |
| 1499 | Voyage of Amerigo Vespucci to South America. | 1576 | Frobisher seeks a N. W. passage. |
| 1500 | Pincon discovers mouth of the Amazon. | 1579 | First voyage of Sir Humphrey Gilbert. |
| | Columbus returned to Spain in chains. | 1583 | Second voyage of Sir Humphrey Gilbert. |
| | April 23, Cabral discovers Brazil. | 1584 | Sir Walter Raleigh sends two vessels to Virginia. |
| 1501 | Cortereal explores coast of North America. | 1585 | He attempts to found a colony at Roanoke. |
| 1502 | Columbus' last voyage from Spain. | | A second expedition under Greenville. |
| | Aug. 14, discovers the Bay of Honduras. | 1586 | Davis' Straits discovered. |
| 1504 | Columbus returns to Spain. | | Tobacco introduced into England by Lane. |
| 1506 | May 20, Columbus dies at Valladolid, aged 59. | 1587 | Raleigh sends out colony under White. |
| 1507 | The New World named America after Amerigo Vespucci. | | First Indian baptized in Virginia. |
| 1508 | River St. Lawrence navigated by Aubert. | 1589 | Raleigh assigns his rights to the London Co. |
| 1510 | First colony planted at Isthmus of Darien. | 1599 | Roger Williams born. |
| 1512 | March 27, Ponce de Leon discovers Florida. | 1602 | Gosnola discovers Cape Cod, May 15. |
| | Baracoa, the first town in Cuba, built. | | May 21, he discovers Martha's Vineyard. |
| 1513 | Balboa discovers the Pacific Ocean. | 1603 | Martin Pring visits the coast of Maine. |
| 1516 | Juan Diaz discovers Rio de la Plata. | 1605 | De Monts founds Port Royal. |
| 1517 | Charles V. sends negro slaves to Cuba and Jamaica. | 1606 | Patents issued to Plymouth and London Companies. |
| | Mexico discovered by Francisco Fernandez. | 1607 | First permanent English settlement at Jamestown. |
| 1518 | Grijalva discovers southern portion of Mexico. | | Attempt to found colony at mouth of Kennebec. |
| 1519 | March 13, Cortez lands on present site of Vera Cruz. | 1608 | Quebec founded by Champlain. |
| 1520 | Magellan discovers Patagonia. | | Capt. John Smith explores Chesapeake Bay. |
| | Montezuma dies. | | He is saved by Pocahontas in Virginia. |
| | Carolina discovered by De Ayllon. | 1609 | Lord Delaware made Governor of Virginia. |
| 1521 | Cortez takes the city of Mexico. | | Henry Hudson discovers the Hudson River. |
| 1522 | Bermudas discovered by Juan Bermudez. | 1610 | Delaware Bay named. |
| 1524 | Verrazani explores the North American coast. | 1611 | Cattle and hogs brought from England to Virginia. |
| 1525 | Invasion of Peru by Pizarro. | | Lake Champlain discovered. |

- 1613 Pocahontas marries John Rolfe.
- 1614 The Dutch build a fort on Manhattan Island.
Capt. John Smith explores the New England coast.
- 1615 The Dutch found Fort Orange, now Albany.
- 1616 Tobacco first cultivated in Virginia.
Baffin's Bay discovered and named for Baffin.
- 1617 Pocahontas dies in England.
- 1618 The Dutch settle in New Jersey near the Hudson.
- 1619 House of Burgesses convenes at Jamestown, Va.
- 1620 Dec. 11 (N. S.) Pilgrims land at Plymouth Rock.
Slaves sold in Virginia by the Dutch.
Nov. 10 the first white child born in New England.
- 1621 May 12 first marriage at Plymouth Rock.
Pilgrims make a treaty with Massasoit.
Cotton first cultivated at Jamestown.
- 1622 374 English colonists massacred by Indians.
A grant of land to Gorges and Mason from St. Lawrence to Merrimac.
- 1623 Maine and New Hampshire settled by the English.
New Jersey settled by Swedes and Dutch.
- 1624 James I. dissolves the London Co.
- 1627 Swedes settle near the Delaware.
- 1628 Massachusetts Bay Colony founded.
John Endicott settles at Salem.
- 1629 Charlestown, Mass., founded.
- 1630 Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury and Cambridge founded.
John Winthrop first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
First general court held at Boston.
- 1631 De Vries founds a Dutch colony in Delaware.
- 1632 Trading posts established in Maryland.
- 1633 First house built in Connecticut at Windsor.
The Dutch erect a fort at Hartford.
A trading post erected at Windsor.
- 1634 Leonard Calvert and Lord Baltimore colonize Maryland.
Roger Williams banished from Massachusetts.
- 1635 Emigration from Massachusetts to Connecticut.
- 1636 Hartford settled.
Rhode Island at Providence settled by Roger Williams.
- 1637 First synod at Newton, now Cambridge, Mass.
The Pequot War in Connecticut.
Mrs. Anne Hutchinson banished from Massachusetts.
- 1638 New Haven founded by Eaton and Davenport.
Harvard College founded.
A general earthquake throughout New England.
- 1639 First printing-press set up at Cambridge.
- 1640 Montreal founded.
- 1641 New Hampshire united with Massachusetts.
- 1642 First Commencement at Harvard College.
- 1643 Indian War in New Netherlands.
Union of New England Colonies, May 19.
- 1643 Swedes from Delaware settle in Pennsylvania.
- 1644 William Penn born.
Indian war in Virginia.
- 1645 Clayborne's rebellion in Maryland.
- 1646 Effort made in Massachusetts to spread the Gospel among Indians.
- 1648 First execution for witchcraft in New England.
New London settled.
- 1650 Harvard College chartered.
Constitution of Maryland passed.
- 1651 England restricting commerce of the colonies.
- 1652 First mint established in New England.
- 1653 North Carolina first colonized by Virginians.
- 1654 Yale College projected by Mr. Davenport.
- 1655 Dutch conquer the Swedes of Delaware.
Conquest of Jamaica by the English.
- 1656 First arrivals of Quakers in Massachusetts.
Their persecution begins.
- 1659 Four Quakers executed on Boston Common.
- 1660 Regicides Whalley and Goffre refugees in New England.
English monarchy restored under Charles II.
- 1663 He grants Carolina to Lord Clarendon.
Cotton Mather born.
- 1664 He gives from Connecticut to Delaware to his brother, Duke of York.
New Amsterdam taken—name changed to New York.
All Dutch possessions pass to English.
New Jersey granted to Berkeley and Cateret.
- 1665 New York city incorporated.
Elizabethtown, N. J., founded.
Allonez explores Lake Superior.
- 1670 South Carolina colonized—Locke's Model signed.
- 1672 Charleston, S. C., colonized.
First copyright granted in Massachusetts.
- 1673 New York retaken by the Dutch—restored in 1674.
- 1675 King Phillip's War; Indian War in Virginia.
- 1676 King Phillip killed—his tribe destroyed.
Bacon's rebellion in Virginia; Jamestown burned.
New Jersey divided into East and West Jersey.
- 1680 Founding of Charleston, S. C.
- 1681 Pennsylvania given to William Penn by Charles II.
- 1682 Penn arrives in America and takes possession.
La Salle takes the West and calls it Louisiana.
- 1683 First Legislative Assembly in New York.
Roger Williams dies, aged 84.
- 1685 Andros made Governor of all New England.
- 1686 First Episcopal parish formed in Boston.
Massachusetts deprived of her charter.
- 1687 Andros attempts to take Connecticut's charter away.
First printing press set up at Philadelphia.

- 1688 New York and New Jersey united to New England under Andros.
- 1689 King William's War. William III. succeeds to throne.
Governor Andros imprisoned in Boston—sent home to England.
War between England and France.
- 1690 Schenectady burned by French and Indians.
First paper money issued in Massachusetts.
Expedition of Phips against Port Royal, Nova Scotia.
- 1691 Execution of Leisler and Milborne at New York for treason.
- 1692 Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies united.
Witchcraft rife at Salem, now Danvers.
William and Mary College, in Virginia, chartered.
- 1693 Episcopal church established at New York.
William Bradford sets up printing press in New York.
- 1695 Rice first introduced into Carolina from Africa.
- 1696 Indian attack on Haverhill.
- 1697 Close of King William's War; Peace of Ryswick.
- 1698 First French colony at mouth of the Mississippi.
Earl of Bellamont Governor of New York.
- 1699 Kidd, the pirate, apprehended at Boston.
- 1701 Detroit founded by the French.
Yale College founded at Saybrook.
Beginning of Queen Anne's War; lasts till 1713.
- 1702 Episcopal church founded in New Jersey and Rhode Island.
Mobile founded by the French under D'Iberville.
- 1703 Culture of silk introduced into Carolina.
Twenty-dollar duty laid on imported negroes in Massachusetts.
- 1704 Deerfield, Mass., destroyed by French and Indians.
Rhode Island taxes foreign vessels.
Maryland passes law against the growth of Popery.
Bartholomew Green starts *News Letter* at Boston.
- 1706 Bills of credit issued by Carolina.
Benjamin Franklin born.
- 1709 Printing press set up at New London, Conn.
- 1710 First Colonial post office in New York.
German settlements in North Carolina.
Nova Scotia annexed to British Crown.
- 1711 South Sea Company incorporated.
- 1712 Free schools founded in Charlestown, Mass.
- 1713 Tuscaroras join the Five Nations.
Peace of Utrecht—Close of Queen Anne's War.
- 1714 First schooner built at Cape Ann.
- 1715 Tuscaroras driven out of North Carolina after three years' war.
John Winthrop born.
- 1717 Law's Mississippi scheme; exploded, 1720.
Yale College removed to New Haven.
- 1718 New Orleans founded by the French.
Massachusetts lays tax on English manufactures and ships.
- 1718 William Penn dies.
- 1719 First Presbyterian church founded in New York.
- 1720 Tea first used in New England.
- 1721 Inoculation for small-pox introduced in New England.
- 1722 Paper money issued in Pennsylvania.
- 1724 Vermont first settled from Massachusetts.
Fort Dummer built in Vermont.
- 1725 William Bradford establishes *New York Gazette*.
- 1726 First printing press in Virginia and Maryland.
- 1727 Another earthquake in New England.
- 1728 Cotton Mather died.
- 1729 North and South Carolina divided.
Massacre of French at Fort Rosalie, now Natchez.
Baltimore founded.
- 1730 The Natchez exterminated by the French.
First printing press at Charleston, S. C.
- 1731 Fort built at Crown Point.
- 1732 George Washington born, Pope's Creek, Va.
Tobacco and corn legal tenders in Maryland.
First printing press at Newport, R. I.
- 1733 Georgia settled by Oglethorpe at Savannah.
Robert Morris born.
First Freemason's lodge in Boston.
- 1735 John Adams born.
- 1736 Patrick Henry born.
- 1737 Earthquake in New Jersey.
John Hancock born.
- 1738 College founded at Princeton, N. J.
- 1740 Benedict Arnold born.
Unsuccessful invasion of Florida by Oglethorpe.
- 1741 Benjamin Franklin establishes *The Historical Chronicle*.
- 1742 Unsuccessful invasion of Georgia by the Spanish.
Faneuil Hall erected in Boston.
- 1743 Thomas Jefferson born.
- 1744 King George's war, lasts until 1748.
- 1745 Colonists under Pepperell take Louisburg.
John Jay born.
Mad Anthony Wayne born.
- 1748 Treaty of Aix; King George's war closed.
- 1749 Ohio Company obtain a grant of 500,000 acres.
- 1750 First theatrical performance in Boston.
- 1751 James Madison born.
- 1753 Washington's mission to French forts.
- 1754 Fort Du Quesne began by English; taken and finished by French.
Washington defeats Jumonville.
Franklin proposes plan of union for the colonies.
Tennessee first settled.
- 1755 Braddock's defeat; Dieskau's defeat.
French settlements destroyed on the Bay of Fundy.
Battle of Lake George.

- 1755 Expedition against Niagara and Crown Point.
Connecticut Gazette begun at New Haven.
- 1756 War formally declared between France and England.
Aaron Burr born.
Newspaper established at Portsmouth, N. H.
- 1757 Montcalm takes Fort William Henry—massacre.
Alexander Hamilton born.
- 1758 Montcalm defeats Abercrombie at Ticonderoga.
English retake Fort Du Quesne, also Louisburg.
Fort Frontenac taken by the English.
James Monroe born.
- 1759 Quebec taken; Wolfe and Montcalm fall.
- 1760 All Canada surrenders to Britain.
- 1761 Earthquake throughout New England, March 12.
- 1763 Peace of Paris ends the French and English war.
First newspaper established in Georgia.
Pontiac's war; Mackinaw taken; Detroit besieged.
- 1764 House of Commons vote to tax American colonies.
- 1765 Stamp act passed; repealed March, 1776.
Virginia resolutions against British taxation.
Massachusetts proposes Colonial Congress of Deputies.
Twenty-seven delegates meet at New York—publish declaration of rights.
Robert Fulton born.
- 1766 Franklin before the House of Commons relative to Stamp act.
- 1767 Tea, glass, paper and painters' colors taxed by Britain.
Colonies adopt non-importation measures.
John Quincy Adams born.
Andrew Jackson born.
- 1768 British troops arrive at Boston.
- 1769 Dartmouth College incorporated.
American Philosophic Society at Philadelphia.
- 1770 Boston massacre. Duties removed, except on tea.
- 1773 Tea thrown overboard at Boston.
William Henry Harrison born.
- 1774 North Carolina sends delegates to Newbern.
Contributions for Boston's poor by Philadelphia.
Virginia espouses Massachusetts' cause.
"An attack on one, an attack on all."
Georgia patriots capture Governor Wright's powder.
Habersham, of Georgia, arrests the royal governor at his own table.
General Gage fortifies Boston Neck.
Continental Congress meets at Philadelphia Sept. 4.
Franklin dismissed from the post-office.
- 1775 Mecklenburg, N. C., Declaration of Independence, May 20.
Provincial Congress of North Carolina assembles at Hillsborough.
Royal Governor of North Carolina takes refuge in a British ship.
Revolutionary War begins. Battle of Lexington, April 19.
- 1775 Ethan Allen takes Ticonderoga, May 10.
Warner takes Crown Point, May 12.
Washington elected Commander-in-Chief.
Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
Ships of the line and 10,000 troops ordered to America.
Congress raises 10,000 men.
Howe succeeds Gage in command.
Congress fits out a navy of thirteen ships.
Assault of Quebec. Montgomery slain. Arnold wounded.
- 1776 British evacuate Boston; repulsed at Charleston.
Declaration of Independence, July 4.
Battle of Long Island, Aug. 27.
British land on New York Island, Sept. 15.
Battle of White Plains, Oct. 28.
British take Fort Washington and Fort Lee, Nov. 16.
Battle of Trenton, Dec. 26.
Benj. Franklin sent to Paris.
- 1777 La Fayette arrives in America with troops.
Battle of Princeton.
Ticonderoga taken by British.
Battle of Bennington; battle of Brandywine.
First battle of Stillwater. Howe enters Philadelphia.
Battle of Germantown.
Second battle of Stillwater.
Washington at Valley Forge.
Tryon destroys Danbury, Conn.
Battle of Saratoga.
Burgoyne surrenders.
Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress.
British capture Forts Mifflin and Mercer.
Conspiracy to supplant Washington.
Henry Clay born.
- 1778 France acknowledges American Independence.
Philadelphia evacuated by British.
Battle of Monmouth. Massacre of Wyoming.
French fleet arrives off Sandy Hook.
Unsuccessful invasion of Rhode Island.
Massacre of Cherry Valley.
British take Savannah.
Conciliatory bills pass Parliament.
- 1779 Norfolk occupied by the British.
British take Stony and Verplanck Points.
Tryon ravages Connecticut.
Wayne recaptures Stony Point.
Sullivan ravages the Indian country.
Paul Jones takes the Serapis.
Americans repulsed at Savannah.
War between England and Spain.
Fairfield and Norwalk burned.
Jones captures two frigates off the coast of Scotland.
John Winthrop died.

- 1780 General Lincoln surrenders Charleston.
French fleet arrives off Newport.
Gates defeated near Camden at Sander's Creek.
Andre captured. Arnold's treason and escape.
Battle of Kings Mountain, Oct. 7.
Gallantry of Francis Marion.
Battle of Monk's Corner, S. C., April 14.
Battle on the Santee River, May 6.
Major Andre hanged, Oct. 2.
Battle of Broad River, Nov. 12.
Battle of Blackstock, Nov. 20.
- 1781 Benedict Arnold ravages Virginia.
Battle of the Cowpens, Jan. 17.
British posts in Carolina captured.
Battle of Guilford Court House, March 15.
British seize Forts Trumbull and Griswold.
Battle of Eutaw Springs.
Cornwallis besieged at Yorktown.
Cornwallis surrenders, Oct. 19.
Revolt of Pennsylvania troops at Morristown.
Bank of North America established.
- 1782 House of Commons favors peace.
Martin Van Buren born.
Daniel Webster born.
John C. Calhoun born.
Holland acknowledges American independence.
Colonel John Laurens, of South Carolina, killed in last revolutionary skirmish.
Preliminaries of peace signed at Paris.
- 1783 Peace signed with Britain. American army disbands.
British evacuate American ports.
Washington announces peace to the army.
Washington resigns his commission.
John J. Crittenden born.
Peace proclaimed by Congress April 11.
Washington Irving born.
- 1784 First voyage from China to New York.
Zachary Taylor born.
- 1785 Treaty with Prussia.
John Adams interviews George III.
- 1786 Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts.
- 1787 United States Constitution framed in Philadelphia.
Winfield Scott born.
- 1788 Permanent settlement at Marietta, Ohio.
Federal Constitution adopted by eleven of the States.
- 1789 Washington elected President. Inaugurated April 30.
Cincinnati, Ohio, founded.
- 1790 Indian war; General Harmer defeated in Indiana.
District of Columbia ceded by Virginia and Maryland.
Franklin died—John Tyler born.
Federal Constitution adopted by Rhode Island.
- 1791 Vermont admitted to the Union.
St. Clair defeated by the Indians.
Peter Cooper born. James Buchanan born.
Bank of United States Established.
- 1792 Kentucky admitted. Columbia River explored.
- 1793 Washington re-elected. Sam Houston born.
Death of John Hancock.
- 1794 Whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania. End of Indian war.
John Jay's treaty with Great Britain.
Edward Everett born. James K. Polk born.
- 1796 Tennessee admitted June 1.
Washington's farewell address.
Anthony Wayne died.
- 1797 John Adams elected President.
- 1798 Washington reappointed Commander-in-Chief.
War with France threatened.
- 1799 Naval engagements with French vessels.
Death of Washington. Patrick Henry died.
- 1800 Washington made the Federal capital.
Treaty with France. Millard Filmore born.
Provisional army disbanded. Bancroft born.
- 1801 Jefferson becomes President. Tripolitan war.
Benedict Arnold died. Farragut born.
- 1802 Ohio admitted.
- 1803 Louisiana purchased. Frigate Philadelphia captured.
Tripoli bombarded. The Philadelphia retaken.
Ralph Waldo Emerson born.
- 1804 Burr and Hamilton duel.
Franklin Pierce born. C. O'Connor born.
Nathaniel Hawthorne born.
- 1805 Treaty with Tripoli.
- 1806 Andrew Jackson kills Dickinson.
Expedition to the Columbia River.
Robert Morris died.
- 1807 Burr's trial for treason; acquitted.
Frigate Chesapeake attacked by the Leopard.
General Robert E. Lee born.
Louis Agassiz born.
Britain forbids all nations trading with France.
Bonaparte's decree confiscating all vessels obeying.
Steamboat invented by Robert Fulton.
- 1808 The slave trade abolished.
Salmon P. Chase born.
Andrew Johnson born.
- 1809 Madison becomes President.
Abraham Lincoln born.
- 1811 Harrison wins the battle of Tippecanoe.
Charles Sumner born.
Horace Greeley born.
Wendell Phillips born.
- 1812 Louisiana admitted. War declared with England.

- 1812 Surrender of General Hull at Detroit.
Capture of the *Guerriere* by the *Constitution*.
Capture of the British brig *Frolic*.
Heavy earthquakes in West Tennessee.
Reelfoot Lake formed.
- 1813 Americans defeated at Frenchtown; take York, N. C.
Besieged in Fort Meigs; take Fort George.
Repulse British at Sackett's Harbor and Fort Stephenson.
Perry's great victory on Lake Erie.
Battle of the Thames; Tecumseh slain.
Jackson's campaign in Creek country.
Buffalo burned, December 13.
- 1814 Battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.
Americans besieged in Fort Erie.
Battle of Bladensburg.
British burn Washington public buildings.
Battle of Plattsburg. British repulsed at Baltimore.
The treasonable Hartford Convention.
Stonington bombarded. McDonough's victory.
Treaty of Ghent. Samuel J. Tilden born.
- 1815 Jackson's great victory at New Orleans.
Peace proclaimed with England.
War declared with Algiers.
Robert Fulton died.
- 1816 Indiana admitted. Treaties with Southern Indians.
George H. Thomas born.
- 1817 Monroe made President. Mississippi admitted.
Seminole War begins. Erie Canal begun.
- 1818 Jackson seizes Pensacola. Illinois admitted.
Benjamin F. Butler born.
- 1819 Spain cedes Florida. Alabama admitted.
First steamship for Europe. Cyrus W. Field born.
- 1820 Maine admitted. Tecumseh Sherman born.
- 1821 Gas first used for lighting streets in Baltimore.
Missouri admitted. Compromise measures pass.
- 1822 U. S. Grant born. R. B. Hayes born.
- 1823 Com. Porter suppresses West India pirates.
- 1824 Lafayette visits America; calls on Jackson at Nashville.
- 1825 John Quincy Adams President.
- 1826 Thomas Jefferson and John Adams die on July 4.
George B. McClellan born.
- 1829 Andrew Jackson inaugurated seventh President.
Virginia protests against Federal Tariff bill.
Hail falls in Tuscaloosa, Ala., 12 inches deep, May 2.
John Jay dies. Slavery abolished in Mexico.
Separation of Yucatan from Mexico.
- 1830 Yucatan declares its independence.
- 1831 Remarkable eclipse of the sun, January 12.
Death of James Monroe.
Free Trade Convention at Philadelphia.
Tariff Convention at New York. Garfield born.
1832. Ravages of cholera in America. Black Hawk's War; his capture.
Nullification in South Carolina. U. S. Bank vetoed by Jackson.
John C. Calhoun resigns as Vice-President.
Telegraph invented by Morse.
- 1833 Jackson removes deposits from U. S. Bank.
Jackson re-inaugurated as President.
Benjamin Harrison born.
Remarkable meteoric showers.
- 1834 The Senate censures Jackson; resolution expunged later.
- 1835 Great fire in New York. War with Seminoles,
Texas revolution begins.
- 1836 Battle of San Jacinto. Arkansas admitted.
James Madison died. Also Aaron Burr.
Burning of Post Office and Patent Office, Washington.
- 1837 Michigan admitted. Texas independence recognized.
Grover Cleveland born. Van Buren inaugurated.
Financial distress throughout America.
- 1841 William Henry Harrison inaugurated President.
Harrison dies, April 4. Great Cabinet difficulties.
Bankrupt Act becomes a law.
- 1842 Northeastern boundary settled with England.
Treaty surrendering fugitive criminals.
Also for suppressing slave trade.
- 1843 Dorr's rebellion in Rhode Island.
- 1845 Texas annexed to United States.
James K. Polk made President.
Andrew Jackson dies.
- 1846 Florida admitted. Iowa admitted.
Mexican War begins. Battles of Palo Alto, Resacca de la Palma, Monterey; California.
Northwestern boundary settled with Great Britain.
Gen. Kearney occupies Santa Fe.
- 1847 Battles of Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras,
Churubusco, Molina del Rey, Chapultepec, City of Mexico.
Mexico raises \$15,000,000 from the clergy.
Battles of San Gabriel and Mesa in California.
Thomas A. Edison born.
Revolt of Mexicans in New Mexico squelched.
Gen. Kearney annexes California.
- 1848 Gold discovered in California.
Peace with Mexico proclaimed.
Wisconsin admitted.
John Quincy Adams dies in House of Representatives.
Corner-stone of Washington Monument laid.
First California gold to the mint.
- 1849 Taylor inaugurated; cholera in New York.
James K. Polk dies at Nashville.
Taylor stops expedition to Cuba.
Constitution framed for California.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD.

- 1849 Boundary with Mexico settled.
Mason and Dixon's Line laid out.
- 1850 President Taylor dies; Filmore succeeds.
Descent of Lopez on Cuba.
California admitted; omnibus bill passes.
Manuscript of Washington's Farewell Address sells for \$2,300 in New York.
Richmond begins monument to Washington.
John C. Calhoun died at Washington.
Search for Sir John Franklin begins.
Territories of Utah and New Mexico organized.
Fugitive Slave Law passed.
James Fenimore Cooper dies.
- 1851 Congressional Library destroyed; 35,000 volumes.
- 1852 Henry Clay dies at Washington; Daniel Webster dies.
Fishery dispute with England.
- 1853 Pierce inaugurated; World's Fair at New York.
- 1854 Japanese treaty with United States.
Kansas and Nebraska bill passed.
Missouri compromise repealed.
Capt. Hellins bombards Greytown.
- 1855 Troubles begin in Kansas.
- 1856 Steamer Pacific from Liverpool goes down; no trace.
Rock Island Bridge over Mississippi River completed.
American Transit Co.'s troubles at Panama; 30 killed.
Casey and Cora hung in San Francisco.
Sumner assaulted by Brooks.
Crampton, British Envoy, dismissed from Washington.
Last Island, La., submerged; great loss of life.
- 1857 Buchanan inaugurated; Mormon Rebellion.
Taney delivers the Dred Scott decision.
Atlantic Cable laying begun; cable breaks.
Banks suspend specie payments.
- 1858 Minnesota admitted; Thos. H. Benton dies.
Success of laying Atlantic Cable; great rejoicing.
First message from Victoria to Buchanan.
- 1859 John Brown takes arsenal at Harper's Ferry.
Is captured, tried, and, with six others, hanged.
Oregon admitted; Washington Irving died.
- 1860 Democratic National Convention assembles at Charleston.
Divide: Douglas chosen by one; Breckenridge by the other.
Bell and Everett nominated at Baltimore.
Lincoln nominated at Chicago.
Walker the filibuster shot in Nicaragua.
Prince of Wales visits America.
Abraham Lincoln elected President.
South Carolina secedes Dec. 20; others follow later.
- 1861 Confederate States' representatives meet at Montgomery.
Adopt Constitution; elect Davis President.
Virginia calls Peace Congress at Washington.
- 1861 Met in February; 21 States; accomplished nothing.
Lincoln inaugurated on March 4.
Fort Sumner falls after two days' fighting; none killed.
Lincoln calls out 75,000 volunteers.
Confederacy calls troops to resist invasion.
Northern troops killed in streets of Baltimore.
Confederate Capital moved to Richmond.
Ellsworth killed at Alexandria on Federal advance.
Confederate defeats in West Virginia.
Hill repulses Butler at Big Bethel, June 10.
Confederate victories at Bull Run and Manassas, July 18 and 21.
Gen. McClellan takes command of the Northern forces.
All Southern ports blockaded.
"Letters of Marque" to privateers by Confederacy.
Mason and Slidell envoys to England.
Taken from Trent by Captain Wilkes; made prisoners.
Afterwards surrendered on England's order.
Kentuckians enlisted by both governments.
- 1862 Union forces generally successful in the West.
Great victory of "Merrimac" at Hampton Roads.
McClellan's Peninsula campaign.
General Johnston wounded at Seven Pines. Lee succeeds him.
Stonewall Jackson's raid—March to June.
He defeats Fremont, McDowell, Banks and Shields.
"Jeb" Stuart cavalry rides around McClellan's army.
The seven days' battle before Richmond—June 26 to July 1.
Lee's failure to carry Malvern Hill.
McClellan relieved—Halleck succeeds him.
Federals enlist 600,000 men.
Stonewall Jackson defeats Pope and Banks at Cedar Mt.
Second battle of Manassas. Federals defeated.
Pope's army again defeated at Ox Hill, Sept. 1.
McClellan recalled to his command.
Lee's invasion of Maryland. Defeated at South Mt.
Drawn battle at Antietam.
McClellan superseded by Burnside, Nov. 7.
Federal army defeated at Fredericksburg.
Burnside relieved by "Fighting Jo Hooker."
Commodore Foote captures Fort Henry, Feb. 6.
General Grant captures Fort Donelson, Feb. 12.
Battle of Shiloh. Victory and death of General Johnston, April 6.
Defeat of Beauregard next day.
Surrender of Island No. 10.
Fort Pillow falls. Memphis evacuated.
Farragut occupies New Orleans.
Bragg invades Kentucky. Federal defeat at Munfordville.
Kirby Smith defeats Federals at Richmond, Ky.
Battle of Perryville, October 8.
Bragg retires to Tennessee with supplies.

- 1862 Battle of Murfreesboro, Dec. 31; Jan. 2, Bragg retreats.
Defeats of Price and Van Dorn.
- 1863 Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, Jan. 1.
Battle of Chancellorsville, April 29 to May 2.
Stonewall Jackson killed by his own men.
"Better for the South had I fallen," said Lee.
Three days' rioting in New York because of draft.
Hooker succeeded by Meade.
Lee invades Pennsylvania.
Great Gettysburg battle, July 1 to 3.
Confederate loss 36,000; Federal 23,000.
Pemberton surrenders Vicksburg to Grant, July 4.
Banks repulsed at Port Hudson.
John Morgan raids Ohio in July.
Battle of Chickamauga. Thomas saves Federal army.
Chattanooga besieged by Bragg.
Confederate retreat from Missionary Ridge.
Battle of Ringgold, Ga. Cleburne's victory.
Longstreet's unsuccessful attack on Knoxville, Nov. 29.
Confederate defeats in the trans-Mississippi.
Farragut captures Corpus Christi and Galveston.
General Magruder raises blockade of Galveston.
General Banks fails to reduce Louisiana and Texas.
Banks defeated by Taylor at Sabine X Roads.
The Kearsage overcomes the Alabama.
West Virginia admitted.
- 1864 General Seymour defeated in Florida.
Forrest defeats Grierson and Smith.
Grant made Commander-in-Chief.
General Joseph E. Johnston succeeds Bragg.
Sherman begins the Atlanta campaign May 1.
Battles of Resacca, New Hope Church and Kennesaw.
Johnston wins the name "American Fabius."
Retreats to Atlanta—relieved by Hood.
Siege of Atlanta, July 20–Sept. 2.
Hood abandons Atlanta—burned by Sherman.
Sherman's march to the sea, Nov. 14.
Hood's defeat at Franklin and Nashville.
Retreats to Tupelo; relieved from command.
Hood's army ordered to report to Gen. Johnston in N. C.
Battle of the Wilderness—"Send in the men."
Battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 9, 10.
Battle of Cold Harbor, June 1–12.
Battles before Petersburg—summer, fall and winter.
Early threatens Washington.
Captures Martinsburg, Leesburg and Winchester.
Defeats Wallace at Monocacy.
Re-enters Virginia with immense supplies.
Defeats Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley.
Sheridan's brilliant masterstroke.
Abraham Lincoln re-elected President November.
- 1864 Nevada admitted.
- 1865 Fall of Fort Fisher, Jan. 15.
Fort Sumter again in Federal possession.
The Hampton Roads Conference in February.
Richmond evacuated, April 2.
Surrender of Lee to Grant, April 9.
Grant's magnanimous terms.
Armistice between Sherman and Johnston, April 18.
Assassination of Lincoln, April 14.
Andrew Johnson succeeds to the Presidency.
Johnston granted same terms as Lee, April 26.
Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders in Texas, May 26.
President Davis arrested, May 11—imprisoned.
Authorities order Gen. Lee's arrest.
Grant protests and threatens resignation.
Thus ends the great Civil War.
Federal total enlistments, 2,800,000 men.
Confederate strength never reached 700,000.
- 1866 Seceding States adopted Thirteenth Amendment, Dec. 18.
Lincoln's policy of reconstruction set aside.
Local self-government denied by Congress.
Winfield Scott died.
- 1867 Mr. Peabody gives \$2,100,000 for education South.
Nebraska admitted.
Jefferson Davis bailed for \$100,000.
- 1868 House of Representatives vote to impeach Johnson, Feb. 24.
Impeachment fails by one vote, May 26.
James Buchanan dies, June 11.
President's Amnesty for "treason," July 4.
Death of Thaddeus Stevens, Aug. 11.
Grant elected President, Nov. 3.
- 1869 Pacific Railroad completed, May 8.
French Transatlantic Cable laid, July 24.
Franklin Pierce died, Oct. 8.
George Peabody, the philanthropist, died, Nov. 4.
- 1870 Gen. R. E. Lee died, Oct. 12, aged 62.
"The greatest gift the hero leaves his race
Is to have been a hero."
Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas representatives admitted to Congress.
- 1871 Great Fire in Chicago, Oct. 8–11.
- 1872 Greeley nominated for President. Also Grant.
Geneva award on Alabama claims \$15,000,000.
William H. Seward died, Oct. 10.
Grant re-elected, Nov. 5.
Greeley dies, Nov. 29, aged 61.
- 1873 Salmon P. Chase dies, May 7.
Silver demonetized by Congress.
- 1874 Death of Fillmore, March 8.
Charles Sumner dies, March 11.
- 1875 Andrew Johnson dies. Negro Civil Rights bill passes.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD.

- 1876 Philadelphia's great Centennial, Jan. 1.
Tilden nominated for President. Also Hayes.
- 1877 Great labor strikes; much disorder.
Death of Brigham Young.
Many business failures—losses in three months over \$500,000,000.
- 1878 Bland Silver bill passes Senate. Vetoed.
Coinage of standard silver dollars resumed February 28th.
June to December—tramps and hard times.
- 1879 Specie resumption—no demand for coin.
Gold at par—Greenbacks received for customs.
- 1880 Hancock nominated. Also Garfield.
Garfield elected, Nov. 2.
- 1881 Feud between Garfield and Conkling.
Conkling resigns his seat in Senate.
Garfield assassinated by Guiteau, July 2.
Garfield dies, Sept. 19.
Guiteau's trial begins, Nov. 14.
- 1882 Guiteau's conviction of murder in first degree.
Polygamy abolished, March 23.
Guiteau hanged at Washington, June 30.
Thurlow Weed dies, Nov. 22.
- 1883 Opening of the great Brooklyn Bridge.
- 1884 Wendell Phillips dies, Feb. 4.
James G. Blaine for President. Also Cleveland.
Cleveland elected, Nov. 4.
- 1885 Washington Monument completed, Feb. 21.
Death of Gen. Grant, July 23.
"Let the men keep their horses to plow with."
Death of General McClellan, Oct. 28.
Thomas A. Hendricks died, Nov. 25.
- 1886 Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty dedicated.
Death of ex-President Arthur.
- 1887 American Exhibition opened in London.
Chicago anarchists executed, Nov. 11.
- 1888 Harrison and Cleveland nominated for President.
General Sheridan dies, Aug. 5.
Harrison elected President, Nov. 5.
- 1889 Oklahoma free lands opened with bloodshed, April 22.
Johnstown destroyed by water and fire, May 31.
Simon Cameron dies, June 26.
Jefferson Davis dies, Dec. 11, aged 81.
- 1890 World's Fair bill signed by President.
John C. Fremont dies, July 13.
- 1891 Geo. Bancroft dies, aged 90.
Tecumseh Sherman dies, aged 71.
Joseph E. Johnston dies, March 21, aged 87.
- 1892 James G. Blaine resigns as Secretary of State.
John W. Foster succeeds him.
Harrison and Cleveland both renominated.
James B. Weaver nominated by People's Party.
J. G. Whittier dies, aged 84, Sept. 7.
Cleveland elected President, Nov. 8.
- 1893 Death of ex-President Hayes, Jan. 17.
Benjamin F. Butler dies, aged 74.
Phillips Brooks, a great divine, dies, Jan. 23.
World's Fair formally opened, May 1.
- 1894 Chinese-Japanese war begun.
Manchester ship canal opened to traffic.
Fire at World's Fair, Chicago; loss about \$2,000,000.
Boycott declared by American Railway Union against Pullman Palace Car Company, resulting in stoppage of railroad traffic in the West, affecting nearly 50,000 miles of railroad.
Oliver Wendell Holmes died, Oct. 7.
Jubal A. Early died, March 2.
James Anthony Froude died, Oct. 20.
Louis Kossuth died, March 20.
Robert Louis Stevenson died, Dec. 3.
Zeb. B. Vance, ex-Governor of North Carolina died, April 14.
- 1895 Massacre of Armenians by Turks and Kurds, the deaths estimated to be 30,000. Over 200,000 plundered and rendered homeless.
Cuban revolution began Feb. 20.
China sues for peace and hostilities cease.
Supreme Court, by a majority of one, declared the income-tax law unconstitutional.
A monument to Confederate dead erected in Chicago.
The Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta formally opened Sept. 18, closed Dec. 31.
Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park formally dedicated by a great gathering of veterans.
John S. Blackie, Scotland, died March 2.
Frederick Douglass died, Feb. 20, aged 78.
Alexandre Dumas, fils, died, Nov. 27, aged 68.
Eugene Field, the poet, died Nov. 4, aged 45.
Walter Q. Gresham, died May 28, aged 63.
Thos. Henry Huxley died, June 29, aged 70.
Howell E. Jackson died, Aug. 8, aged 63.
Hugh McCulloch died, May 24, aged 86.
Louis Pasteur died, Sept. 28, aged 73.
Wm. W. Story, sculptor, died in Rome, Oct. 7, aged 76.
Allen G. Thurman died, Dec. 12, aged 82.
- 1896 Estimated population of the United States, 71,197,652.

NAMES OF PRESIDENTS WITH THE NAMES OF CABINET OFFICERS.

Pre-presidents	Secretaries of State.	Secretaries of Treasury.	Secretaries of War.	Attorneys-General.	Postmasters-General.	Secretaries of the Navy.	Secretaries of Interior.
Washington	Thomas Jefferson	Alexander Hamilton	Henry Knox	Edmund Randolph	Samuel Osgood		
"	Edmund Randolph	Oliver Wolcott	Timothy Pickens	William Bradford	Timothy Pickens		
Adams	Timothy Pickens	Oliver Wolcott	James McHenry	Charles Lee	Joseph Habersham	George Cabot	
"	Timothy Pickens	Samuel Dexter	James McHenry	Charles Lee	Joseph Habersham	Benjamin Stoddert	
"	John Marshall		Samuel Dexter	Theophilus Parsons			
Jefferson	James Madison	Samuel Dexter	Roger Griswold	Levi Lincoln	Joseph Habersham	Benjamin Stoddert	
"		Albert Gallatin	Henry Dearborn	Robert Smith	Gideon Granger	Robert Smith	
"				John Breckinridge		J. Crowinshield	
Madison	Robert Smith	Albert Gallatin	William Enstis	Cesar A. Rodney	Gideon Granger	Paul Hamilton	
"	James Monroe	George W. Campbell	John Armstrong	Cesar A. Rodney	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	William Jones	
"		Alexander J. Dallas	James Monroe	William Pinkney		B. W. Crowninshield	
"		William H. Crawford	William H. Crawford	Richard Rush			
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	William H. Crawford	Isaac Shelby	Richard Rush	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	B. W. Crowninshield	
"			George Graham (<i>ad in.</i>)	William Wirt	John McLean	Smith Thompson	
"			John C. Calhoun	William Wirt	John McLean	Samuel L. Southard	
J. Q. Adams	Henry Clay	Richard Rush	James Barbour			Samuel L. Southard	
"			Peter B. Porter				
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	Samuel D. Ingham	John H. Eaton	John McP. Berrien	William T. Barry	John Branch	
"	Edward Livingston	Louis McLane	Lewis Cass	Koger B. Taney	Amos Kendall	Levi Woodbury	
"	Louis McLane	William J. Duane	Benj. F. Butler	Benj. F. Butler		Mahlon Dickerson	
"	John Forsyth	Roger B. Taney					
"		Levi Woodbury					
Van Buren	John Forsyth	Levi Woodbury	Joel R. Poinsett	Benj. F. Butler	Amos Kendall	Mahlon Dickerson	
"				Felix Grundy	John M. Niles	James K. Paulding	
"				Henry D. Gilpin			
Harrison	Daniel Webster	Thomas Ewing	John Bell	John J. Crittenden	Francis Granger	George E. Badger	
Tyler	Daniel Webster	Thomas Ewing	John Bell	John J. Crittenden	Francis Granger	George E. Badger	
"	Hugh S. Legare	Walter Forward	John McLean	Hugh S. Legare	Charles A. Wickliffe	Abel P. Upshur	
"	Abel P. Upshur	John C. Spencer	John C. Spencer	John Nelson		David Henshaw	
"	John C. Calhoun	George M. Bibb	James M. Bort			Thomas W. Gilmer	
"			William Wilkins			John Y. Mason	
Polk	James Buchanan	Robert J. Walker	William L. Marcy	John Y. Mason	Cave Johnson	George Bancroft	
"				Nathan Clifford		John Y. Mason	
"				Isaac Toucey			
Taylor	John M. Clayton	William Meredith	George W. Crawford	Reverdy Johnson	Jacob Collmar	William B. Preston	Thomas Ewing.
Fillmore	Daniel Webster	Thomas Corwin	Charles M. Conrad	John J. Crittenden	Nathan K. Hall	William A. Graham	James A. Pearce.
"	Edward Everett				Samuel D. Hubbard	John P. Kennedy	T. M. McKernon.
"							Alex. H. H. Stuart.
Pierce	William L. Marcy	James Guthrie	Jefferson Davis	Caleb Cushing	James Campbell	James C. Dobbin	Robt. McClelland.
Buchanan	Lewis Cass	Howell Cobb	John B. Floyd	Jeremiah S. Black	Aaron V. Brown	Isaac Toucey	Jacob Thompson.
"	Jeremiah S. Black	Philip F. Thomas	Joseph Holt	Edwin M. Stanton	Joseph Holt		
"		John A. Dix			Horatio King		
Lincoln	William H. Seward	Salmon P. Chase	Simon Cameron	Edward Bates	Montgomery Blair	Gideon Welles.	Caleb B. Smith.
"		William P. Fessenden	Edwin M. Stanton	Titian J. Coffey	William Dennison		John P. Usher.
Johnson	Hugh McCulloch	Hugh McCulloch	Edwin M. Stanton	James Speed	William Dennison	Gideon Welles.	James Harlan.
"	Hugh McCulloch			Henry Stanberry			O. H. Browning.
"			U. S. Grant (<i>ad in.</i>)	William M. Evarts			
"			Lorenzo Thomas (<i>ad in.</i>)				
"			John M. Schofield				
Grant	William B. Washburne	George S. Boutwell	John A. Rawkins	Ebenezer R. Hoar	John A. J. Cresswell	Adolph E. Borie	Jacob D. Cox.
"	Hamilton Fish	William A. Richardson	William T. Sherman	Amos T. Ackerman	Marshall Jewell	George M. Robeson	C. Delano.
"		Benjamin A. Bristow	William W. Belknap	George H. Williams	James N. Tyner		Zach. Chandler.
"	Lot M. Morrill		Alphonso Taft	Edward Pierpont			
Hayes	John Sherman	John Sherman	James Donald Cameron	Alphonso Taft	David McK. Key	Richard W. Thompson	Carl Schurz.
"			Alexander Ramsey	Charles Devens	Horace Maynard	Nathan Goff, Jr.	
Garfield	James G. Blaine	William Windom	Robert T. Lincoln	Wayne McVeagh	Thomas L. James	William H. Hunt	S. J. Kirkwood.
Arthur	F. T. Frelinghuysen	Charles J. Folger	Robert T. Lincoln	Benj. H. Brewster	Timothy O. Howell	William E. Chandler	Henry M. Teller.
"		Walter Q. Gresham			Walter Q. Gresham		
"		Hugh McCulloch			Frank Hatton		
Cleveland	Daniel Manning	Daniel Manning	William C. Endicott	Augustus H. Garland	William F. Vilas	William C. Whitney	L. Q. C. Lamar.
"	Charles S. Fairchild	Charles S. Fairchild			Don M. Dickinson		Wm. F. Vilas
Harrison	William Windom	William Windom	Redfield Proctor	William H. M. Miller	John Wanamaker	Benj. F. Tracey	John W. Noble.
"	Charles Foster	Charles Foster	Stephen B. Elkins				
Cleveland	John W. Foster	John G. Carlisle	Daniel S. Lamont	Richard Olney	Wilson S. Bissell	Hilary A. Herbert	Hoke Smith.

NOTE.—There was added to the list of Cabinet officers that of Secretary of Agriculture by the Forty-ninth Congress. Jeremiah M. Rusk was appointed Secretary of Agriculture by President Harrison, and Julius S. Morton, appointed by Cleveland, is the present incumbent.

EXHIBIT OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH DATE OF SETTLEMENT, POPULATION, AREA, VALUATION, ETC.

States and Territories.	Settled.	By Whom.	Date of Admission on Territorial Organization.	Population When Admitted.	Population 1890 Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Total Assessed Valuation 1890	Number Electoral Votes	Capital Cities.	Estimated Population on Jan. 1, 1896.
Alabama	1713	French	December 14, 1819	127,901	1,513,017	50,722	197,080,441	11	Montgomery	1,600,000
Alaska Territory		Bought from Russia	July 27, 1868		38,000	577,390	No Returns	0	Sitka	31,000
Arizona Territory	1590	Spanish	February 24, 1863		59,620	113,916	21,434,767	0	Prescott	77,000
Arkansas	1685	French	June 15, 1836	52,240	1,128,179	52,198	172,408,497	8	Little Rock	1,600,000
California	1769	Spanish	September 9, 1850	92,597	1,208,130	156,591	1,071,102,327	9	Sacramento	1,220,000
Colorado	1540	French	August 1, 1876	150,000	412,198	104,500	188,911,325	4	Denver	450,000
Connecticut	1633	Emigrants from Mass.	January 9, 1788	237,496	746,258	4,750	358,913,906	6	Hartford	800,000
Delaware	1627	Swedes and Finns	December 7, 1787	59,096	168,493	2,120	74,134,401	3	Dover	179,700
District of Columbia	1600	English	July, 1791		230,392	70	153,307,541	0	Washington	270,519
Florida	1565	Spanish	March 3, 1845	58,680	391,432	59,268	76,926,938	4	Tallahassee	485,000
Georgia	1733	English	January 2, 1788	82,548	1,837,353	58,000	377,366,784	13	Atlanta	1,984,939
Idaho	1842	Emigrants	July 3, 1890	84,229	84,385	86,294	25,581,305	3	Boise City	130,000
Illinois	1720	French	December 3, 1818	34,620	3,826,351	55,414	727,416,352	24	Springfield	4,500,000
Indian Territory	1832	Spanish	June 30, 1834		345,000	68,991	No Returns	0	Talleguah	
Indiana	1730	French	December 11, 1816	63,805	2,112,404	33,809	782,721,126	15	Indianapolis	3,135,360
Iowa	1835	Emigrants	December 28, 1846	81,920	1,911,896	55,045	478,318,248	13	Des Moines	2,000,000
Kansas	1850	Emigrants	January 29, 1861	107,206	1,427,096	80,891	290,593,711	10	Topeka	1,350,000
Kentucky	1785	Emigrants	June 1, 1792	73,077	1,858,635	37,680	512,615,506	13	Frankfort	2,200,000
Louisiana	1699	French	April 30, 1812	76,556	1,118,587	39,924	234,320,780	8	Baton Rouge	1,225,000
Maine	1630	English	March 15, 1820	298,269	661,086	35,000	309,129,101	6	Augusta	732,000
Maryland	1634	English Catholics.	April 28, 1788	319,728	1,043,380	11,124	482,184,824	8	Annapolis	1,138,348
Massachusetts	1620	English Puritans	February 6, 1788	378,787	2,238,943	7,800	2,154,134,626	15	Boston	2,495,345
Michigan	1670	French	January 26, 1837	212,267	2,043,889	56,451	945,450,000	14	Lansing	2,297,000
Minnesota	1819	Emigrants	May 11, 1858	172,023	1,301,826	83,531	588,531,743	9	St. Paul	1,610,000
Mississippi	1716	French	December 10, 1817	75,512	1,289,600	46,750	157,518,906	9	Jackson	1,351,850
Missouri	1755	French	August 10, 1821	66,386	2,679,184	65,350	786,343,753	17	Jefferson City	3,200,000
Montana	1852	Emigrants	November 8, 1889	131,769	132,159	143,776	106,392,892	3	Helena	185,000
Nebraska	1850	Emigrants	March 1, 1867	60,000	1,058,910	75,995	184,770,305	3	Lincoln	1,158,000
Nevada	1850	Emigrants	October 31, 1864	40,000	45,761	112,090	24,663,385	3	Carson City	60,000
New Hampshire	1623	English	June 21, 1788	141,885	376,530	9,491	252,722,016	4	Concord	400,000
New Jersey	1627	Dutch and Danes	December 18, 1787	184,139	1,444,953	8,320	688,309,187	10	Trenton	1,972,042
New Mexico Territory	1582	Spanish	September 9, 1850		153,593	121,201	46,041,010	0	Santa Fe	185,000
New York	1623	Dutch	July 26, 1788	340,120	5,997,853	47,000	3,775,325,938	36	Albany	6,000,812
North Carolina	1585	English	November 21, 1789	393,751	1,617,947	43,800	212,607,287	11	Raleigh	1,720,000
North Dakota	1859	Emigrants	November 2, 1889	182,425	182,719	75,000	78,394,536	3	Bismarck	225,000
Ohio	1768	Emigrants	January 19, 1803	41,915	3,672,316	39,964	1,778,138,457	23	Columbus	1,000,000
Oklahoma Territory	1889	Emigrants	April 22, 1889		61,834		No Returns	0	Guthrie	275,000
Oregon	1811	Emigrants	February 14, 1859	52,465	313,767	95,274	166,025,731	4	Salem	100,000
Pennsylvania	1648	Swedes	December 12, 1787	434,373	5,258,014	46,000	2,592,841,032	32	Harrisburg	5,700,128
Rhode Island	1636	English	May 29, 1790	68,825	345,506	1,054	321,704,503	4	Newport and Prov.	384,758
South Carolina	1562	French	May 23, 1788	24,033	1,151,149	34,000	132,182,638	9	Columbia	1,275,000
South Dakota	1859	Emigrants	November 2, 1889	327,848	328,808	79,500	131,502,587	4	Pierre	332,000
Tennessee	1765	Emigrants	June 1, 1796	77,202	1,767,518	45,600	347,510,103	12	Nashville	1,800,000
Texas	1690	Spanish	December 29, 1845	212,592	2,235,523	274,356	605,842,320	15	Austin	2,835,000
Utah	1847	Spanish	September 9, 1850		207,995	84,476	104,758,750	0	Salt Lake City	351,113
Vermont	1763	Emigrants	March 4, 1791	85,339	332,422	10,212	161,551,328	4	Montpelier	300,000
Virginia	1607	English	June 25, 1788	747,610	1,655,980	38,348	362,422,711	12	Richmond	1,750,000
Washington	1845	Emigrants	November 11, 1889		349,390	60,994	124,705,419	4	Olympia	118,000
West Virginia	1607	English	June 19, 1863	442,014	762,794	23,000	169,927,587	6	Charleston	87,000
Wisconsin	1745	French	May 29, 1848	305,301	1,680,880	53,924	592,890,719	12	Madison	1,000,000
Wyoming	1867	Emigrants	July 10, 1890	60,589	60,705	97,883	31,431,495	3	Chevyenne	

PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Presidents.	Birthplace.	Residence.	Inaugurated.		Politics.	Vice-Presidents.
			Year.	Age.		
George Washington	Westmoreland County, Va . .	Virginia . . .	1789	57	Federal . .	John Adams.
John Adams	Quincy, Mass	Massachusetts	1797	62	Federal . .	Thomas Jefferson.
Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va	Virginia . . .	1801	58	†Republican	Aaron Burr and George Clinton.
James Madison	Port Conway, Va	Virginia . . .	1809	58	Republican	George Clinton and Elbridge Gerry.
James Monroe	Westmoreland County, Va . .	Virginia . . .	1817	59	Republican	Elbridge Gerry and Daniel D. Tompkins.
John Quincy Adams	Quincy, Mass	Massachusetts	1825	58	‡Republican	John C. Calhoun.
Andrew Jackson	*Union County, N. C	Tennessee . .	1829	62	Democrat .	John C. Calhoun and Martin Van Buren.
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y	New York . . .	1837	55	Democrat .	Richard M. Johnson.
William H. Harrison	Berkeley, Va	Ohio	1841	68	Whig . . .	John Tyler.
John Tyler	Greenway, Va	Virginia . . .	1841	51	Democrat .	
James K. Polk	Mecklenburg County, N. C . .	Tennessee . .	1845	50	Democrat .	George M. Dallas.
Zachary Taylor	Orange County, Va	Louisiana . .	1849	65	Whig . . .	Millard Fillmore.
Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y	New York . . .	1850	50	Whig . . .	
Franklin Pierce	Hillsboro, N. H	N. Hampshire	1853	49	Democrat .	William R. King.
James Buchanan	Cove Gap, Pa	Pennsylvania .	1857	66	Democrat .	J. C. Breckinridge.
Abraham Lincoln	Larue County, Ky	Illinois . . .	1861	52	Republican	Hannibal Hamlin and Andrew Johnson.
Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C	Tennessee . .	1865	57	Republican	
Ulysses S. Grant	Point Pleasant, Ohio	Dist. Columbia	1869	47	Republican	Schuyler Colfax and Henry Wilson.
Rutherford B. Hayes	Delaware, Ohio	Ohio	1877	54	Republican	William R. Wheeler.
James A. Garfield	Cuyahoga County, Ohio	Ohio	1881	49	Republican	Chester A. Arthur.
Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt	New York . . .	1881	51	Republican	
Grover Cleveland	Caldwell, N. J	New York . . .	1885	48	Democrat .	T. A. Hendricks.
Benjamin Harrison	North Bend, Ohio	Indiana . . .	1889	55	Republican	Levi P. Morton.
Grover Cleveland	Caldwell, N. J	New York . . .	1893	56	Democrat .	Adlai E. Stevenson.

* Birthplace doubtful.
† The Democratic Party was formerly known as the Republican Party, its founder being Thomas Jefferson.
‡ Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams, who claimed to be a Republican, but whose doctrines and practices were most decidedly Federalistic. The opponents to his administration took the name of Democrats, a term first applied to them as a reproach, and elected Andrew Jackson President.

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

The importance of the silver question at this time induced the publishers to present the following table of the ratio of values of Silver to Gold, from the year 1687 to 1892, inclusive.

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1687	14.94	1710	15.22	1733	15.18	1756	14.94	1779	14.80	1802	15.26	1825	15.70	1848	15.85	1871	15.57
1688	14.94	1711	15.29	1734	15.39	1757	14.87	1780	14.72	1803	15.41	1826	15.76	1849	15.78	1872	15.63
1689	15.02	1712	15.31	1735	15.41	1758	14.85	1781	14.78	1804	15.41	1827	15.74	1850	15.70	1873	15.92
1690	15.02	1713	15.24	1736	15.18	1759	14.15	1782	14.42	1805	15.79	1828	15.78	1851	15.46	1874	16.17
1691	14.98	1714	15.13	1737	15.02	1760	14.14	1783	14.48	1806	15.52	1829	15.78	1852	15.59	1875	16.59
1692	14.92	1715	15.11	1738	14.91	1761	14.54	1784	14.70	1807	15.43	1830	15.82	1853	15.33	1876	17.88
1693	14.83	1716	15.09	1739	14.91	1762	15.27	1785	14.92	1808	16.08	1831	15.72	1854	15.33	1877	17.22
1694	14.87	1717	15.13	1740	14.94	1763	14.99	1786	14.96	1809	15.96	1832	15.73	1855	15.38	1878	17.94
1695	15.02	1718	15.11	1741	14.92	1764	14.70	1787	14.92	1810	15.77	1833	15.93	1856	15.38	1879	18.40
1696	15.00	1719	15.09	1742	14.85	1765	14.83	1788	14.65	1811	15.53	1834	15.73	1857	15.27	1880	18.05
1697	15.20	1720	15.04	1743	14.85	1766	14.80	1789	14.75	1812	16.11	1835	15.80	1858	15.38	1881	18.16
1698	15.07	1721	15.05	1744	14.87	1767	14.85	1790	15.04	1813	16.25	1836	15.72	1859	15.19	1882	18.19
1699	14.94	1722	15.17	1745	14.98	1768	14.80	1791	15.05	1814	15.04	1837	15.83	1860	15.29	1883	18.64
1700	14.81	1723	15.20	1746	15.13	1769	14.72	1792	15.17	1815	15.26	1838	15.85	1861	15.50	1884	18.57
1701	15.07	1724	15.11	1747	15.26	1770	14.62	1793	15.00	1816	15.28	1839	15.62	1862	15.35	1885	19.41
1702	15.52	1725	15.11	1748	15.11	1771	14.66	1794	15.37	1817	15.11	1840	15.62	1863	15.37	1886	20.78
1703	15.17	1726	15.15	1749	14.80	1772	14.52	1795	15.55	1818	15.35	1841	15.70	1864	15.37	1887	21.13
1704	15.22	1727	15.24	1750	14.55	1773	14.62	1796	15.65	1819	15.33	1842	15.87	1865	15.44	1888	21.99
1705	15.11	1728	15.11	1751	14.39	1774	14.62	1797	15.41	1820	15.62	1843	15.93	1866	15.43	1889	22.09
1706	15.27	1729	14.92	1752	14.54	1775	14.72	1798	15.59	1821	15.95	1844	15.85	1867	15.57	1890	19.76
1707	15.44	1730	14.81	1753	14.54	1776	14.55	1799	15.74	1822	15.80	1845	15.92	1868	15.59	1891	20.92
1708	15.11	1731	14.94	1754	14.48	1777	14.54	1800	15.68	1823	15.84	1846	15.90	1869	15.60	1892	23.72
1709	15.31	1732	15.09	1755	14.68	1778	14.68	1801	15.46	1824	15.82	1847	15.80	1870	15.57		

EXHIBIT OF NATIONAL GROWTH BY DECADES.

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Population	23,191,876	31,443,321	39,818,449	50,155,783	62,622,250
Assessed Valuation of property	\$6,024,666,909	\$12,084,560,005	\$11,343,189,385	\$16,902,993,543	\$24,249,589,804
Value of Farms	\$3,271,575,426	\$6,645,045,007	\$7,410,243,089	\$10,197,096,776	*
Value of Products of Manufactures	\$1,019,106,616	\$1,845,861,676	3,385,860,354	\$5,369,579,191	*
Tonnage of United States Vessels in Foreign Trade	1,439,694	2,379,396	1,448,945	1,314,402	928,062
Cotton Consumed in American Mills, in pounds	204,320,000	365,320,000	494,314,186	953,049,105	1,675,078,923

* NOTE.—Owing to the delay in the compilation of the Census Returns, the Values of Farms and of the Products of Manufactures for 1890 could not be prepared for this edition.

TABLES OF STATISTICS.

ABSTRACT OF CENSUS RETURNS OF MANUFACTURES FROM 1850 TO 1890, INCLUSIVE, SHOWING THE GROWTH OF MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Census Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.			Total Wages Paid During the Year.	Value of Raw Materials.	Value of Products.
			Males.	Females	Total.			
1850	123,029	\$533,245,351	732,157	225,922	958,079	\$236,759,464	\$555,174,129	\$1,007,000,000
1860	140,433	1,009,855,715	1,040,349	270,897	1,311,246	378,878,966	1,031,605,092	1,800,000,000
1870	252,148	2,118,208,769	1,615,598	323,770	1,839,368	775,584,343	2,488,427,242	4,232,325,442
1880	253,852	2,790,272,606	2,019,035	531,639	2,550,674	947,953,795	3,396,823,549	5,394,775,100

1890 —No census returns as late as September, 1893, for census year 1890.

Gross Receipts of the United States from March, 1789, to June 30, 1891.

Customs	\$6,751,086,380.39
Int. Revenue . .	4,111,760,797.61
Direct Tax . . .	28,131,990.32
Public Lands . .	280,505,641.52
Miscellaneous . .	690,871,302.70
Dividends	9,720,036.29
Interest	485,224.45
Premiums	204,259,220.83
Receipts from Loans and Treasury Notes	13,259,392,976.59
Total	\$25,336,213,670.70

RECEIPTS :	
1892	\$354,937,784.24

Gross Expenditures of the United States from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1891.

War	\$4,777,863,340.62
Navy	1,207,598,476.37
Indians	264,471,240.16
Pensions	1,373,889,938.50
Premiums	125,698,013.65
Interest	682,075,770.18
Public Debt . . .	11,807,130,532.43
Miscellaneous . .	2,368,549,295.48
Total	\$24,607,276,607.39

EXPENDITURES :	
1892	\$345,023,330.58

THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD ON THEIR PRESENT PEACE FOOTING.

United States	26,000	Sweden and Norway	57,000
Great Britain	210,000	Switzerland	126,000
France	555,000	Greece	26,000
Germany	492,000	Roumania	36,000
Russia	800,000	Servia	18,000
Austria	323,000	Bulgaria	29,000
Italy	255,000	Turkey	160,000
Spain	145,000	Japan	60,000
Portugal	26,000	India	145,000
Belgium	48,000	Persia	25,000
Holland	29,000	South America	89,000
Denmark	17,000		

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wars.	From	To	U. S. Troops Engaged.
Revolutionary War	Apr. 19, 1775	Apr. 11, 1783	309,781
Northwestern Indian Wars . . .	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	8,983
War with France	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	*4,593
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	*3,330
Creek Indian War	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	13,781
War of 1812	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	576,622
Seminole Indian War	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 31, 1818	7,911
Black Hawk War	Apr. 21, 1831	Sept. 31, 1832	6,465
War with Cherokees	1836	Sept., 1837	9,494
Creek Indian War	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	13,418
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	41,122
Aroostook Disturbance	1838	Aug. 13, 1839	1,500
War with Mexico	Apr. 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	112,230
Apache, Navajo and Utah War .	1849	July, 1855	2,561
Seminole Indian War	1856	July, 1858	2,687
Civil War	Apr., 1861	July, 1865	2,772,408

* Naval Forces.

The total approximated cost of these wars was about \$6,700,000,000. The number of United States sailors and soldiers killed, died of wounds, disease or other cause incident to the service, and whose deaths followed within a month of the close of hostilities, about 600,000.

STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

On the 1st of January of each year from 1791 to 1843, inclusive, and on the 1st of July of each year from 1843 to 1891, inclusive.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
Jan. 1, 1791	\$75,463,476.52	Jan. 1, 1843	\$20,211,226.27
1792	77,227,924.66	July 1, 1843	32,742,922.00
1793	80,358,634.04	1844	23,461,652.50
1794	78,427,404.77	1845	15,925,503.01
1795	80,747,587.39	1846	15,550,202.97
1796	83,762,172.07	1847	38,826,534.77
1797	82,064,479.33	1848	47,044,862.23
1798	79,228,529.12	1849	63,061,858.69
1799	78,408,669.77	1850	63,452,773.55
1800	82,976,294.35	1851	68,304,796.02
1801	83,038,050.80	1852	66,199,341.71
1802	80,712,632.25	1853	59,803,117.70
1803	77,054,686.40	1854	42,242,222.42
1804	86,427,120.88	1855	35,586,956.56
1805	82,312,150.50	1856	31,932,537.90
1806	75,723,270.66	1857	28,699,831.85
1807	69,218,398.64	1858	44,911,881.03
1808	65,196,317.97	1859	58,496,837.88
1809	57,023,192.09	1860	64,842,287.88
1810	53,173,217.52	1861	90,580,873.72
1811	48,005,587.76	1862	524,176,412.13
1812	45,209,737.90	1863	1,119,772,138.63
1813	55,962,827.57	1864	1,815,784,370.57
1814	81,487,846.24	1865	2,680,647,869.74
1815	99,833,660.15	1866	2,773,236,173.69
1816	127,334,933.74	1867	2,678,126,103.87
1817	123,491,965.16	1868	2,611,687,851.19
1818	103,466,633.83	1869	2,588,452,213.94
1819	95,529,648.28	1870	2,480,672,427.81
1820	91,015,566.15	1871	2,353,211,332.32
1821	89,987,427.66	1872	2,253,251,328.78
1822	93,546,676.98	1873	*2,234,482,993.20
1823	90,875,877.28	1874	*2,251,690,468.43
1824	90,269,777.77	1875	†2,232,284,531.95
1825	83,788,432.71	1876	*2,180,395,067.15
1826	81,054,059.99	1877	†2,205,301,302.10
1827	73,987,357.20	1878	*2,256,205,892.53
1828	67,475,043.87	1879	*2,349,567,482.04
1829	58,421,413.67	1880	†2,120,415,370.63
1830	48,565,406.50	1881	†2,069,013,509.58
1831	39,123,191.68	1882	†1,918,312,904.03
1832	24,322,235.18	1883	*1,884,171,728.07
1833	7,001,698.83	1884	*1,830,528,923.57
1834	4,760,082.08	1885	†1,870,424,275.14
1835	37,733.05	1886	†1,756,445,205.78
1836	37,513.05	1887	†1,688,229,591.63
1837	336,957.83	1888	†1,705,992,320.58
1838	3,308,124.07	1889	†1,640,673,340.23
1839	10,435,221.14	1890	†1,585,821,048.73
1840	3,573,343.82	1891	†1,560,472,784.61
1841	5,250,875.54		
1842	13,594,480.73		

* In the amount here stated as the outstanding principal of the public debt are included the certificates of deposit outstanding on the 30th of June issued under act of June 8, 1872, for which a like amount in United States notes was on special deposit in the Treasury for their redemption, and added to the cash balance in the Treasury. These certificates, as a matter of accounts, are treated as a part of the public debt, but being offset by notes held on deposit for their redemption should properly be deducted from the principal of the public debt in making comparison with former years.

† Exclusive of gold, silver, currency certificates, and Treasury Notes of 1890, held in the Treasury's cash, and including \$64,623,512 bonds issued to the several Pacific railroads.

IMMIGRANTS INTO THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1820 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

NOTE.—Prior to 1820 no statistics of immigration were officially kept.

Year	Immigrants.	Year	Immigrants.	Year	Immigrants.	Year	Immigrants.	Year	Immigrants.
1820	8,385	1835	45,374	1850	369,980	1865	247,453	1879	177,826
1821	9,127	1836	72,242	1851	379,466	1866	167,757	1880	457,257
1822	6,911	1837	79,340	1852	371,603	1867	298,967	1881	669,431
1823	6,354	1838	38,914	1853	368,645	1868	282,189	1882	788,992
1824	7,912	1839	68,069	1854	427,833	1869	352,768	1883	603,322
1825	10,199	1840	84,066	1855	200,877	1870	387,203	1884	518,592
1826	10,837	1841	80,289	1856	195,857	1871	321,350	1885	395,346
1827	18,875	1842	104,565	1857	246,945	1872	404,806	1886	334,203
1828	27,382	1843	52,496	1858	119,501	1873	459,803	1887	490,109
1829	22,520	1844	78,615	1859	118,616	1874	313,339	1888	547,889
1830	23,322	1845	114,371	1860	150,237	1875	227,498	1889	444,427
1831	22,633	1846	154,416	1861	89,724	1876	169,986	1890	455,302
1832	60,482	1847	234,968	1862	89,007	1877	141,857	1891	560,319
1833	58,640	1848	226,527	1863	174,524	1878	138,469	1892	623,084
1834	65,365	1849	297,024	1864	195,195				

NOTE.—About 250,000 is the estimated number of aliens coming into the United States from 1789 to 1820.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR CENSUS YEAR 1890.

Pupils enrolled in public schools	12,722,481
Average daily attendance	8,153,635
Number of teachers	363,922
Total school expenditures	\$140,506,715

NOTE.—The Roman Catholic parochial schools in the United States number 3,482; pupils, 695,000.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR 1890.

Number of schools	145
Number of professors	738
Number of students	7,053

LAW SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR 1890.

Number of schools	54
Number of teachers	406
Number of students	5,252

MEDICAL SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR 1890.

Number of schools	118
Number of teachers	2,585
Number of students	16,530

STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITIES* AND COLLEGES FOR 1891.

Number of colleges	430
Number of teachers	8,472
Number of students	124,684

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR 1892.

Number of schools	23,436
Number of teachers	25,339
Number of pupils	977,528
Cost of tuition	\$ 7,766,657 16
Total cost of schools for 1892	14,329,140 46

CIRCULATING NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES.

OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1862.

Fiscal Year.	Old demand notes.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	Fractional currency.	Total.
1862	\$51,195 235 00	\$96,620,000 00			\$47,725 235 00
1863	3,381,000 00	387,646 589 00		\$20,192,456 00	411,223,045 00
1864	789,037 50	447,302,203 10		22,324,283 10	470,413,523 70
1865	472,603 50	431,066,427 99		25,033,128 76	456,572,160 25
1866	272 162 75	400,780,305 85		27,008,875 36	428,061,343 96
1867	208,432 53	371,753,597 00		28,474,623 02	400,466,652 52
1868	143,912 00	356,000,000 00		32,727,008 47	388,871,820 47
1869	123,739 25	356,000,000 00		32,114,637 36	388,238,376 61
1870	106,256 00	356,000,000 00		39,878,684 48	395,984,940 48
1871	99,505 50	356,000,000 00		40,582 874 56	396,679,380 06
1872	88,296 25	357,500,000 00		40,855,835 27	398,444,131 52
1873	79,067 50	356,000,000 00		44,799,365 44	400,879,332 94
1874	76,732 50	381,999,073 00		45,912,003 34	427,987,808 84
1875	70,107 50	375,771,580 00		42,129,424 19	417,971,111 69
1876	66,917 50	369,772,284 00		34,446,595 39	404,285,796 89
1877	63,962 50	359,764 332 00		20,403,137 34	380,231,431 84
1878	62,297 50	346,681,016 00		16,547,768 77	363,291,082 27
1879	61,470 00	346,681,016 00		15,842,610 11	362,585,096 11
1880	60,975 00	346,681,016 00		15,590,892 70	362,332,883 70
1881	60,535 00	346,681,016 00		15,481,891 65	362,223,442 65
1882	59,695 00	346,681,016 00		15,423,186 10	362,163,897 10
1883	58,955 00	346,681,016 00		15,376,629 14	362,116,630 14
1884	58,440 00	346,681,016 00		15,355,999 64	362,095,455 64
1885	57,950 00	346,681,016 00		15,340,114 21	362,070,080 21
1886	57,415 00	346,681,016 00		15,330,025 85	362,068,486 85
1887	57 130 00	346,681,016 00		15,322,902 70	362,061,048 70
1888	56,807 50	346,681,016 00		15,298,582 15	362,036,405 65
1889	56,442 50	346,681,016 00		15,292,628 80	362,030,087 30
1890	56,032 50	346,681,016 00		15,287,449 30	362,024,497 80
1891	55,647 50	346,681,016 00	\$50,228,417 00	15,283,617 93	412,248,698 43
1892			no data.	no data.	

* In the European sense the schools or colleges in the United States, with but one exception, are not of the high grade that will entitle them to be called universities.

† In 1878, act passed to prevent destruction of U. S. notes. Amount now in circulation unknown.

GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR. FROM 1866.

Fiscal Year.	Gold Certificates.	Silver Certificates.	Currency Certificates.	Total.
1866	\$10,947,860			\$10,947,860
1867	18,773,580			18,773,580
1868	17,678,640			17,678,640
1869	33,086,180			33,086,180
1870	34,547,120			34,547,120
1871	19,886,300			19,886,300
1872	32,086,300			32,086,300
1873	39,460,000		\$31,810,000	71,270,000
1874	22,825,100		58,990,000	81,815,100
1875	21,796,300		59,045,000	80,841,300
1876	28,681,400		33,140,000	61,821,400
1877	41,572,600		53,980,000	95,552,600
1878	44,367,000	\$1,850,410	46,245,000	92,462,410
1879	15,413,700	2,539,950	29,330,000	47,283,650
1880	8,004,600	12,374,270	14,275,000	34,653,870
1881	5,782,920	51,166 530	11,615,000	68,564,450
1882	5,037,120	66,096,710	13,360,000	84,493,830
1883	82,378,640	88,616,831	13,180,000	184,175,471
1884	98,392,660	120,891,691	12,230,000	231,514,351
1885	140,323,140	139,901,646	29,285,000	309,509,786
1886	131,174,245	115,977,675	18,110,000	265,261,920
1887	121,486,817	145,543,150	9,020,000	276,049,967
1888	142,023,150	229,491,772	14,865,000	386,379,922
1889	154,048,552	262,629,746	17,195,000	433,873,298
1890	157,542,979	301,539,751	12,390,000	471,472,730
1891	152,461,429	314,715,185	23,780,000	490,956,614

NOTE.—Gold coin in circulation in 1892, \$408,568,824. Silver coin in circulation in 1892, \$120,111,116, of which amount but \$56,817,462 were standard silver dollars.

WAGES.

The earliest scale of wages is that fixed by the Emperor Diocletian, A. D. 303, for the whole Roman Empire, viz.:

WAGES DAILY WITHOUT FOOD (UNITED STATES COIN).

Shepherd . . . 20 cts.	Laborer . . . 20 cts.	Painter . . . 60 cts.
Ass Driver . . . 20 “	Mason . . . 40 “	Smith . . . 40 “
Baker . . . 40 “	Carpenter . . . 40 “	Stonecutter . . . 50 “

A table of wages prepared for the year 1825 shows the following scale of wages in England, France and United States:

	England.	France.	United States.
Carpenter, by day	\$0 96	\$0 60	\$1 44
Mason, “	1 08	72	1 60
Machinist, “	1 08	84	1 32
Cotton spinner, by day	96	84	1 20
Woolen spinner, “	90	88	1 08
Weaver, “	72	48	90
*Farm laborer, by month	6 48	4 80	9 12
*Housemaid, by week	72	45	1 20

† During the gold fever at San Francisco, daily wages were as follows:

Bricklayer . . . \$10 00	Tailor . . . \$4 00
Stonecutter . . . 10 00	Hatter . . . 7 00
Plasterer . . . 9 00	Watchmaker . . . 8 00
Glazier . . . 5 00	Carpenter . . . 10 00

* With food,
† 1849 to 1853.

The following table presents the average weekly wages paid in 1892 in several industries, both in the United States and Great Britain:

Trade.	United States.	Great Britain	Trade.	United States.	Great Britain
Agr. implements .	\$9 00	\$8 90	Hats	\$12 00	\$9 00
Boots and shoes .	10 00	6 00	Hosiery	4 75	4 85
Bricks	7 00	4 20	Linen	4 50	4 00
Building	12 00	8 00	Liquor	12 00	15 00
Carpets	4 50	4 00	Machines	11 75	8 00
Carriages	12 00	8 50	Metals	10 00	9 24
Clothing	9 00	7 25	Printing	10 00	7 24
Cottons	4 50	4 00	Printworks	8 00	5 48
Food	9 00	5 00	Stone	15 00	10 24
Furniture	9 00	8 25	Woolens	5 00	5 48
Glass	15 00	8 75	Worsted	5 00	5 00

This includes all classes of workers in the above named industries.

NOTE.—The foregoing table is for the whole United States and not for a single State. The efforts heretofore made by statisticians to compare wages throughout Great Britain with wages paid in a single State of the Union could not, of course, present the real condition of wages in the United States as a whole and were calculated to mislead.

To show the fallacy of comparing wages paid in a single State of the Union with wages paid in Great Britain, the following table of weekly wages (compiled in 1870, when wages were nominally high) is presented. It represents wages paid in eight States of the Union.

	Maine.	Massachusetts.	New York	Pennsylvania	Texas.	Louisiana.	Illinois.	California.
Blacksmith .	\$16 32	\$17 28	\$16 32	\$14 40	\$16 80	\$19 44	\$16 32	\$24 00
Cabinetmaker	15 84	16 32	16 32	12 00	16 32	16 32	15 60	23 80
Carpenter . .	14 40	19 44	17 76	12 00	18 24	22 56	16 32	24 00
Cooper . . .	15 12	18 72	15 60	15 12	18 00	18 00	15 12	22 32
Stonecutter .	20 16	23 52	22 56	19 44	25 20	24 00	20 88	26 40
Tailor	15 84	14 64	14 88	12 00	15 36	16 80	14 40	22 32
Farm laborer	9 12	9 60	10 08	9 84	7 68	10 08	9 60	14 00

NOTE.—The difference in wages paid in different sections of the Union is so apparent that comment is unnecessary.

ARMY STATISTICS.

The wars of 100 years down to 1892, involved an expenditure of \$15,500,000,000, and the loss of life amounted to 4,500,000 combatants who were either killed in action, died of wounds or died of disease contracted in the line of military duty.

The war between England and France, 1793-1815, cost \$6,250,000, and 1,900,000 lives. The war between the States, North and South, of the United States, 1861-1865, cost \$3,700,000,000; since swelled by pensions and other contingent expenses to more than \$6,000,000,000. The loss of life resulting from that war has been estimated as high as 656,000, though the actual loss at the immediate

close of the war, for the Union Army, which suffered the most by reason of its being a larger body and fighting on the offensive, was but 280,420. During this war the ordnance department served out 7,892 cannons, 4,022,000 rifles, 2,360,000 equipments, 12,000 tons of powder, 42,000 tons lead, and 1,022,000,000 rounds of cartridge. The following table, marked *Exhibit A*, though not including all the territory furnishing troops under the several calls of President Lincoln, nor including that body of soldiers known as U. S. Regulars, furnishes a comprehensive view of the sacrifices made by all the important States in the Union, besides showing at a glance that "disease kills more than the bullet or sword."

The number of men actually sworn into service was 2,656,553, or reduced to a three-years' standard, 2,129,041; but in this number are included 186,017 colored troops which were so apportioned among the States that reliable data relative to the States and Territories from which they were obtained is not to be had. One peculiarity in the mortality of colored troops is the disproportion in the number killed and died of wounds to the number carried off by disease. But 2,997 died in action or of wounds, whilst 26,301 died of disease. About 1 in 7 of colored troops died of disease as against 1 in 15 of white troops. The column of pensioners is from the official report of June 30, 1891, and this number (by recent legislation) will largely increase. If all pensioners are truthful the service must have been severe and the Southern climate very deadly.

EXHIBIT A

State.	Soldiers Furnished. *	Killed or Died of Wounds	Died of Disease.	Total.	No. of Pen- sioners.
Maine	71,745	2,871	5,544	8,415	17,610
New Hampshire	34,605	1,661	2,530	4,191	7,707
Vermont	35,256	1,902	2,998	4,900	8,566
Massachusetts	151,785	6,029	7,904	13,933	25,953
Rhode Island	23,711	479	1,073	1,549	2,889
Connecticut	52,270	1,962	3,309	5,211	8,713
New York	455,568	14,445	17,407	31,852	60,325
New Jersey	79,511	1,694	2,966	4,660	13,375
Pennsylvania	366,326	10,284	11,090	21,374	63,986
Delaware	13,651	310	214	524	1,704
Maryland	49,730	718	863	1,581	7,867
West Virginia	30,003	1,137	1,137	2,274	9,787
District of Columbia	16,872	55	244	299	6,132
Ohio	317,133	11,237	14,398	25,635	75,498
Indiana	195,147	5,817	13,392	19,209	85,704
Illinois	258,217	8,908	19,934	28,842	49,911
Michigan	90,119	3,927	8,449	12,426	34,447
Wisconsin	96,118	3,518	6,986	10,504	20,969
Minnesota	25,034	605	1,676	2,281	10,873
Iowa	75,860	3,444	8,642	12,086	28,430
Missouri	108,773	2,365	7,346	9,711	33,135
Kentucky	78,411	1,884	5,245	7,129	21,441
Kansas	20,097	1,226	2,194	3,420	29,421

* Does not include troops furnished by Territories and States in rebellion or that furnished Union troops.

NOTE.—The total number of deaths in all branches of the service was 280,420, of which number the cavalry lost 38,203, artillery, 15,954, infantry 226,263. These figures represent only those officers and men who died in the service,

and does not include the many thousands who were discharged for disability and died afterwards. The total number of pensioners in 1892 was 345,125. The total disbursements for pensions from 1861 to 1892, inclusive, was \$1,418,348,312. In 1892 more than \$141,000,000 was disbursed.

So much has been said about men having enlisted for the sake of the bounty money, that the matter has received official attention, and the following exhibit made public: 1,156,868 men received \$100 each; 10,606, \$200; 396,709, \$300; 158,509, \$400, and 738,372 men received no bounty money.

Of the number of Federals enlisted, there were 602,953 available and present for duty March 1, 1865. It is next to impossible to determine the number of men available and present for duty in the Confederate Army at that date; but the armies surrendered by Generals Lee, Johnston, Thompson, Taylor and Smith in the following months of April, May and June did not number quite 140,000 all told.

EXHIBIT OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION AS PER U. S. TREASURER'S REPORT.

Year.	Amount of money in United States.	Amount in circulation.	Population	Money per capita	Circulation per capita.
1860	\$442,102,477	\$435,407,252	31,443,321	\$14 06	\$13 85
1861	452,005,767	448,405,767	32,064,000	14 09	13 98
1862	358,452,079	334,697,744	32,704,000	10 96	10 23
1863	674,867,283	595,394,038	33,365,000	20 23	17 84
1864	705,588,067	669,641,478	33,046,000	20 72	19 67
1865	770,129,755	714,702,995	34,748,000	22 16	20 57
1866	754,327,254	673,468,244	34,469,000	21 27	18 99
1867	728,200,612	661,992,069	36,211,000	20 11	18 28
1868	716,553,578	680,103,661	36,973,000	19 38	18 39
1869	715,351,180	664,452,891	37,756,000	18 95	17 60
1870	722,868,461	675,212,794	38,588,371	18 73	17 50
1871	741,812,174	715,889,005	39,555,000	18 75	18 10
1872	762,721,565	738,309,549	40,596,000	18 70	18 19
1873	774,445,610	751,881,809	41,677,000	18 58	18 04
1874	806,024,781	776,083,031	42,796,000	18 83	18 13
1875	798,273,509	754,101,947	43,951,000	18 16	17 16
1876	790,683,284	727,609,388	45,137,000	17 52	16 12
1877	763,053,847	722,314,883	46,353,000	16 46	15 58
1878	791,253,576	729,132,634	47,598,000	16 62	15 32
1879	1,051,521,541	818,631,793	48,866,000	21 52	16 75
1880	1,205,929,197	973,382,228	50,155,783	24 04	19 41
1881	1,406,541,823	1,114,238,119	51,316,000	27 41	21 71
1882	1,480,531,719	1,174,290,419	52,495,000	28 20	22 37
1883	1,643,489,816	1,230,305,696	53,693,000	30 60	22 91
1884	1,705,454,189	1,243,925,969	54,911,000	31 06	22 65
1885	1,817,658,336	1,292,568,615	56,148,000	32 37	23 02
1886	1,808,559,694	1,252,700,525	57,404,000	31 50	21 82
1887	1,900,442,672	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	32 39	22 45
1888	2,062,955,949	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	34 39	22 88
1889	2,075,350,711	1,380,361,649	61,289,000	33 86	22 52
1890	2,144,226,159	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	34 24	22 82
1891	2,195,224,075	1,497,440,707	63,975,000	34 31	23 41
1892	2,371,179,501	1,601,347,187	65,500,000	36 21	24 44

NOTE.—The difference between the amount of money in the country and the amount in circulation represents the money in the Treasury.

This exhibit does not include \$829,992,500 seven-thirty treasury notes of 1864 and 1865, which supplied the place of money, and much of which was actually used as money. It includes, since 1878, \$346,688,016 United States notes, when, as a matter of fact, the amount of such notes outstanding is unknown. The possibility is that many millions of

these notes have been destroyed by various means, and consequently form no portion of the circulating medium.

From 1861 to 1866 the population of the States in rebellion did not share in the circulating money of the United States in the per capita circulation as given in the above exhibit for those years, and is therefore calculated to mislead.

The per capita circulation, according to unbiased authorities, is not more than \$18.00. In 1865 it was \$60.00. The above exhibit shows that the United States Treasury has, on an average, about \$11.00 locked up for every \$23.00 of per capita circulation.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1792-1844, AND ANNUALLY SINCE.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 1, 1792—July 31, 1834	\$14,000,000	Insignificant	\$14,000,000
July 31, 1834—Dec. 31, 1844	7 500,000	\$250,000	7,750,000
1845	1,008,327	50,000	1,058,327
1846	1,139,357	50,000	1,189,357
1847	889,085	50,000	939,085
1848	10 000,000	50 000	10,050,000
1849	40 000,000	50,000	40,050,000
1850	50,000,000	50,000	50,050,000
1851	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1852	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1853	65,000,000	50,000	65,050,000
1854	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1855	55,000 000	50,000	55,050,000
1856	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1857	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1858	50,000,000	500,000	50,500,000
1859	50,000,000	100,000	50,100,000
1860	46,000,000	150,000	46,150,000
1861	43,000,000	2 000,000	45,000,000
1862	39,200,000	4,500,000	43,700,000
1863	40,000,000	8,500,000	48,500,000
1864	46,100,000	11,000,000	57,100,000
1865	53,225 000	11,250,000	64,475,000
1866	53,500,000	10,000,000	63,500,000
1867	51,725,000	13,500,000	65,225,000
1868	48,000,000	12,000,000	60,000,000
1869	49,500 000	12,000,000	61,500,000
1870	50,000,000	16,000,000	66,000,000
1871	43,500,000	23,000,000	66,500,000
1872	36,000,000	28,750,000	64,750,000
1873	36,000 000	35,750,000	71,750,000
1874	33,500,000	37,300,000	70,800,000
1875	33,400,000	31,700,000	65,100,000
1876	39 900,000	38,800,000	78,700,000
1877	46,900,000	39,800,000	86,700,000
1878	51,200,000	45,200,000	96,400,000
1879	38,900,000	40 800,000	79,700,000
1880	36,000,000	39,200,000	75,200,000
1881	34 700,000	43,000 000	77,700,000
1882	32,500,000	46,800,000	79,300,000
1883	30,000,000	46,200,000	76,200,000
1884	30,800,000	48,800,000	79,600,000
1885	31,800,000	51,600,000	83,400,000
1886	35,000,000	51,000,000	86,000,000
1887	33,000,000	53,350,000	86,350,000
1888	33,175,000	59,195,000	92,370,000
1889	32,800,000	64 646,000	97,446,000
1890	32,845,000	70,464,000	103,309,000
1891	33 175,000	75,416 565	108,591,565
Total	1,904,881,769	1,073,171,565	2,678,053,334
Coined by U. S. Mints . . .	1,531,999,915	623 746,536	2,155,746,451
Excess of home production over coinage	339,706,854	374,008,464	713,715,318

Minor coinage less than ten cents not included.

TABLES OF STATISTICS.

ANNUAL EXHIBIT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

By decades from 1844 to 1893, as showing the growth of commercial enterprise in the United States.

Year.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Total Imports and Exports
1844	\$102,604,606	1844	\$105,745,832	\$208,350,438
1854	297,627,039	1854	239,959,560	534,847,558
1864	316,447,283	1864	*158,837,988	475,285,272
1874	567,406,342	1874	586,283,040	1,153,689,381
1884	667,697,693	1884	740,513,609	1,408,211,302
1891	844,916,196	1891	884,480,810	1,729,397,006
1892	827,402,462	1892	1,030,278,148	1,857,680,610

* War period.

About one-third of the value of exports is represented by raw cotton. About 23 per cent. of the imports came from Great Britain, 11½ from Germany, 16¼ from the West Indies, 10 from Brazil, 9 from France, 3¼ from Mexico, and the balance from 2 to ⅛ of 1 per cent. scattering. In a total carrying trade of merchandise transported, valued at \$1,844,392,840, and representing the carrying trade of the United States, less than 12 per cent. was carried in American vessels—a decline of more than 63 per cent. since 1856.

EXHIBIT OF SOME AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES OF SOME STAPLE UNITED STATES PRODUCTS.

Year.	Corn, per bushel.	Flour, per bbl.	Cotton, per pound.	Tobacco Leaf, per pound.
1855	\$0.89	\$9.05	\$0.087½	\$0.07
1860 . . . . .	.72	5.92	.10½	.10
1870 . . . . .	.93	6.00	.23½	.11
1880 . . . . .	.54	5.88	.11½	.072/3
1890 . . . . .	.49	4.66	.102/10	.086/10
1891 . . . . .	.57	4.82	.10	.087/10
1892 . . . . .	.55	4.96	.087/10	.084/10

The price of flour per barrel to American consumers has averaged not less than one dollar more than the export price, a result of competition abroad; the United States producing but about one-fourth of the world's wheat product. France, all things considered, produces more bushels of wheat per capita than any other nation. The world's wheat crop will average about 2,200,000,000 bushels in a good growing season, and the wheat crop in the United States from 478,860,000 to 500,000,000 bushels.

JUSTICES OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Term.	Name.	Term.
JOHN JAY, N. Y.	1789-1795	John McKinley, Ala. . .	1837-1852
John Rutledge, S. C. . .	1789-1791	Peter V. Daniel, Va. . .	1841-1860
Wm. Cushing, Mass. . . .	1789-1810	Samuel Nelson, N. Y. . .	1815-1872
James Wilson, Pa.	1789-1798	Levi Woodbury, N. H. . .	1845-1851
John Blair, Va.	1789-1796	Robert C. Grier, Pa. . . .	1846-1870
Robt. H. Harrison, Md. . .	1789-1790	Benj. R. Curtis, Mass. . .	1851-1857
James Iredell, N. C. . . .	1790-1799	John A. Campbell, Ala. . .	1853-1861
Thomas Johnson, Md. . . .	1791-1793	Nathan Clifford, Maine . .	1858-1881
William Paterson, N. J. . .	1793-1806	Noah H. Swayne, Ohio . . .	1861-1881
JOHN RUTLEDGE, S. C. . . .	1795-1795	Samuel F. Miller, Iowa . .	1862-1890
Samuel Chase, Md.	1796-1811	David Davis, Ill.	1862-1877
O. ELLSWORTH, Conn. . . .	1796-1800	Stephen J. Field, Cal. . . .	1863
B. Washington, Va.	1798-1829	SALMON P. CHASE, Ohio . .	1864-1873
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1799-1804	William Strong, Pa.	1870-1880
JOHN MARSHALL, Va.	1801-1835	Joseph P. Bradley, N. J. . .	1870
William Johnson, S. C. . . .	1804-1834	Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1872-1882
B. Livingstone, N. Y. . . .	1806-1823	MORRISON R. WAITE, O. . .	1874-1888
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1807-1826	John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877
Joseph Story, Mass.	1811-1845	William B. Woods, Ga. . . .	1880-1887
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1811-1836	STANLEY MATTHEWS, O. . .	1881-1889
Smith Thompson, N. Y. . . .	1823-1843	Horace Gray, Mass.	1881
Robert Trimble, Ky.	1826-1828	Samuel Blatchford, N. Y. . .	1882-1893
John McLean, Ohio.	1829-1861	L. Q. C. Lamar, Miss. . . .	1888-1893
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1830-1844	M. W. FULLER, Ill.	1888
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1835-1867	David J. Brewer, Kan. . . .	1889
ROGER B. TANEY, Md. . . .	1836-1864	Henry B. Brown, Mich. . .	1890
Philip P. Barbour, Va. . . .	1836-1841	Geo. Shiras, Jr., Pa.	1892
John Catron, Tenn.	1837-1865		

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